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A

COMPENDIUM

OF

FREEMASONRY IN ILLINOIS

EMBRACING

A review of the Introduction, Development and Present Condition of all rites and degrees; together with Biographical Sketches of distinguished members of the Fraternity.

EDITED BY

GEORGE W. WARVELLE.

VOL. I.

CHICAGO:
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1897.

TO

GEN. JOHN CORSON SMITH, P. G. M.

OF

CHICAGO, ILLS.,

IN FRATERNAL RECOGNITION OF HIS STERLING QUALITIES AS A MAN AND MASON, THIS WORK IS DEDICATED.

THE EDITOR.

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PREFACE.

WHILE the various governing bodies of Freemasonry in the State of Illinois have, with commendable foresight, endeavored to preserve the early records and memorials of the craft within this jurisdiction, by means of reprints and compilations, yet no systematic effort has heretofore been made to collect and arrange, in one work, a general history of the introduction, growth and development of the fraternity within our territorial limits. To supply, in some measure, this seeming want, the present undertaking has been projected by the publishers.

The editor does not claim for his own work the dignity of a history and therefore terms it a "compend," the object being to present a summary of the vast stores of historical memoranda now scattered through several hundred volumes of printed "proceedings," many of which are extremely rare, and, to the ordinary reader, unattainable, as well as of such matters of general interest as are still preserved in the archives of grand and constituent bodies. A careful examination of original records has been made whenever practicable, and the most approved and authentic data in print have been consulted when manuscript records could not be found. Disputed or doubtful points have been verified and the utmost care has been taken to insure accuracy and reliability for all statements.

General 15 Je 38 Putnam 2 vs

As a matter of general interest, although not of a local character, the editor has presented brief historical and critical introductions to the several topics embraced in this compendium, and it is hoped that to the average reader they will not prove unacceptable. The publishers have further supplemented the work of the editor by a series of biographical sketches of distinguished members of the craft, living and dead. As the work is intended to be a popular exposition of the subject, its scope has been so far extended as to include a review of all recognized rites and concordant orders of Freemasonry, with brief reference to allied societies, organized charities, and such bits of memorabilia as may still be found.

In this connection the editor desires to express his sense of obligation to the many brethren who have aided him in the preparation of this work, and particularly to Gilbert W. Barnard, of Chicago, and J. H. C. Dill, of Bloomington, who so kindly placed at his

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disposal the resources of their respective offices; to Dr. Joseph Robbins, of Quincy, for the use of rare records; to Dr. Edward S. Wyckoff, of Philadelphia, for the original charter and early records of Western Star Lodge; to General J. C. Smith, Daniel J. Avery, Esq., and D. A. Clithero, Esq., of Chicago, for valuable assistance; to Albert T. Hey, Esq., of Springfield, and Dr. F. C. Winslow, of Jacksonville, for aid in the preparation of several of the illustrations. Without the able assistance rendered by these gentlemen the editor feels that he could not have encompassed his subject even in the brief and imperfect manner in which he now presents it. The craft of Illinois have long given a kindly reception to all of the editor's Masonic writings, and he trusts this effort may meet and merit their approval.

G. W. W.

CHICAGO, April 1 1897.



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A COMPENDIUM

...OF...

FREEMASONRY IN ILLINOIS.

INTRODUCTION.



HERE exists to-day, in every habitable portion of the globe where civil and religious liberty prevails, an institution known as Freemasonry, which, in its inception, development and diffusion, may well be classed as one of the wonders of the world. Originating at some remote and unknown period, it has, without the help of church or state, survived all the mutations of time and the vicissitudes of fate, and, after centuries of active life, still continues to exhibit all the vigor of pristine youth. Yet, of the early history of this great and time-honored institution, although much has been written, but little can be said, based upon authentic data or ascertained facts.

It was the policy of the men who guided the destinies of Freemasonry at, and for many years subsequent to, the revival of 1717, to envelope its origin with an air of mystery and to conceal, rather than make known, the facts immediately antecedent to that event. The early commentators and historians of the Craft, disregarding the means within their reach, all sought to invest it with a romantic glamour, by showing a descent from the learned and mystical societies of the ancient world, and a fabulous history was constructed to support the theories thus advanced. Its genealogy was traced, with ingenious details and lucid explanations, from the beginning of time, and imagination filled the gaps and bridged the chasms during the long ages that were supposed to have intervened. In a few instances some gifted seer, more wise than his fellows, with retrospective vision pierced the ever-deepening shadows of the past and revealed the actual time and place of its birth; others, less bold but equally imaginative, have been content with finding it already in active life in the ancient mysteries of the far East; but, as a rule, the veracious historian has silenced cavil and carefully concealed his own lack of knowledge by ascribing to it an origin which is "lost in the dim mists of antiquity."

Freemasonry is, however, an ancient society, with a long and honorable record. When, where and how it originated is not known, but the consensus of opinion now seems to be that its present form is a de-

velopment of the operative mediæval guilds. Society in the tenth century was just emerging from the lethargy, gloom and barbarism of the dark ages. Individual liberty, so long restrained, began to be asserted; the liberal arts, for ages preceding the sole property of the church and confined to monastic communities, gave faint evidence of an existence among the people; and while the cloister still directed the hands of the workman it no longer held him in a tenacious grasp. In the eleventh century the spirit of progress was still more manifest in the revival of commerce, the extension of manufactures, and the cultivation of handicrafts, and about this time occurred the organization of the guilds of artificers, which were afterward to play such important parts in the political drama. In the twelfth century these guilds had spread with marvelous rapidity over the greater part of Europe, embracing nearly every trade and occupation, and from that time until the present Freemasonry in some form has been a living, potential energy in the social life of the civilized world. To the progress of the Masons' guild upon the continent of Europe, it is unnecessary here to advert, as in time it seems to have become extinct; nor will space permit more than a passing allusion to its career in England, the birthplace of Speculative Masonry.

From the best attainable sources of information it would seem that the principles of the operative art were derived from France, and numerous examples of mediæval architecture are still extant in various parts of Great Britain, which bear upon them the names of the French masters who directed the work. In England, as upon the continent, the early policy of the Craft was shaped by the church, under whose protecting care it flourished and waxed strong, and the titles still employed in the nomenclature of some of the officers of the lodge are directly attributable to the ecclesiastical supervision of that period.

It is a matter of congratulation for us that in tracing our Masonic genealogy, and proving our descent from the English craftsmen, we are compelled to rely upon no doubtful theories or unsubstantial legends. Fortunately there exists authentic data in the shape of contemporaneous documentary evidence, upon which we may with confidence rely, and which fully confirms all our claims of ancient and honorable lineage. These documents, for the most part, consist of manuscript versions of what are known as the old charges, or the regulations for the government of the Craft, and of these there are some sixty copies, of undoubted antiquity, in existence. They are mainly deposited in the British Museum, the Grand Lodge of England, and in the archives of its constituents, and may be seen by any person who may desire to investigate for himself the stability of our claims. The earliest document yet brought to light connected with the progress of Freemasonry in England is known as the Halliwell manuscript (Regius Poem), dating from the fourteenth century --November, 1388—and is supposed to have been made in obedience to an ordinance of Richard II., calling for returns from the guilds and crafts. It is in every respect a remarkable document and the most precious heritage that has come down to us. It is written on vellum, and its composition is in meter or a sort of rude verse. From internal evidence it is supposed to be the work of a poet priest or monk of that day, a supposition that is strengthened by the well-known facts of early ecclesiastical patronage, and the probable dearth of clerical

attainments among the workmen of that period. Here, then, we have authentic evidence, 500 years old, of the existence of a Masons' guild at that time in full and vigorous life, and in these days of mushroom societies with doubtful pedigrees, 500 years is not too short a period on which to predicate the term "ancient." The next in importance is known as the Coke manuscript, which, like the one just described, is contained within the archives of the British Museum. It is in a fine state of preservation and its original cover of wood still remains, together with the rough twine connecting the vellum sheets, apparently as it was sewed 400 years ago. Then there is what is known as the Landsdowne manuscript, dating from the sixteenth century, written upon three and one-half sheets of stout paper, and the parchment roll in the custody of the Grand Lodge of England, bearing date December 25, 1583. There are besides a large number of other ancient documents, many of which bear evidence of being copied from others still older, all tending to indicate the existence of the society at a very early date.

Our views and opinions with respect to the antiquity of the fraternity must, in a large measure, be shaped by these old manuscript constitutions. They are the only authentic memorials that have come down to us from the early Freemasons, and from the internal evidence which they afford much of our present knowledge is derived. These constitutions are all similar in general characteristics, and consist in the main of two parts, the first being a recital of legendary history, now called, for want of a better name, the "legend of the Craft," and the second consisting of what are popularly known as the "Ancient Charges," or the general regulations of the Craft. The majority of these interesting documents show signs of long and active use, and would seem to have been actually employed in the work of the pre-historic lodges and to have been read to candidates at the time of their initiation. They prove beyond a doubt that the society during the three hundred years which preceded the revival of 1717 was not an ordinary guild like the Livery companies or other strictly operative associations, but professed to teach, and bound its members to the practice of, a high morality, obligating them to be true men, not only in their relations to one another and those around them, but also in the observance of their duties to God, the Church and the King. They contain much that unmistakably stamps them as emanating from an operative society, however, and the conclusion now generally accepted is that they represent the transition period, when Masonry was passing from a strictly operative to a purely speculative condition.

The internal evidence so presented has itself been the subject of much speculation and widely differing opinion. Thus, those parts, which, by way of introduction to the charges, recite the so-called "legend of the Craft," have been seized upon by the fiction writers as fully substantiating the traditions of our esoteric ceremonies, and to the casual observer this assertion may not seem altogther unfounded. The legend in question purports to be a history of the manner in which "this worthy craft of Masonry" was founded and afterward maintained, commencing with the sons of Adam and continuing down to the times of the later Saxon Kings of England. But this "history," as will be seen on closer inspection, does not purport to be that of a society or guild, but is rather a summary,

and not a very accurate one at that, of the general course of the building art or geometry, and attempts to describe its vicissitudes in much the same manner as might be done in the case of music, astronomy, or any other of the liberal arts and sciences. Indeed, it is not claimed in these old chronicles that a formal institution of the Masonic guild was effected until the time of King Athelstan, who, at a traditionary assembly held at York in the tenth century, is said to have given them a charter, and at which time the charges and rules for the government of the Craft were formulated. Here then is the genesis of Masonry as revealed by its own writings; whether it be true or false, the writer does not assume to decide, but it can be confidently said that secular history verifies the time, if not the manner, of its institution. From the tenth to the fourteenth century it remained a workingman's guild, differing probably in no essential feature, except as hereinbefore mentioned, from the other Craft guilds of the period and with nothing of an esoteric character, so far as known, except its trade secrets. During all these years it left no sign, and for all of our information concerning it we are dependent on general history. In 1356 was enacted the first statute of Laborers, which forbade the congregation of artisans, who, it was alleged, were thereby incited to unjust and illegal demands, contrary to the spirit of the English constitution. At this time, then, must be dated the first change in the character of the guild, and the earliest written memorial which we possess, the Regius Poem (Halliwell MSS.), is ascribed to a period about forty years later. It was not until 1424, however, that effective measures were taken to suppress trade organizations or assemblies of workmen, and from this period may be observed the speculative character and the growing tendency toward that system of symbolic philosophy which culminated in the formation of the Grand Lodge of 1717.

There are those, and their learning and ability commands for them the highest respect for their opinions, who, while repudiating the traditionary origin of the Craft, nevertheless contend that the old constitutions clearly point to the existence of a symbolic or speculative society at the earliest date from whence they assume to speak. According to the theory of these savants it would seem that as early as the fourteenth century (the date of the oldest known manuscript) there was a guild or fraternity commemorating the science, but without practicing the art, of Masonry; that such guild was not composed of operative Masons; that the persons to whom the text of these manuscripts was recited were a society from whom all but the memory or tradition of its ancient trade had departed, and that certain passages may be held to indicate rather the absorption of a Craft-legend by a social guild than a gradual transition from operative to speculative Masonry by a craft or fraternity composed in the first instance of practical builders. It must be admitted that there is something very fascinating about this theory; but the view is not considered tenable by the majority of Masonic students, and finds its adherents mainly among those who seek to avoid the very evident plebeian birth of the institution.

The ancient documents we have been considering have reference to Masonry as an artificers' guild only, and such it undoubtedly continued to be until late in the sixteenth century. Prior to the year 1424 it was strictly an operative association, work-

ing privately with closed doors and sedulously guarding the secrets of the trade, and Scotch Masonry so continued long after it ceased in England. At this time, however, occurred a most remarkable circumstance that completely changed the character of the association as well as its future destinies. It would seem that the power and influence of the trades union were not unknown even in those days, and that our ancient operative brethren had arrived at a full understanding of its value; for we find that in this year, being the third year of Henry VI., an enactment was had, called the Statute of Laborers, whereby Masons were no longer permitted to assemble as a body of operative workmen or to exercise their handicraft with guarded doors, nor were they permitted to fix the price of their labor or establish ordinances affecting apprentices. The object of the statute was to break up the guilds by denying to them the benefits of combination, but, like many other attempts of suppression, the results were far different from the expectation, for, notwithstanding this prohibition, the society continued to exist as a benevolent and fraternal association, with its membership confined to workmen actually engaged in operative Masonry. But during the sixteenth century, while it still continued to be a trade society, its benefits and advantages were no longer confined to operative Masons, and workmen in other lines were received, until finally in the century following it became purely speculative, and men from every walk of life, including persons of rank, began to seek admission. During this period was engrafted upon it the system of mystical philosophy which has ever since formed one of its distinguishing characteristics, and about this time may properly be fixed the birth of modern Freemasonry as a "system of morality, veiled in allegory and illustrated by symbols."

The latter half of the seventeenth century was a period of turmoil and civil dissensions, and these, together with other causes, led to a partial disruption of the society, so that for several years it remained in a rather dormant condition. Many of the lodges practically disbanded, and but little activity seems to have been manifested until what is known as the revival of 1716 and the subsequent assembly of 1717, out of which sprang the Grand Lodge of England —the mother of all Grand Lodges.

As the enactment of the Statute of Laborers marked an epoch in the life of Masonry, so the revival of 1716–17 marked another, and no event in the history of the craft is more replete with stirring interest. It would seem, however, that no minutes of these early meetings were kept, or at least none have yet been found, for six years after this assembly; and the only information of the transactions which we possess is contained in the edition of "Anderson's Constitutions," published soon after by authority of the Grand Lodge. From these we learn that King George I. entered London most magnificently September 20, 1717, and that after the rebellion was over, in 1716, the few London lodges thought fit to cement under a Grand Master as the center of union and harmony. Therefore, they and some of the old brethren met at the Apple-Tree tavern, and having put into the chair the oldest Master Mason present (being the Master of a lodge) they constituted themselves into a Grand Lodge and resolved to hold the annual feast and assembly, and chose a Grand Master from among themselves until they should have the honor of a noble brother at their head. Accordingly

on St. John's day, 1717, the annual assembly and feast was held at the Goose and Gridiron alehouse; a list of candidates was proposed, and the brethren by a majority of hands elected ANTHONY SAYRE, gentleman, Grand Master. And so at the assembly of June 24, 1718, it is related that after dinner Brother SAYRE gathered the votes and proclaimed GEORGE PAYNE, Esq., Grand Master.

Thus matters progressed until 1720, when a noble seems to have been received, for at the assembly held on Lady day, 1721, John, duke of Montague, was named as Grand Master; and then, as the old records say, "they all expressed great joy at the happy prospect of being again patronized by noble grand masters as in the prosperous times of Freemasonry." From that time until the year 1738 everything passed smoothly; the craft prospered and all went well, but in this latter year occurred an event which may well be said to mark the third epoch in Masonry, being nothing more nor less than a schism. Now, if there is anything we Americans firmly believe, it is the doctrine of political unity. "United we stand, divided we fall," has long been a watchword, while "In union is strength" is a principle instilled into us almost with the very elements of our being; and yet, paradoxical as it may seem, no small degree of the popularity and success which has attended the fraternity, as well as its wide diffusion in all lands, is due to the fact that English Masonry was a divided house for seventy-five years; for it was not until the year 1813 that the rival factions came together and formed the present United Grand Lodge of England.

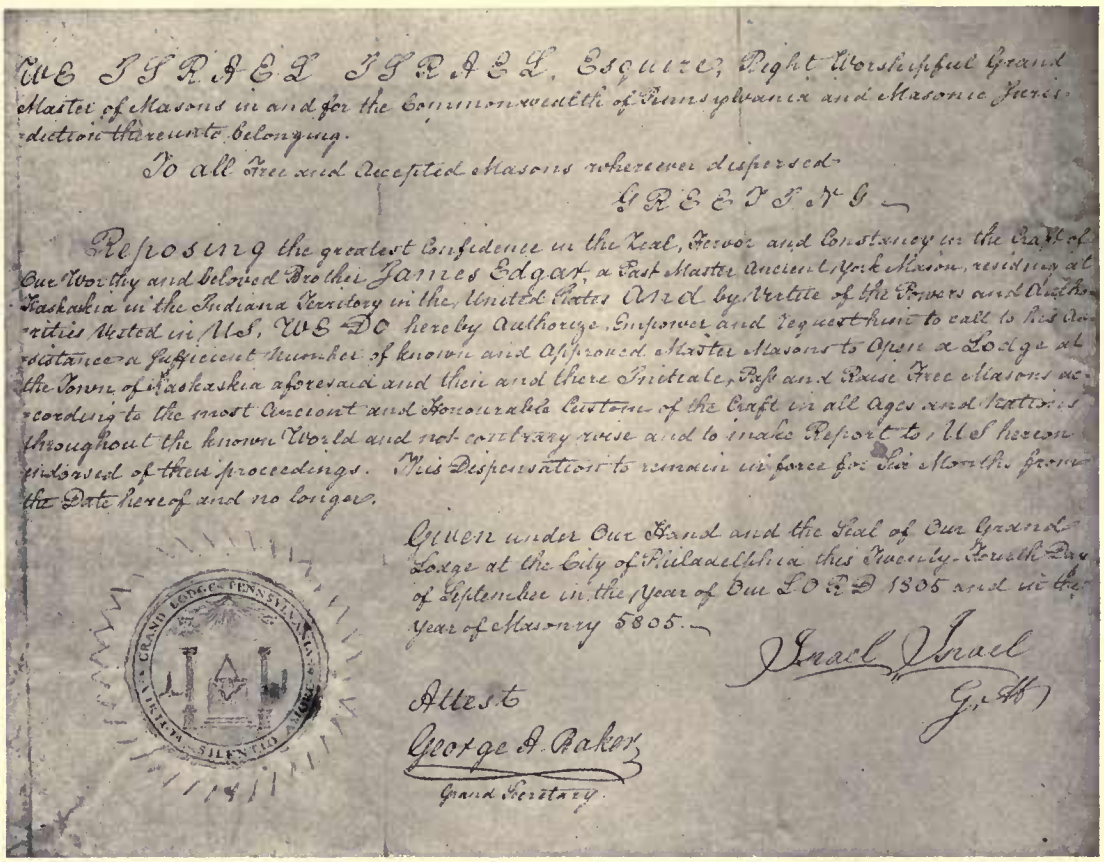
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There is indubitable evidence, now in existence, that Masonry was known, and, to some extent, practiced, in the American colonies as early as 1715, but the first warrant of authority was not granted until 1730, when DANIEL COXE, of New Jersey, received a deputation from the Grand Lodge of England as Provincial Grand Master. In 1733 a like deputation was issued to HENRY PRICE, of Boston. These deputations show that there were Masons and Masonic lodges in the colonies prior to 1730. St. John's Lodge, of Philadelphia, of which BENJAMIN FRANKLIN was Master, was certainly in existence prior to the date of COXE'S deputation, and, although not created by charter, seems to have been recognized by him.

After the "schism" in England, in 1738, the work of planting lodges on American soil under the auspices of the rival Grand Lodges of England was vigorously prosecuted, while the Grand Lodges of Scotland and Ireland, emulating the example of "colonial expansion" set by their English contemporaries, also entered the field as disseminators of Masonic light. This was the condition of Masonry in America at the time of the Revolution.

With the independence of the colonies came also that of the Masonic fraternity, the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts being the first to declare its independence, closely followed by Pennsylvania. It would seem that a Provincial Grand Lodge was established in Pennsylvania as early as 1733, and that, with varying fortunes, it continued to exist until 1786, when it declared its independence of the Grand Lodge of England and assumed the rights and attributes of a sovereign Grand Lodge. From that time until the present it maintained a continuous and uninterrupted existence, and from it came all the early Masonry of Illinois and the Northwest.

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WE ISRAEL ISRAEL, Esquire, Right Worshipful Grand Master of Masons in and for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and Masonic Jurisdiction thereunto belonging.

To all Free and Accepted Masons wheresoever dispersed

GREETING.

Reposing the greatest Confidence in the Zeal, Fervor and Constancy in the Craft of Our Worthy and beloved Brother James Edgar a Past Master Ancient York Mason, residing at Kaskaskia in the Indiana Territory in the United States And by Virtue of the Powers and Authorities Vested in Us, WE DO hereby Authorize, Empower and request him to call to his Assistance a sufficient number of known and approved Master Masons to open a Lodge at the Town of Kaskaskia aforesaid and there and there Initiate, Pass and Raise Free Masons according to the most Ancient and Honourable Customs of the Craft in all Ages and Nations throughout the known World and not contrary wise and to make Report to Us hereon endorsed of their proceedings. This Dispensation to remain in force for Six Months from the Date hereof and no longer.

Given under Our Hand and the Seal of Our Grand Lodge at the City of Philadelphia this Twenty-Fourth Day of September in the Year of Our LORD 1805 and in the Year of Masonry 5805.

Israel Israel

G. M.

Attest

George A. Baker

Grand Secretary

Reduced fac-simile of dispensation for the institution of Western Star Lodge at Kaskaskia. (Reproduced from the original in the archives of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, through the courtesy of Dr. EDWARD S. WYCKOFF, Philadelphia.)

EARLY EXPLOITATION.

WHILE the fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons had always been well represented among the hardy pioneers who braved the perils of the Western wilderness and participated in the early settlement of the Northwest Territory, yet it was not until the year 1805 that the first lodge was organized within the presents limits of the state of Illinois. This interesting event occurred at the old French town of Kaskaskia, in the then Territory of Indiana. For many years this ancient city, founded, as nearly as can be ascertained, about the year 1673, enjoyed the distinction of being the oldest town in Illinois, or perhaps in the whole Western States, and as the cradle of Freemasonry in the Upper Mississippi Valley was entitled to a high degree of veneration. But time and death applies to cities, even as it does to men, and the old town, with its accumulated wealth of historic associations, has long ceased to exist except in tradition. Of its former glories not a vestige now remains and for years the turgid waters of the Mississippi have flown over the spot that once marked its site.

In the year 1805, however, Kaskaskia was a thriving and enterprising place, the metropolis, in fact, of the Western frontier. Among its population were a number who were bound by the "mystic tie," and on March 9th of that year seven of these brethren addressed a letter to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, representing "that from the growth of population many worthy and respectable brethren have settled, and many more will soon come to this country," and that the petitioners, "from a sense of duty incumbent on them as Masons and as men, to promote their mutual happiness, the happiness of their neighbors, and as far as in their power lies, humanize society," desired a dispensation "authorizing them to hold a regular Lodge in the town of Kaskaskia." In response to this petition ISRAEL ISRAEL, Esq., Grand Master of Pennsylvania, under date of September 24, 1805, issued a dispensation to JAMES EDGAR, "a Past Master, Ancient York Mason," empowering him to "call to his assistance a sufficient number of known and approved Master Masons and open a Lodge at the town of Kaskaskia, and then and there initiate, pass and raise Freemasons according to the most ancient and honorable custom of the Craft in all ages and nations throughout the known world, and not contrarywise." The dispensation to remain in force for six months. Thus was Freemasonry planted on the virgin soil of Illinois.

The first meeting, under the dispensation, was held on Saturday, December 14, 1805, when Brother EDGAR "called to his assistance" RUFUS EASTON, as Senior Warden, MICHAEL JONES, as Junior Warden, ROBERT ROBINSON, as Senior Deacon, ALEXANDER ANDERSON, as Junior Deacon, and WILLIAM ARUNDEL, as Secretary, "all of whom he found on due trial to be Master Masons," and an "Entered Apprentice's

Lodge was opened in due form." It was then agreed that the new lodge should be known by the name of "Western Star."

Regular meetings were thereafter had, petitions were received, referred and acted upon, and on February 3, 1806, one CHARLES QUEREY was duly initiated—the first person to receive Masonic Light within the present territorial limits of the State.

The Lodge worked under dispensation until March 24, 1806, when its authority expired by limitation. A petition was thereupon again addressed to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, praying for a warrant of constitution. This prayer was likewise granted by that body, and on June 2, 1806, a charter was issued whereby Western Star Lodge, of Kaskaskia, became No. 107 of its register.

The Lodge was constituted by Bro. ROBERT ROBINSON, as proxy for the Grand Master of Pennsylvania, on September 13, 1806, with Bro. JAMES EDGAR as Worshipful Master, a "Past Masters' Lodge" being duly opened for that purpose. Bro. EDGAR then installed Bros. MICHAEL JONES and JAMES GILBREATH as his Wardens.

The first visitor to the Lodge after constitution was "SHADRACH BOND, JR., of Temple Lodge, Baltimore, Maryland," who, on the same evening (Oct. 4), petitioned for affiliation. The first person initiated after constitution was "Captain JAMES MOORE," who was admitted Nov. 1. The first election under the charter was held Dec. 6, when Bro. EDGAR was re-elected.

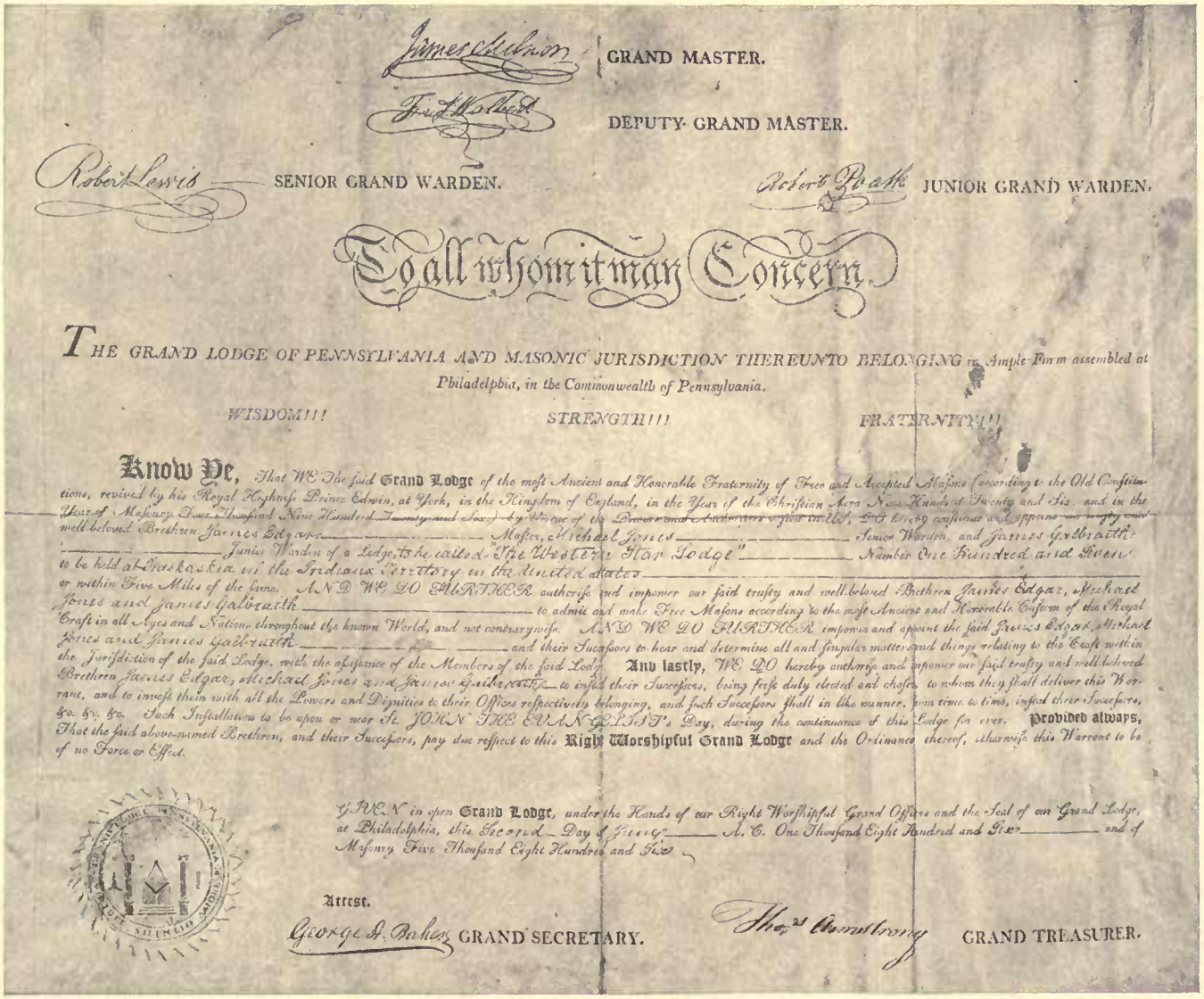
For ten years this "Western Star" diffused its mild radiance over the prairies of Illinois in solitude, for it was not until 1815 that a second lodge was chartered within the State. It held regular meetings, the record of which discloses a faithful attention to Masonic forms and precedents, and generally continued to perform the works of Masonry in a proper and exemplary manner. On one occasion we find that a petition for degrees "was ordered returned on the ground of insufficient acquaintance with the petitioner;" on another, charges were preferred against a brother who had absconded, "to the great injury of his creditors generally." So we find that, where a difference had arisen between some of the brethren, a committee was appointed to endeavor to effect a reconciliation, and later on we find that the committee were successful. The festivals of the Sts. John seem to have been regularly observed by a procession, an address and by partaking of a dinner, and, as the records sometimes say, "other refreshments provided for the occasion."

On Oct. 16, 1811, an emergent communication was held for the funeral of Bro. ROBERT ROBINSON, when a "M. Masons' Lodge was opened in *ample* form and proceeded to the place of interment, and after the usual solemnities returned and closed in harmony." This was probably the first Masonic funeral in the State.

On Nov. 1, 1817, Bro. JAMES EDGAR, one of the founders of the Lodge, passed away, and his remains were buried with Masonic honors.

At the meeting of February 7, 1818, Bro. JONES, being "on his way to the Eastern States," was commissioned to procure jewels for the use of the Lodge, and in the execution of such commission was particularly cautioned "to have regard to the funds of the Lodge."

April 6, 1818, there is noted among the visitors Bro. EDMUND ROBERTS, whose rank is stated to be that of "Mark Master."



GRAND MASTER.

DEPUTY GRAND MASTER.

SENIOR GRAND WARDEN.

JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN.

To all whom it may Concern.

THE GRAND LODGE OF PENNSYLVANIA AND MASONIC JURISDICTION THEREUNTO BELONGING in Ample Form assembled at Philadelphia, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

WISDOM!!! STRENGTH!!! FRATERNITY!!!

Know Ye, That We The said **Grand Lodge** of the most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons according to the Old Constitutions, revived by his Royal Highness Prince Edwin, at York, in the Kingdom of England, in the Year of the Christian Æra Nine Hundred and Twenty and Six, and in the Year of Masonry Three Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty by Virtue of the Power and Authority to us [illegible] confided and appointed, do hereby and well beloved Brethren James Edgar Master, Michael Jones Senior Warden, and James Galbraith Junior Warden of a Lodge, to be called "The Western Star Lodge" Number One Hundred and Four to be held at Kaskaskia in the Indiana Territory in the United States or within Five Miles of the same. AND WE DO FURTHER authorise and impower our said trusty and well beloved Brethren James Edgar, Michael Jones and James Galbraith to admit and make Free Masons according to the most Ancient and Honorable Custom of the Royal Craft in all Ages and Nations throughout the known World, and not contrary wise. AND WE DO FURTHER impower and appoint the said James Edgar, Michael Jones and James Galbraith and their Successors to hear and determine all and singular matters and things relating to the Craft within the Jurisdiction of the said Lodge, with the assistance of the Members of the said Lodge. And lastly, WE DO hereby authorise and impower our said trusty and well beloved Brethren James Edgar, Michael Jones and James Galbraith to install their Successors, being first duly elected and chosen to whom they shall deliver this Warrant, and to invest them with all the Powers and Dignities to their Offices respectively belonging, and such Successors shall in like manner, from time to time, install their Successors, &c. &c. &c. Such Installations to be upon or near St. JOHN THE EVANGELIST's Day, during the continuance of this Lodge for ever. **Provided always,** That the said above-named Brethren, and their Successors, pay due respect to this **Right Worshipful Grand Lodge** and the Ordinances thereof, otherwise this Warrant to be of no Force or Effect.

GIVEN in open **Grand Lodge,** under the Hands of our Right Worshipful Grand Officers and the Seal of our Grand Lodge, at Philadelphia, this Second Day of June A. C. One Thousand Eight Hundred and Five and of Masonry Five Thousand Eight Hundred and Five.

Attest.

GRAND SECRETARY.

GRAND TREASURER.

Reduced fac-simile of the Charter of Western Star Lodge at Kaskaskia. (Reproduced from the original in the archives of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, through the courtesy of Dr. EDWARD S. WYCKOFF, Philadelphia.)

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On St. John's Day (June 24), 1818, the Lodge proceeded to the court-house and listened to an oration by Bro. JAMES M. DUNCAN, after which they repaired to the house of Bro. FOUKE and partook of dinner "and other refreshments." This is the first record of a public Masonic oration.

In September, 1815, the second star was added to the Masonic constellation of the State through the institution of a lodge at Shawneetown by the Grand Master of Kentucky. In August of the succeeding year (1816) it received a charter as Lawrence Lodge, No. 34, Bro. M. W. FISHER being the first Master. Unfortunately but little can be said with reference to the history of this Lodge. It continued on the register of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky until 1824, when it united with the first Grand Lodge of Illinois, but owing to the non-preservation of its own records, and the destruction by fire of the records and archives of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, no further information can be obtained concerning it. Nothing further was done toward establishing lodges for four years, when a dispensation was issued by the Grand Master of Tennessee to sundry brethren residing at or near Edwardsville, and on October 6, 1819, they received a charter as Libanus Lodge, No. 29.

A further dispensation was issued for the institution of a lodge at Belleville, June 28, 1820, which was surrendered the following year. During the year 1822 the Grand Lodge of Missouri, which had been organized the year before, issued warrants for the formation of Olive Branch Lodge, at Alton; Vandalia Lodge, at Vandalia; Sangamo Lodge, at Springfield; Union Lodge, at Jonesboro, and Eden Lodge, at Covington. During the same year a dispensation was issued by the Grand Master of Indiana for Albion Lodge, at Albion. This was the situation at the time of the organization of the first Grand Lodge, in December, 1822.

THE

BY-LAWS

OF

LIBANUS LODGE,

NO. 29.

EDWARDSVILLE, ILLINOIS.

"Silence and Circumspection."

T. J. M'GUIRE, & CO. *Printers,*

Edwardsville, Illinois.

1823.

Fac-simile of Title Page of the By-Laws of Libanus Lodge. (From the original in the collection of the Editor.)

The formation of a Grand Lodge in Missouri in 1821 served as a stimulus for the lodges of Illinois, although the question of the propriety of a Grand Lodge organization had been discussed for a year pre-

ceding. The initiative in this movement seems to have been taken by Libanus Lodge, at Edwardsville, during the fall of the year 1820, and communications were by it addressed to the several lodges of the State suggesting that measures be taken for the formation of a Grand Lodge at Vandalia "during the sitting of the next General Assembly." The suggestions seemed to have been renewed the year following and to have met the approval of a majority of the lodges, but it was not until the close of the year 1822 that the project took definite shape or tangible form.

Of the history of the pioneer Grand Lodge but little can be written. Its proceedings, in part at least, were printed, but only a few copies of isolated years are now known to be in existence, while the meager records and other documentary matters that survived the wreck of 1828 have been destroyed in the successive fires that have consumed the archives of the present Grand Lodge. But from authentic data it would seem that on December 9, 1822, a meeting of delegates was held at Vandalia, then the Capital of the State, at which eight lodges were represented. A constitution was adopted and by resolution it was declared that if a majority of the lodges should concur in the proceedings of the convention "then the Grand Lodge shall be considered as duly organized, and the Grand Master shall order the first meeting of the same at such time as he shall think proper." The convention, by ballot, then proceeded to elect officers, with the following result:

SHADRACH BOND—M. W. Grand Master.
JOHN Y. SAWYER—Gr. Sr. Warden.
WM. M. ALEXANDER—Gr. Jr. Warden.
RICHARD I. MCKINNEY—Gr. Secretary.
JAMES O. WATTLES—Gr. Treasurer.

By the terms of the constitution the Grand Master was empowered to appoint his deputy, conforming in this respect to the old customs and constitutions, "and until the Grand Lodge should, by its By-Laws, otherwise provide," was also privileged to appoint all the lesser officers.

Pending the ratification of the action of the delegates by their respective lodges, Vandalia Lodge was made the depositary and custodian of the constitution and the official records of the convention.

THE FIRST GRAND LODGE.

OF THE pioneer Grand Lodge we know but little. The destructive agencies of time have well nigh obliterated every trace of this ancient and interesting body, and even its traditions have passed away with the death of the older generation. It is much to be regretted that no steps were taken to preserve its memory at a time when such measures were practicable, and that Illinois alone, of all the Western jurisdictions, is unable to present a reliable and connected history of the Craft within its territorial limits.

That the actions of the delegates to the Vandalia convention of December, 1822, were confirmed by a majority of the lodges, and the constitution framed at that time

adopted, is certain. So, too, it is known that a communication of the new Grand Lodge was held in December, 1823, at which time it would seem that a formal organization was effected and the officers elected by the convention were installed. But no record of this meeting can be found, nor is any known to exist. The meeting was held in the old State House at Vandalia, where also were kept the archives and records of the Grand Lodge. This building was soon afterward destroyed by fire and it is probable that in the conflagration were consumed all of the early memorials.

Of the lodges that participated in the initial communication we can hazard only a conjecture. The lodges at Kaskaskia, Shawneetown and Edwardsville, the oldest in the State, had not at the time of the communication of 1824 succeeded in severing their connection with the Grand Lodges by whom they were chartered, but as the first three numbers of the registry were allotted to them respectively, it is fair to presume that they were represented at the organization.

The second annual communication was held at Vandalia, December 6, 1824, JAMES HALL, D. G. M., presiding. The record of this meeting is little more than a brief epitome of routine business. The session, however, seems to have lasted five days and was supplemented by two adjourned sessions, the last of which occurred on January 1, 1825.

The lodges which had assisted in the formation of Grand Lodge and had neglected to surrender their old charters, were notified to do so within six months or be stricken from the roll; the D. G. M. was authorized "and required to visit each and every lodge under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge once in each year;" Vandalia Lodge, having "paid to Col. WILLIAM BERRY the sum of forty dollars as compensation for the loss of his sword destroyed by the conflagration of the State House," was exempted from payment of dues.

The election resulted in the choice of Bro. JAMES HALL as Grand Master, who, with the other officers, received due investiture of office in a "Lodge of Past Masters." This custom of installing officers in a "Lodge of Past Masters" was also followed by the second Grand Lodge of 1840, while record evidence of its employment in Grand Lodge may be found after the year 1850.

Charters were granted for the constitution of Palestine (No. 10) and Greene (No. 11) Lodges. Greene Lodge was located at Carrollton. The location of Palestine Lodge is not known, nor can any information be obtained concerning it beyond the mere statement that such lodge received a charter. It is thought, however, that it was located at Palestine, Crawford county.

The returns show that eight lodges, including those chartered at this session, were at this time in the obedience of Grand Lodge, while the lodges at Kaskaskia, Shawneetown and Edwardsville were regarded as constituents, although still under the jurisdiction of other Grand Lodges. Counting these latter, which subsequently came in, eleven lodges were borne on the registry.

With the exception of the adjourned session of the communication of 1824, held on January 1, 1825, no meeting of any kind seems to have been held during that year.

A special communication was held at the State House, in the town of Vandalia, January 3, 1826, M. W. JAMES HALL presiding. Four lodges only were formally

represented, although visitors from other lodges seem to have been present.

By resolution, the annual communication not having been held at the time provided, the by-laws were "dispensed with" and Grand Lodge proceeded to the election of officers, which resulted in the re-election of Bro. HALL as Grand Master. Whereupon "the Grand Lodge was dispensed with, and a lodge of Past Masters opened," when the grand officers were "duly installed."

Eight lodges made returns to this communication. The reports do not seem to to have been in all respects satisfactory, however, and a number of lodges were delinquent in the important item of "dues." As a result Bro. HENRY H. SNOW was appointed an agent of Grand Lodge with authority and instructions "to visit all the subordinate lodges, introduce a uniform mode of working, examine by-laws and proceedings, settle the accounts of each with Grand Lodge, receive all balances due, and report to the next annual communication." Whether Bro. SNOW, who, by virtue of this commission, became the first Grand Lecturer in the State, actually performed these varied duties we do not know, as no record of the succeeding communications have come down to us.

Charters were granted to Illion (No. 12) and Frontier (No. 13) Lodges, while a petition "of brethren residing in and near the county of Pike" received favorable consideration. The records do not disclose that any charter was issued to these latter, but it is possible that such a lodge was chartered under the distinctive name "La Fayette."

It would seem that at this time there were fifteen lodges in the obedience of the Grand Lodge, as follows: Western Star, No. 1, at Kaskaskia; Lawrence, No. 2, at Shawneetown; Libanus, No. 3, at Edwardsville; Olive Branch, No. 4, at Upper Alton; Vandalia, No. 5, at Vandalia; Union, No. 6, at Jonesboro; Eden, No. 7, at Covington; Hiram, No. 8, location unknown, but supposed to be at Brownsville; Albion, No. 9, at Albion; Palestine, No. 10, location unknown, but supposed to be in Crawford county; Greene, No. 11, at Carrollton; Illion, No. 12, location unknown, probably at Carlyle; Frontier, No. 13, at Lewiston; La Fayette, No. 14, location unknown, probably in Pike county; Sangamo, No. 15, at Springfield. Of these, Western Star Lodge was still a constituent of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, by whom its charter had practically been arrested for failure to make returns and pay dues. Late in the year 1825, all differences having been adjusted, permission was granted to "Lodge 107" (Western Star) by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania to surrender its warrant, retaining its jewels and other property, with permission to apply to the Grand Lodge of Illinois for a new charter. The official notice of this action does not seem to have been received by Western Star Lodge in time to render the permission available at the session of 1826, nor was it until January 27, 1827, that any formal steps were taken to unite with Grand Lodge. Sangamo Lodge, at this time, was also suspended by the Grand Lodge of Missouri.

Grand Lodge met again in annual communication on January 3, 1827, when GUY W. SMITH is supposed to have been elected Grand Master, but of this meeting no record is now believed to be in existence. The only known copy of the proceedings was destroyed in a fire which consumed the ar-

chives of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. Six lodges were represented at this communication, and from the proceedings the Kentucky reviewer reported that the "state of Masonry presented the most flattering and encouraging prospects." But those prospects were never realized, and of the subsequent career of Grand Lodge we know nothing. That it met in 1828 is certain, as a charter was that year granted to Western Star Lodge, but beyond this bare announcement no statement relative to Grand Lodge or any of its constituents can be made. It is to be hoped that some zealous brother residing in the locality of some of the earlier lodges may yet discover and bring to light the long-lost records and other ancient memorials of the Craft.

It has been stated that as early as 1826 there were lodges at Fort Clark (Peoria), Fort Armstrong (Rock Island) and Fort Dearborn (Chicago), presumably in connection with or attached to the garrisons stationed at such points; but the writer has been unable to verify these statements or to discover the slightest foundation for same. There were military lodges in Michigan long prior to this date, but probably Detroit marked the western limit of warrants of this character.

THE INTERREGNUM.

FREEMASONRY, in the year 1826, was a widely diffused and popular institution. It had extended to all of the Western States and Territories, and numbered among its adherents all classes and conditions of men, including the highest dignitaries of church and State. Before it lay an almost illimitable career of prosperity with nothing in sight to check its onward march or interfere with its well-earned reputation as an expositor of the moral and social virtues. Twenty-six Grand Lodges governed the Craft in as many jurisdictions within the United States, with one hundred and fifty thousand members in their obedience. The high character of the men who composed this sodality, the distinguished names that adorned its roll, as well as its unostentatious works in every field of charity and benevolence, had heretofore been sufficient to refute the calumnies of spite and ignorance and to silence the envenomed tongue of envy, malice and hate. But this year occurred a circumstance which was eagerly laid hold of by the enemies of the fraternity as a weapon of offense, and so effectually was it wielded that for a time Freemasonry suffered a partial eclipse.

This circumstance is known in Masonic and political history as the "Morgan affair," and grew out of the disappearance from his home at Batavia, N. Y., of a man named WILLIAM MORGAN. The authentic details of this "mysterious disappearance" have never been made known, notwithstanding the many "confessions," "true statements," "broken seals," etc., with which the public has been surfeited. Practically all that can be said, with any degree of historical accuracy, is, that on September 12,

1826, MORGAN disappeared. Prior to that time he had, as it is stated, been engaged in the preparation of a pretended "Exposition of Masonry." It was therefore charged that the Freemasons had removed him by foul means. To substantiate this charge not a scintilla of legal evidence has ever been produced, but fictions were quite as serviceable to those who led the attack, and the public mind was soon inflamed by mendacious reports and virulent tirades against the Masonic institution.

Upon the theory that MORGAN had, under false pretenses and against his will, been conveyed out of the country and finally put to death by drowning or other violent means, a political party was established, which for ten years continued to exercise a visible influence upon the elections of the nation. The opponents of Freemasonry, without regard to prior affiliations, all united in an effort for its disruption and overthrow, and, under the leadership of shrewd, unprincipled and dishonest politicians, it seemed for a time as though this purpose would be accomplished. With the history of the anti-Masonic movement, however, its rise, progress and ignominious ending, this work is not concerned save as it incidentally affected the craft in Illinois, and for the general details of the same the reader is referred to the numerous works extant upon that subject.*

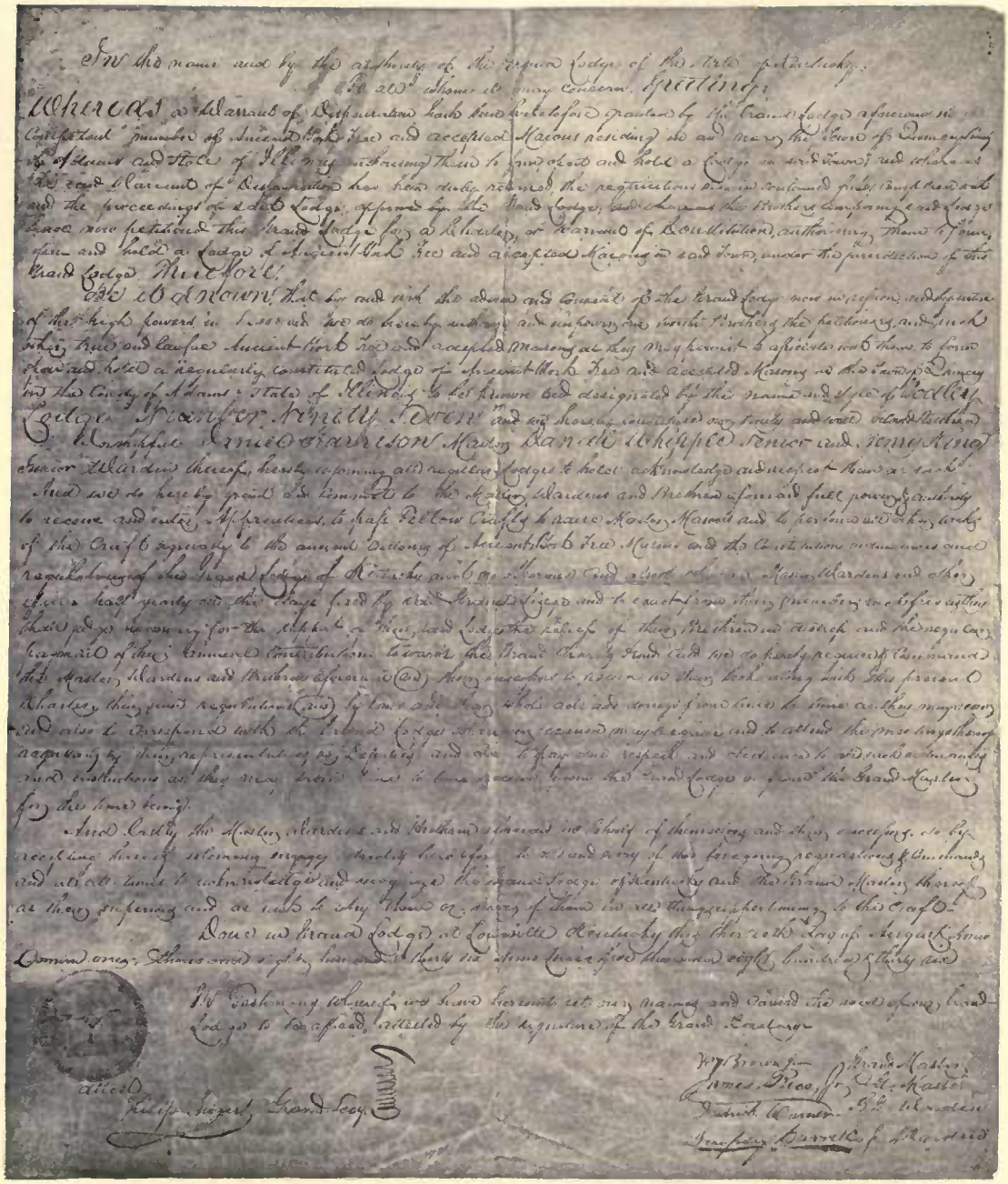
While the "storm," as it has been not inaptly termed, raged most fiercely in New York and adjacent States, its blighting effects were yet distinctly perceptible in the West. Particularly is this true after it had assumed a strictly political form. In 1827, the year succeeding the "outrage," Grand Lodge met as usual. Unfortunately we have no record of this communication, but it was in commenting upon same that the reviewer for the Grand Lodge of Kentucky expressed the opinion that "the state of Masonry presented the most flattering and encouraging prospects." Of the annual communication of 1828 nothing is known save that it was held and that a charter was granted to Western Star Lodge. By 1829, however, the anti-Masonic movement had attained the dignity of a political party and before the consuming heat engendered by party strife lodges and Grand Lodges began to disintegrate and dissolve. The timid and the time-serving, unwilling or unable to resist the torrent of bitter invective poured upon the Craft, renounced their affiliations; in some instances lodges surrendered their charters and ceased to exist; in others they passed into a condition of dormancy without action. The Grand Lodge of Missouri, sustained by a few loyal hearts and strong wills, maintained its organization and successfully resisted all attempts at dissolution; but on the east bank of the Mississippi not one man seems to have been found with strength to bear the trial or encounter the ordeal. And so the pioneer Grand Lodge, that should have been our pride and glory, went down before the fiery storm of persecution, and with it also went all of its constituents, the last to surrender being the historic "Western Star."

* * *

The period from 1829 to 1835 is a blank in the Masonic history of the jurisdiction. Notwithstanding his strenuous efforts, the writer has been unable to discover the slightest symptom of Masonic life, and we are forced to the conclusion that, whatever may

* See William Morgan; or Political Anti-Masonry, by Morris; N. Y., 1883. Masonry and Anti-Masonry, by Creigh. The Broken Seal, by Greene. Letters on Masonry, by Adams.

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Reduced fac-simile of the original Charter of Bodley Lodge, No. 1. (Reproduced through the courtesy of Dr. JOSEPH ROBBINS, Quincy.)

have been the state of the craft elsewhere, in Illinois the worst predictions of its enemies had been realized — Freemasonry was *dead.*

* * *

The Anti-Masonic party reached the zenith of its power and influence in the year 1831. From State organizations it had grown to be a National body, and this year it ventured to try its strength in the political arena by placing in the field a Presidential ticket. The ticket received but seven votes in the electoral college, being the vote of the State of Vermont. The defeat was signal and overwhelming. The "statesmen," who for power or pelf had espoused the cause, now deserted it for more promising fields; and the fanatics, unable to maintain the organization without the aid of the politicians, saw with dismay the dissolving of their brightest dreams and the annihilation of their fondest hopes. By 1833 the party had practically ceased to exist and after that year we hear of it no more.

Had the material which composed the early lodges been of the same sterling character that marked the membership in the States immediately contiguous; had there been but a handful of earnest men who could not be moved by the clamor of the multitude, the mild effulgence of the "Western Star," though temporarily dimmed, would never have been extinguished, and the Grand Lodge, purified by the elimination of its dross, might have again resumed its sway, stronger and better for the ordeal through which it had passed. It is certain that a number of the old lodges were in existence as late as 1829, and though the storm had virtually passed by 1833, an interval of only four years, not one of them was resuscitated on the revival of Masonic interest.

The first efforts looking toward the reintroduction of Freemasonry into Illinois, for the State had now become "unoccupied territory," were made by a number of brethren residing at Quincy. At a meeting held December 6, 1834, for the purpose of considering the propriety of establishing a Masonic lodge, it was decided that a petition for a dispensation be addressed to the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. This was done, but no action was taken thereon until the annual communication of such Grand Lodge in August of the year following. At this time a dispensation was issued to DANIEL HARRISON and sixteen others for a lodge to be held at Quincy, Ill., to be styled Bodley Lodge, and H. H. SNOW was deputized to institute same. The first meeting was held October 19, 1835, and stated communications were held regularly thereafter. The year following (1836) a charter was duly issued to it as No. 97 of the registry of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. From that time until the present it has maintained a continuous and uninterrupted existence. Upon the organization of Grand Lodge it became No. 1, of the registry, and in all matters pertaining to the general welfare of the craft within the jurisdiction it has ever exerted a marked influence and borne an important part.

The second lodge to be established after the revival was located at Alton. On August 25, 1836, ALEXANDER HART and seven others petitioned the Grand Lodge of Missouri for the establishment of a lodge at Alton to be named "Franklin." The dispensation was issued, but for some reason the officers named did not qualify, and accordingly a new petition was sent April 19, 1837, and a new dispensation issued May 10th of that year. This Lodge, however, does not seem to have thrived. It did not partici-

pate in the formation of Grand Lodge, and in 1840 seems to have been under censure for failure to make returns. In 1842 the Lodge was removed to Upper Alton, and in 1844 became a constituent of Grand Lodge as No. 25.

In 1837 dispensations were issued by the Grand Lodge of Missouri for a lodge at Jacksonville to be called "Harmony," and by the Grand Lodge of Kentucky for a lodge at Equality (Gallatin County) to be called "Equality." The petition for Harmony Lodge contains a number of familiar names, among them those of WILLIAM B. WARREN and ALEX. DUNLAP. The dispensation, although granted in 1837, does not seem to have been received until November 30, 1838. It became No. 24 of the registry of Missouri. Equality Lodge became No. 102, of the registry of Kentucky. To this latter Lodge belongs the honor of being the first Masonic body to perform the ceremony of laying a corner-stone within the State of Illinois. This interesting event occurred February 23, 1838, when Bro. A. B. DAKE, W. M., assisted by the Lodge, "laid the corner-stone of the public work" at Shawneetown, "in due and ancient form." Equality Lodge participated in the formation of Grand Lodge and was assigned No. 2 on the registry, but did not become a constituent until 1843.

In 1838 a dispensation was granted by the Grand Lodge of Missouri for the formation of Temperance Lodge at Vandalia.

In 1839 the Grand Lodge of Missouri issued dispensations for the institution of Far West Lodge, at Galena; Springfield Lodge, at Springfield; Mount Moriah Lodge, at Hillsboro, and Columbus Lodge, at Columbus. Thus it will be seen that at the close of the year 1839 there were nine lodges, chartered or under dispensation, at work within the State. Of the petitioners for these lodges a few were



The old Masonic Hall at Springfield. (From a sketch in the collection of Albert T. Hey, Esq., Springfield). The building was of brick. The Masonic Hall occupied the upper story and the only entrance to same was through the store room on the first floor.

former members of some of the old Illinois lodges, but the larger number hailed from without the jurisdiction and the familiar names shown in the records of the first Grand Lodge only a few years before are wholly wanting.

With the revival of interest and the multiplication of lodges came the natural desire for local self-government. As early as May 1, 1837, Bodley Lodge passed a resolution for the appointment of a committee "to ascertain how many Lodges in this State are organized, preparatory to organizing a Grand Lodge of Illinois, to be held in the town of Quincy." But nothing came of this resolution, as at that time Bodley Lodge was the only organization in the State under charter, while only two others (Franklin and Equality) existed under dis-

pensation. The initiative in the matter of a Grand Lodge seems to have been taken by Harmony Lodge, of Jacksonville. In June, 1839, this Lodge addressed a letter to the different lodges of the State with reference to the formation of a Grand Lodge, and suggested that the several lodges send delegates to a convention to be held at Jacksonville on December 27 of that year. The project was favorably received by the lodges, and the convention, as suggested, was held, but the time selected was not conducive to a general attendance. The propriety of forming a Grand Lodge was discussed by those present, and, as many of the lodges not represented sent letters of approval, it was unanimously decided that a Grand Lodge should be formed. The preliminary measures, in view of the small number in attendance, were postponed until "the first Monday of April next," when another convention was to be held at the same place, "when," as one of the reports of the convention reads,* "it is expected the lodges generally will be represented, the place for the permanent location of the Grand Lodge will be selected, the officers elected, and the Grand Lodge finally constituted."

* Report of delegates made to Springfield Lodge.

THE SECOND GRAND LODGE.

1840.

WITH the close of the year 1839 came the end of the interregnum. The storm of fanaticism, having spent its fury, had passed away, and, though a few lingering clouds of malice and hate might still be faintly discerned upon the political horizon, public sentiment had undergone a marked change with respect to the objects, purposes and practical workings of the Masonic institution. In the neighboring States of Missouri and Kentucky, as well as other localities in the West, Grand Lodges were in successful operation, while from other parts of the country came continued assurances of increasing prosperity. Inspired by the favorable outlook, the craft in Illinois began to formulate plans looking toward the organization of a Grand Lodge. As we have seen, an informal convention, with this end in view, was held at the town of Jacksonville on December 27, 1839, and an agreement was reached for an organization meeting on the first Monday of April following. But whether because of the meager attendance on that occasion, or for some other reason, not now apparent, a second "convocation" composed of delegates from "several" of the lodges of the State, was held at the same place on January 20, 1840, at which time it was

Resolved, That it is expedient and proper that a Grand Lodge for the State of Illinois be established upon principles consistent with, and subordinate to, the general regulations and ancient constitutions of Freemasonry; and that Brothers W. B. WARREN and W. S. VANCE, of Jacksonville, and J. ADAMS and M. HELM, of Springfield, be a committee to correspond with the several lodges in the State, and ask their co-operation and assistance, and request their attendance by representative or proxy, at a convention to be holden at Jacksonville, on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1840, A. L. 5840, for the purpose of discussing the pro-

priety of establishing a Grand Lodge for the State of Illinois, and determining the best place for locating the same.

As the result of such resolution, and in pursuance of the correspondence thereby authorized, a convention was held at Jacksonville on April 6, 1840, at which representatives were present from Bodley, Springfield, Columbus, Far West, Harmony and Equality Lodges.



The Masonic Hall at Jacksonville, in which Grand Lodge organized. (From a photograph in the collection of Bro. HALLOWELL, Jacksonville). This was regarded as the finest building in the city at the time. It is still standing, and, except that it has been modernized by the introduction of large window panes and other accessories, presents much the same external appearance now as in 1840. The Masonic Hall was located in the third story.

A lodge of Master Masons was opened, and, after the object of the meeting had been considered and discussed, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the several subordinate Lodges of Ancient Freemasonry in the State of Illinois here assembled, represented by delegates and proxies properly authorized, consider it as a matter of right and as conducive to the general benefit of Masonry, that a Grand Lodge be established in the State of Illinois, and that they now proceed to establish, organize and locate the same accordingly, to be known and designated by the name of the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

A constitution was then adopted, and, after several ballots, the location of the Grand Lodge was decided in favor of Jacksonville. Then followed the election of officers, which resulted as follows:

M. W. ABRAHAM JONAS.....G. M.
R. W. JAMES ADAMS.....D. G. M.
W. W. S. VANCE.....G. S. W.
H. RODGERS.....G. J. W.
W. B. WARREN.....G. Sec.
A. DUNLAP.....G. Treas.

The Grand Lodge then took a recess until April 28th. Bro. JONAS, the Grand Master-elect, was not present at the session of April 6th, and presumably the recess was taken to secure his attendance, but the record shows that when Grand Lodge was again called to labor, on April 28th, he was still absent. This circumstance, however, was not permitted to impede the organization of Grand Lodge, for we find that, "on motion, all but Past Masters having retired, a convocation of Past Masters was declared open, and the M. W. Grand Master was installed *by proxy*, and the grand honors paid him agreeably to ancient form and usage."

The order of precedence of lodges was then established whereby Bodley Lodge became No. 1, of the new registry; Equality, No. 2; Harmony, No. 3; Springfield, No. 4; Far West, No. 5; and Columbus, No. 6. In addition to these lodges there were also active bodies at Vandalia, Hillsboro, and Alton, but why they did not participate in the movement is not known. Of

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ABRAHAM JONAS, ESQ.,

First Grand Master of Masons of Illinois.

(From a photograph in the collection of Dr. JOSEPH ROBBINS, Quincy.)

the six lodges that thus combined to form the present Grand Lodge, four are still in existence and bear the numbers originally assigned to them. Far West Lodge, for some reason, declined to accept a charter at the time, and did not become a constituent until 1846. After 1849 it ceased to make returns, and in 1852 its charter was forfeited for non-compliance with the rules. Columbus Lodge surrendered its charter and became extinct in 1845–6.

It would seem that at the organization meeting of January 20th there were present but thirteen persons, including eight representatives from the six lodges that participated in the formation of Grand Lodge. At the annual communication of 1895, the date of this writing, over one thousand persons were present, as officers, representatives, committeemen or visitors.

The first annual communication, or, as it is styled in the old records, "convocation," of the Grand Lodge after its organization, was held at Jacksonville on October 20 of the same year (1840), with M. W. Bro. JONAS presiding and four lodges represented. The record is meager in respect to details. Apparently, in those days, the Grand Master delivered no "address" at the opening of Grand Lodge, nor does this feature seem to have become established until eight or ten years afterward. A petition for dispensation was received from several brethren at Peoria, but was not granted owing to non-compliance with By-Laws. This was the first petition received. No charters were granted at this session.

At the election Bro. JONAS was again chosen Grand Master and Bro. WM. B. WARREN Grand Secretary. Bro. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS was elected as Grand Orator, and, on motion, it was

Resolved, That brothers HELM, DUNLAP and JONES be appointed a committee to inform Brother DOUGLAS of his election, and inform him that an oration on the principles of Masonry will be expected of him on the second day of our next Grand Annual Convocation.

But while Bro. DOUGLAS was the first Grand Orator, it does not appear that he ever qualified or performed the duties of this office.

As appears by the record, "All but Past Masters having retired, a convocation of Past Masters was declared. The M. W. ABRAHAM JONAS, Grand Master-elect, was introduced and installed according to ancient form and usage. The convocation of Past Masters was dissolved, and the Grand Lodge stood open to the Masters' degree, when" the remaining officers were installed and "received the congratulations of the brethren."

The total membership reported to the Grand Lodge at this session was *ninety-seven*. Its financial condition is not shown, but it is known that only through the generosity of one of its officers (Bro. JAMES ADAMS) it was enabled to meet its pecuniary obligations.

During the year 1840 Temperance Lodge, at Vandalia, Mount Moriah Lodge, at Hillsboro, and Franklin Lodge, at Alton, continued under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, while a dispensation was issued from the same source, on October 10, for Clinton Lodge, at the town of Carlyle. Dispensations were also issued by the Grand Lodge of Kentucky for lodges at Dixon and Ottawa. As Far West Lodge at Galena, although it participated in the organization, still continued its allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Missouri, it will be seen that at the close of the first official year of the Grand Lodge there were seven lodges within

its territory that did not owe it fealty, and it was not until several years after that all of the lodges holding foreign charters finally came within its obedience.



The "Grand East" of 1840. (From a photograph in the collection of Bro. HALLOWELL, Jacksonville.) This chair was occupied by the first Grand Master and other presiding officers of the Grand Bodies formed in Jacksonville. It was and is now the property of Harmony Lodge, No. 3.

1841.

The second annual communication of the Grand Lodge was held at Jacksonville, Oct. 4, 1841, M. W. Bro. JONAS presiding, with representatives from four chartered lodges and one lodge under dispensation. The Grand Lodge was opened "according to ancient form and usage" and at once proceeded to consider

A petition from Juliet Lodge, Juliet, Illinois, praying a Charter.

A petition from Brother SAMUEL H. GILBERT, and others, residing at Chicago, praying a dispensation — recommended by Juliet Lodge.

A petition from Friendship Lodge, Dixon, Illinois, praying a Charter.

It would seem also that during the recess Grand Lodge the Grand Master had granted a dispensation to Bro. GEO. A. PATTERSON and others for a lodge at Decatur, to be called Macon Lodge, and to Bro. LUTHER WOODWARD and others for a lodge at Peru, to be called St. John's Lodge. Macon made a return to this session and received a charter as No. 8. Friendship Lodge, which had been organized the preceding year by dispensation from the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, was also granted a charter and became No. 7 of the registry. Charters were also directed to issue to the petitioners at Chicago and "Juliet" on compliance with Grand Lodge By-laws.

The committee appointed at the last communication to inform the Grand Orator of his election reported that they had performed that duty, but in consequence of Bro. DOUGLAS not being able to attend they had selected Bro. J. A. MCDOUGALL, who would deliver an address at the Rev. Mr. TODD'S church "the next day." The Grand Marshal was directed to "make all necessary arrangements for the procession," and on the succeeding afternoon the oration was duly delivered. The feature thus inaugurated has been observed with commendable regularity during the entire existence of Grand Lodge.

A cash account is shown at this session whereby it appears that the revenue of the Grand Lodge for the year was $124.00.

The election again resulted in the choice of Bro. JONAS for Grand Master, and, as on previous years, he was "introduced and installed" in a convocation of Past Masters. Apparently, however, this was the last time the ceremony was employed in Grand Lodge.

* * *

The history of Freemasonry in Illinois, from this point, is mainly a rehearsal of the

transactions of the Grand Lodge. As this ancient fraternity has for its primary object the cultivation of the moral and social virtues, and concerns itself only with the arts of peace, the historian can recount no thrilling episodes; and as it eschews all secular questions of a political or religious nature it cannot figure as a factor in any of the public movements which involve either church or state. Therefore the ordinary elements which enter into historical compositions are here utterly lacking. Yet the course of Illinois Freemasonry, from its introduction until the present time, is not devoid of interest either to the initiated or the profane, for even the simple record of an organization that dates "from a time when the memory of man runneth not to the contrary;" that with no cohesive bond stronger than the impulse of human affection has yet withstood all the mutations of time; that after centuries of active life shows no diminution of pristine vigor, is worthy the perusal of every student of sociology, every friend of rational liberty and human progress.

Since the date of its organization in 1840 the Grand Lodge of Illinois has met annually and has published the record of its transactions. These consist of statements of the routine business of the communications. The names of the officers elected to conduct its affairs; the committees to whom have been intrusted the consideration of the special matters of each communication; the reports of the officers and committees; the financial statements of its treasurers; the specific methods of the disbursements of its funds; the roll of its constituent members; the subordinate lodges, and the records of the creation of new lodges by dispensation and charter. To the student all of these matters are not without interest, but to the general reader they are, in the main, of no special value. Inasmuch as those desiring details may resort to the original sources of information, and as all of the transactions are now fairly accessible to every inquirer, it does not seem profitable, for the purposes of this work, to attempt either a reproduction of the records or even an epitome of the proceedings of the annual communications. But in order to preserve the chronological continuity of our review a brief allusion will be made to each year and the salient features of the annual sessions will be selected for special mention. After this, so far as the limits of space will permit, such topics of general interest as may seem desirable will be taken up and considered.

The indulgent reader will further observe that this work does not purport to be a history. It is simply a "compend," brought together under great pressure both of time and space. The "history" of Freemasonry in Illinois is yet to be written, and when the auspicious time shall come for the accomplishment of that great work, some abler pen than that of the writer will engage the theme.

1842.

The third annual communication of Grand Lodge was held at Jacksonville October 3, 1842, Bro. JONAS presiding as Grand Master, and representatives present from five chartered lodges and one lodge U. D.

During this year Masonry had evidently become more popular in the State, for the Grand Master reported the granting of seven dispensations. A charter was issued to Rushville Lodge, at Rushville, as No. 9, and Bro. LEVI LUSK was allowed to take his seat as its representative.

At this session the germ of the now popular "correspondence committee" was

evolved in the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee on Foreign Relations shall be appointed, to whom shall be referred all correspondence between this Grand Lodge and other Grand Lodges, and all communications from abroad.

And Bros. LUSK and DUNLAP became the first committee.

The election resulted in the choice of Bro. MEREDITH HELM as Grand Master. The precedents of former years, however, were not followed, for instead of a "convocation of Past Masters" conducting the installation, we find that the "Grand Lodge then repaired to the Rev. Mr. TODD'S church, under the conduct of the Grand Marshal; when the Grand Officers-elect were severally installed by the M. W. P. G. M. JONAS. A very eloquent and appropriate sermon was then delivered by the M. W. G. Chaplain, after which the Grand Lodge returned to the Grand Hall."

This was the first public installation of Grand Officers, and the precedent thus set was followed for many years.

As previously stated, there were within the State at this time a number of lodges chartered by the Grand Lodge of Missouri, whose fealty Grand Lodge had been unable to obtain. An effort was now made to secure these lodges by the adoption of the following:

WHEREAS, It has been represented to this Grand Lodge that there are several subordinate lodges in this State working under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Missouri; and, whereas, this Grand Lodge is in a state of infancy, whilst the Grand Lodge of Missouri is in a state of affluence, and not doubting her willingness to extend the hand of friendship and assistance to her sister Grand Lodge; and believing, moreover, that it would be conducive to the interests of Masonry that the Grand Lodge of each State should govern and control the Masonic family within its bounds; therefore,

Resolved, That Bro. Grand Secretary be requested to visit the Grand Lodge of Missouri at its next Annual Communication, and request said Grand Lodge (as the Grand Lodge of Kentucky has done) to dissolve the connection existing between themselves and the subordinate lodges in the State of Illinois; and, further, to tender to said Grand Lodge the best wishes of this Grand Lodge for her Masonic success, and our desire for an interchange of those social relations which have characterized our fraternity for so many ages.

The committee on "Foreign Communications" made its report, which derives its chief interest at this time as a subject for comparison with present productions of correspondence committees. The entire report was as follows:

The Committee on Foreign Communications ask leave to report that they have examined the proceedings of the following named Grand Lodges, viz.: The Grand Lodges of Kentucky, for the year 1841; Missouri, 1840 and 1841; Indiana, 1841; North Carolina, 1840; Mississippi, 1842, and also a Masonic Calendar of the Grand Lodge of the Republic of Texas, containing a list of the Grand Officers of the lodges subordinate thereto, and also a constitution of said Grand Lodge. These are all the communications that have been received from Grand Lodges.

Your committee have not been able to find anything therein that requires the immediate action of this Grand Lodge, or of general interest, except the action of some of the Grand Lodges above named upon the proceedings of a Masonic convention, holden in Baltimore in March, 1842, which your committee have had under consideration, and after mature deliberation have been unable to bring themselves to any definite conclusion as to the course that this Grand Lodge ought to pursue, and therefore recommend that the proceedings of said conventton be read in open lodges.

During the recess of Grand Lodge the Grand Master had issued a dispensation to sundry brethren at Nauvoo. This town was then rapidly achieving notoriety as the earthly abiding place of the "saints" of the "latter day," a community afterward widely known as "Mormons." The lodge commenced work March 15, 1842, and continued until August 11th following, when its operations were suspended by an edict of the Grand Master. During this brief in-

terval its returns show that it had initiated 286 candidates, or more than six times as many as all of the lodges in Illinois combined during the entire Masonic year. The suspension was caused by a complaint from Bodley Lodge, at Quincy, that the lodge at Nauvoo was being conducted in "a manner un-Masonic and highly dangerous to our beloved institution." The matter came before Grand Lodge at this session, but if any formal charges were presented the record fails to disclose same. The Committee on Returns of Lodges, to whom the matter seems to have been referred, reported that it had examined the returns, together with "the papers and correspondence" referred to it, and further:

> Your committee regret that the original records of the work of said lodge have not been sent up, as required by the M. W. G. Master in his order suspending the labor of said lodge. But from the report, as well as the transcript of the proceedings of the lodge exhibited, the work appears to conform to the requirements of this Grand Lodge.
>
> It appears, however, from documentary and other evidence before the committee that there is some reason to fear that the intention and ancient landmarks of our institution have been departed from, to an inexcusable extent. The facts in the case, however, your committee are of the opinion can only be satisfactorily ascertained by a careful inspection of the original records, and thorough investigation of the whole proceedings. Such a course your committee believe is due as well to the brethren of Nauvoo Lodge as to this Grand Lodge, and the craft generally; and should our fears prove groundless, as the committee still hope they will, none will be more benefited by the investigation than the lodge under consideration; but should they in any considerable degree be realized the sooner the facts are ascertained the better.

In view of the circumstances it was then,

> *Resolved*, That a special committee be appointed, whose duty it shall be to repair to Nauvoo forthwith, and examine the original minutes of Nauvoo Lodge, and diligently inquire into any irregularity or misconduct alleged to have been committed by said Lodge, and to examine persons and papers connected with the subject, and report the facts to the M. W. Grand Master; and if he shall deem them of such character as to justify such a course, he shall either direct the injunction, suspending the work of said Lodge, to be continued until the next regular communication, or direct the dispensation granted by Grand Master JONAS to be continued, and the Lodge be permitted to work under the same until the next Grand Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge; and that said committee be allowed a reasonable compensation for their expenses.

The committee was appointed, performed its task, and reported to the Grand Master immediately after the Grand Lodge session. It would seem, however, that the general odium which was then commencing to attach itself to the people of Nauvoo, or with greater strictness to that portion thereof which was embraced within the communion of the new sect (Mormons), had to some extent colored the accusations made against the lodge, for the committee, "after a careful and laborious examination of both persons and papers," found that "the principal charges which had been made against the lodge were groundless, and without proof to sustain them."* It found that the lodge was guilty of an irregularity in permitting a ballot for more than one applicant at a time, and on one occasion had received an applicant "of at least doubtful character on promise of reformation;" but this seems to have been the extent of the derelictions; wherefore the committee recommended that the dispensation be continued until the next annual communication of Grand Lodge. The Grand Master (Bro. HELM) thereupon approved of the recommendation, lifted his edict of suspension, and then, presumably to show that he entertained no ill feeling for the "saints," issued his dispensations for the institution of *two* new lodges in the already well-tilled territory. But the "Mor-

* Very extravagant reports seem to have been circulated, among others that women were being initiated.

mon question" was by no means settled, as the events of the next ensuing year demonstrated.

1843.

The annual communication of 1843 was held at the town of Jacksonville, M. W. Bro. MEREDITH HELM presiding, and representatives present from seventeen lodges.

The Grand Master at this session inaugurated the practice of presenting a written address, and in a well-considered "message" briefly recounted his official acts. Among other things it appears that he had granted dispensations for a lodge at Chicago and at Milwaukee, Wis., and the lodges thus instituted were the first to be established in each of those now metropolitan cities.

At this session was also introduced the custom of electing a Grand Lecturer, the choice, in this instance, falling upon Bro. LEVI LUSK, who was further directed to confer with certain representatives of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, and be by them "thoroughly instructed" in the lectures and work adopted by the "late Baltimore National Convention."

For a number of years the finances of the Grand Lodge seem to have been in a very uncertain condition. A Treasurer's report was presented at this session, the first to appear in the proceedings since organization, by which it appears there was then in the treasury the sum of $28.25 in "good money," and $240 in depreciated "State Bank paper" and "St. Louis scrip."

The Grand Secretary was instructed to purchase "a library of ancient authority" for the use of Grand Lodge.

The "Mormon question" was the principal topic of interest at this session. It will be remembered that the Grand Master, on the recommendation of the committee of investigation, had dissolved the injunction suspending the work of Nauvoo Lodge, and during the recess of Grand Lodge had issued dispensations for two additional lodges at the same place. The developments of the year, however, had led to much discussion, both within and without the jurisdiction, and many Masons of eminence had strongly protested against the propriety of permitting a Masonic lodge to exist at Nauvoo. The matter came before Grand Lodge on report of the Committee on Returns of Lodges, and it appearing that all of the Nauvoo bodies had been guilty of irregularities; and, two of them refusing to present the record of their work, it was

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Grand Lodge, it is inexpedient and prejudicial to the interests of Free Masonry to longer sustain a lodge in Nauvoo, and for the disrespect and contempt that Nauvoo Lodge and Helm Lodge have shown in refusing to present the records of their work to this Grand Lodge.

Resolved, That their dispensations be and they are hereby revoked and charters refused.

Resolved, That for irregular work and disregard of the resolutions and instructions of this Grand Lodge, the dispensations of Keokuk Lodge and Nye Lodge are hereby revoked and charters refused.

Nauvoo, Helm and Nye Lodges were lolated at Nauvoo; the lodge at Keokuk seems to have been of the same character. But this did not end the matter, as will be seen.

The election resulted in the choice of Bro. ALEX. DUNLAP, of Jacksonville, as Grand Master, with Bro. WARREN still continuing as Secretary.

At the close of this year there were twenty-three lodges borne upon the roll of Grand Lodge and six others in its territorial jurisdiction which owed fealty to the Grand Lodge of Missouri.

SIT LUX ET LUX FUIT.

THE MOST WORSHIPFUL Meredith Helm Esq., GRAND MASTER, *of the most Honorable Society of*

FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS,

TO ALL AND EVERY, OUR RIGHT WORSHIPFUL AND LOVING BRETHREN---Send Greeting.

KNOW YE, THAT WE, AT THE PETITION OF OUR RIGHT WORSHIPFUL AND WELL BELOVED BRETHREN,

Samuel H Gilbert & Jackson H. H. Byelow

and several other Brethren, residing at or near the City of Chicago in the County of Cook ——— and State of Illinois do hereby constitute the said Brethren into a regular LODGE OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS, to be opened at the aforsaid City of Chicago by the name of La Fayette Lodge No 18 And do further, at the said Petition and of the great trust and confidence reposed in the above named Brethren, hereby appoint, Saml H Gilbert Master, D Jackson Senior Warden, H. A. Byelow Junior Warden for opening the said Lodge, and for such time only, as may be thought proper by the brethren thereof. It being our will, that our appointment, shall in no wise affect any future Election of Officers of that Lodge, but that the same shall be according to the regulations of the Lodge, and consistent with the General laws of the Society contained in the Book of Constitutions. And we do hereby require you, the said Samuel H Gilbert to take special care, that all and every the said brethren are, or have been regularly made Masons, and that they do, perform, observe and keep all the Rules and Orders contained in the Book of Constitutions and also such as may from time to time be transmitted to you from us. And further, that you do, from time to time, cause to be entered in a Book, to be kept for that purpose, an account of your proceedings in the Lodge, together with such regulations as shall be made for the good government thereof, a copy of which you are in no wise to omit laying before the Grand Lodge, once in every year, together with a list of the Members of the Lodge. That you annually pay into the Grand Treasury such sum as may be required of you towards the GRAND CHARITY FUND. And moreover, we hereby will and require of you, the said Samuel H Gilbert as soon as conveniently may be, to send an account, in writing of what shall be done by virtue of these presents.

Given at Jacksonville under our hand and seal of Masonry, this Second day of October A. L. 5843 A. D. 1843.

Attested,

W. B. Warren Jr SECRETARY.

GRAND LODGE of Illinois.

Faith Hope and Charity.

M Helm GRAND MASTER.
A Dunlap D. G. M.
S. G. W.
L Lusk J. G. W.

A. V. Putnam, Printer, Jacksonville, Ill.

Reduced fac-simile of the Charter of the first Masonic Lodge at Chicago, La Fayette, No. 18. (From the original in the Library of Oriental Consistory, Chicago.)

1844.

The annual communication for 1844 was held Oct. 7, at the town of Jacksonville, with M. W. Bro. ALEXANDER DUNLAP presiding and the representatives of ten lodges present.

The session was uneventful and the business mainly routine. Four new lodges were chartered. The "Masonic College of Missouri" was endorsed and a committee appointed "to see what further action, if any, shall be taken by the Grand Lodge of this State for the purpose of advancing the cause of and facilitating the means of acquiring an education." This was the first attempt to give practical expression to the great Masonic tenets of philanthropy and benevolence through organized effort. The Grand Secretary was instructed to purchase for the use of Grand Lodge a set of jewels and collars "not to cost exceeding $100." Constituent lodges were recommended to transact all their business "in a lodge of Master Masons."

The Nauvoo matters still continued to exert a disturbing influence both in Grand Lodge and among the Craft, and at this session resulted in the following:

WHEREAS, The M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, at their last Communication, thought proper to withdraw from Nauvoo, Helm and Nye Lodges the dispensation which had been granted them, for gross un-Masonic conduct; and whereas, the M. W. Grand Master did, during vacation, send a special messenger to Nauvoo and demand the dispensation aforesaid, which demand was treated with contempt, and not only a positive refusal given by said Lodge, but a determination expressed to continue their work;

Resolved, By this Grand Lodge, that all fellowship with said Lodges, and the members thereof, be withdrawn, and the association of Masons working these lodges are hereby declared clandestine, and all the members hailing therefrom suspended from all the privileges of Masonry within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge; and that our sister Grand Lodges be requested to deny them the same privileges.

Resolved, That the Grand Secretary be directed to address a circular on the subject to all the Grand Lodges in correspondence with this Grand Lodge, and request the same to be published in all the Masonic periodicals.

With this action ceases all further mention of the matter in the records of Grand Lodge. For the subsequent career of the Mormon population of Nauvoo the reader is referred to general history, but in this connection it may be noted that the membership of these clandestine bodies comprised a large number of men whose names have since acquired much notoriety as leaders in the Mormon movement. What the bodies did after excommunication is not known, but it is known that the promoters of the new sect erected within their own society an elaborate ceremonial of "endowment," to which the late BRIGHAM YOUNG was wont to refer as "Celestial Masonry."

At this session LEVI LUSK, of Rushville, was elected Grand Master, and WM. B. WARREN re-elected Grand Secretary.

1845.

The sixth annual communication of Grand Lodge was held, as in previous years, at the town of Jacksonville, with M. W. Bro. LEVI LUSK presiding.

Six new lodges received charters, and a dispensation issued for a lodge at Quincy "to work in the German language." This lodge was subsequently constituted as Herman Lodge, No. 39, and was the first lodge privileged to use other than the English language in its esoteric ritual.

The attention of Grand Lodge at this session was largely occupied with numerous resolutions which effected in many instances startling changes and innovations. The greater portion of these resolutions emanated from one man, Rev. Bro. W. F.

WALKER, of Chicago. Bro. WALKER appeared at the opening of Grand Lodge as the proxy of the S. W. of Joliet Lodge, but during the continuance of the session and upon the granting of a charter to Oriental Lodge, No. 33, of which he was the W. M., he took his seat as the representative of same. His strong and commanding individuality soon asserted itself, and in a short time his thought dominated the action of the body. At the election he was chosen Grand Master and was duly installed as such, but, except as he may have occupied the chair at this session, never presided over the Grand Lodge. During the ensuing year he was a prominent figure in the Masonic economy of the jurisdiction, but soon after removed from the State, and never thereafter appears to have taken any part in the acts or deliberations of the Craft of Illinois. But very little is known of his career, yet in the early days of Illinois Masonry it is certain that he was a most enthusiastic, earnest and zealous worker. He was at this time the rector of St. James' Episcopal Church, of Chicago, and is described by those who knew him as "a profound scholar, an eloquent preacher, a learned Mason, and a warm-hearted, sympathetic man." Notwithstanding his evident impulsive and erratic nature, as shown by his recorded acts during this year, there is abundant evidence in the records of Grand Lodge to justify the foregoing encomium; and the very fact of his elevation to the highest office in the gift of the Craft, upon the only occasion of his visit to Grand Lodge, as well as the apparent ease with which he imposed his views upon that body, are, in themselves, complete testimonials of his high character and commanding influence at that time. It has been said that sorrow and misfortune blighted his warm heart and led him to seek solace in those habits that, while they dulled the pain, beclouded the once bright intellect; but at this distant day we remember only the kind, impulsive man, and see in the record only the imperious and learned, though erratic, Mason.

By resolution it was decided that a single ballot should suffice for all three degrees, the question of advancement to be determined solely by proficiency; that all lodges should hold their elections annually instead of semi-annually; that the three degrees should not be conferred for a less sum than $15.00, except upon an "acknowledged minister of the gospel," in which event the fee might be remitted.

Bro. WALKER presented the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, a voluminous document which the record says was *read* in Grand Lodge. In many respects this document is the most remarkable ever presented to Grand Lodge. It abounds in the erratic vagaries which so distinguished its writer, yet candor compels the statement that it bears the stamp of marked ability, and in many respects it far more perfectly fulfills the true office of a correspondence report than some of the more pretentious efforts of later years. Its distinguishing feature, however, was a series of deductions drawn by the committee and offered to Grand Lodge in thirteen resolutions, all of which were adopted. Of these the most important were:

I. *Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge is clearly of the opinion that a distinct avowal of a belief in the divine authenticity of the Holy Scriptures should be required of everyone who is admitted to the privileges of Masonry; and that a denial of the same is an offense against the institution calling for exemplary discipline.

II. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Grand Lodge, when the deformity of a candidate for initia-

tion is not such as to prevent him from acquiring an honest livelihood, being instructed in the arts and mysteries of Masonry, and working in his Craft, his admission will not be an infringement upon the "landmarks," but will be perfectly consistent with the spirit and "speculative" character of the institution.

V. *Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge approves of the formation of a General Grand Lodge, and invites the co-operation of her sister Grand Lodges, by the appointment of delegates, to meet in convention for the purpose of reporting to the various Grand Lodges a constitution for the government of a General Grand Lodge, so soon as the same may be approved by a majority of the Grand Lodges; and that all former resolutions regarding any convention or conventions of Masons be and the same are hereby repealed.

VI. *Resolved*, That the several lodges within this jurisdiction be and are hereby instructed to transact all business in a Lodge of Masters, except the work and lectures appertaining to the first aud second degrees respectively.

VII. *Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Grand Lodge that every Master Mason has the inherent right to vote on the admission of all candidates to our order; and that the lodges under this jurisdiction be and are hereby instructed to govern themselves in accordance therewith by, at all times, allowing all Master Masons who may be present to vote on the reception of candidates; and that an unanimous ballot in favor of an applicant shall be necessary to his admission.

X. *Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge deems it inexpedient, at the present time, to adopt the so-called "Representative system."

XI. *Resolved*, That, within this jurisdiction, an expulsion or suspension, by an Encampment or Chapter, shall be deemed to carry with it an expulsion or suspension, as the case may be, from the Masonic Institution, unless its decision be repealed by the tribunal passing the sentence.

The other resolutions were of the same general character, one of them providing that in case of rejection the candidate should not be again balloted for until the expiration of twelve months, and not then "unless there be present all who were present at the first balloting," or permission therefor be obtained from the Grand Master. It seems almost incredible that such laws as the 7th and 9th of the foregoing should ever have received the sanction of Grand Lodge; and the only explanation that can be advanced is that Bro. WALKER hypnotized the members. When the Grand Lodge was organized the town of Jacksonville was selected as the place of meeting in annual communication, and this fact was made definite by a by-law. From the first this selection was hotly contested by the representatives of other towns and at every annual communication the question of location seems to have been raised. But by reason of local jealousies no town thus far had been able to prevail over Jacksonville. A way out was finally discovered by making Grand Lodge ambulatory, and at this session an amendment was effected which provided:

> That the next regular communication of the Grand Lodge shall be held at Peoria, and thereafter its communications shall be held at such place in the State as the Grand Lodge may designate.

* * *

The year 1845 was the sixth since the establishment of the Grand Lodge. During this period the State had made wonderful strides and Masonry, reflecting the civil order and well-being of society, had kept pace with it. At the close of the year there were thirty-seven lodges in the obedience of Grand Lodge, representing all parts of the State, with a total membership, so far as shown by the returns, of 619. As a rule the lodges held but one stated communication each month at or immediately preceding the full moon. In the cities this ancient time of meeting was beginning to be displaced by stated days, fixed with reference to the calendar, but it was long before the old custom fell into disuse; and until very recent years it was the rule of Grand Lodge to publish, for the use of its constituents, a table of "full moons" for the year.

During this year occurred the death of

ANDREW JACKSON, an event which seems to have been very generally noticed by the lodges throughout the State. Memorial meetings, "days of sorrow" and "funeral processions" were had in many localities, and in several instances resolutions were passed directing the wearing of a badge of mourning for "our well-beloved and lately deceased brother, ANDREW JACKSON."

The Masonic sensation of the year was occasioned by Harmony Lodge, of Jacksonville, in a manifesto issued to the lodges of the State with respect to the "color question." Prior to this time the question never seems to have been mooted, although the subject was beginning to exercise a marked influence upon the political life and thought of the people.

It would seem that in some way intelligence had reached Harmony Lodge that the Chicago lodges were practicing "abolition" precepts. As a result at a meeting held December 1, 1845, the following preamble and resolutions were presented and two days later adopted:

WHEREAS, It has been represented to us by a brother in whom all confidence can be placed, that a *Negro* is admitted to all the privileges of our Fraternity in the lodges at Chicago: and, WHEREAS, we are informed that the lodge in Chicago over which the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge presides as Master, has now before it for action petitions from two or more Negroes; and, WHEREAS, we have learned that the M. W. G. M. of the G. L. of Illinois is urgent in favor of the admission of Negroes into our ancient and honorable fraternity; therefore,

Resolved, That it is with deep and unfeigned regret that we have learned these facts, and that we deem it our imperative duty to remonstrate in the strongest terms against this innovation on the rules, regulations and obligations of the fraternity.

Resolved, That we cannot recognize any individual of the African race as being "free born," inasmuch as they are by the constitution and laws of our country denied the rights and privileges of citizens; neither can we extend to them the hand of fellowship and brotherly love, believing that in so acting we would not only be doing violence to our feelings of self-respect, but that we would be trampling upon one of the landmarks of our institution.

Resolved, That the course pursued by the M. W. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Illinois in this matter, is, in our opinion, unworthy of the high office to which he has been promoted, and if persisted in will inevitably tend to the destruction not only of the harmony of the Grand Lodge of this state, but will be destructive of the institution itself; and that unless he desists from the effort to introduce Negroes into the institution, we must, as members of the Grand Lodge, solemnly protest against his conduct, as being derogatory to, and unbecoming, the presiding officer of any lodge —much more so as the Grand Master of the State.

Resolved, That we deem it highly derogatory to the institution for a Blue Lodge even to receive a petition from an individual not recognized by the constitution and laws of our country as a "freeman;" much more so to entertain and act upon it; and if such course is persisted in, we shall deem it our imperative duty to disconnect our lodge from said lodge, as well as the Grand Lodge which will permit one of its subordinate lodges to so act.

Resolved, That if Negroes are admitted into any lodge at Chicago, or other place under the jurisdiction of our Grand Lodge, we shall, at the next regular meeting of our lodge after learning said fact, *tender our charter to the Grand Lodge, and thus dissolve our connection* with such un-Masonic conduct.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be forwarded to each lodge in this State, with the request that they take immediate action thereon, and inform us thereof; and that a copy be sent to the Grand Master, that he may see the estimation in which his efforts are held by a part of the fraternity; and, also, that a copy be forwarded to the Grand Lodges of Missouri and Kentucky.

A copy of the foregoing was sent to all of the lodges in the jurisdiction, provoking a spirited, and not always fraternal, discussion and the issuance of a number of counter manifestoes. In several instances lodges took immediate action without inquiry as to the truth of the facts alleged, and by resolution denounced the Grand Master, the Chicago lodges, and all others who might sanction "an act so degrading and highly injurious to Masonry." Following the lead of Harmony Lodge, the lodges at Decatur,

Peru, Vandalia, Belleville, Waterloo, Macomb and other places passed highly condemnatory resolutions, in some cases severely censuring the Grand Master and calling upon him to resign his office. St. Clair Lodge (Belleville) issued a circular requesting a convention of delegates to meet at Peoria on the first Thursday in April, 1846, "to determine what course it would be most proper to pursue so that we may be purged from this great evil, and again hold a place in the affections of the Masonic bosom." Friendship Lodge (Dixon), Warren Lodge (Shawneetown), and probably some others, endorsed the call, while Macomb Lodge advocated the surrender of charters. In some localities a kindlier feeling was manifested in the resolutions passed. Cass Lodge (Beardstown) and Pekin Lodge were conspicuous in this respect. As a rule, none of the lodges paused to investigate the truth or falsity of the charges. In St. Clair Lodge a motion to inquire of the Grand Master whether any foundation existed for the charges was carried and then reconsidered and lost. In Springfield Lodge cooler heads and wiser counsels prevailed, and this lodge was almost the only one in the State that was not subsequently compelled to pass a resolution admitting its own wrong. In this lodge, upon the receipt of the Harmony circular, a committee was at once appointed to investigate the reliability of the "worthy brother" who had made the representations to Harmony Lodge, as well as the truth of his statements. The result demonstrated that the "worthy brother" had drawn to some extent on his imagination, and that Harmony Lodge had been a trifle premature. Accordingly a circular was issued by Springfield Lodge, addressed to all the lodges of the jurisdiction and to the Grand Lodges of neighboring States, deprecating the course pursued by Harmony Lodge in the issuance of its manifesto and the action of St. Clair Lodge in calling a convention. The effect of this circular in cooling the heated passions of the Craft seems to have been most marked. The principal agency in restoring peace, however, was the action of the accused parties—the Grand Master and the Chicago lodges.

Upon the receipt of the Harmony circular a convention of the Chicago lodges was held to consider same. A committee was appointed to prepare a reply, and subsequently reported as follows:

> The committee on behalf of the Masons, members of the several lodges in Chicago, to whom was referred the circular of Harmony Lodge, No. 3, at Jacksonville, Illinois, respectfully report: that, having carefully investigated the matters to which the communication of said lodge relates, they will proceed to answer them specifically, in the order therein set forth.
>
> 1. It is thus stated in the preamble: "WHEREAS, it has been represented to us, by a brother in whom all confidence can be placed, that a Negro is admitted to all the privileges of our fraternity in the lodges in Chicago."
>
> If this be intended as a specific charge against the lodges of this city, we submit the following facts in relation thereto. A. B. Lewis, a well-bred Mulatto man, musician by profession, reputedly of Cherokee aboriginal blood maternally, and paternally of African blood, now, and for a year or two past, a resident of Chicago, is undoubtedly the individual alluded to. Hailing, as a Master Mason, from within the jurisdiction of another Grand Lodge, whose diploma, duly signed, he exhibited, he has been admitted a few times, as a visitor, to the lodges in this city; but he is not a member of either. That this individual, then, half Indian and half Negro, has visited the lodges in Chicago and has been admitted to the privileges of a *visiting* brother, is true; that he is an undoubted Brother Mason, a modest, worthy man, and "of good report," is equally true. And how his exclusion from any lodge where he might apply and exhibit his credentials, would comport with the respect due to the Grand Lodge whose diploma he presented here, one of the most intelligent and respectable bodies of Masons in the U. S., is a question left for Harmony Lodge, and

others adopting her action, to answer, should the brother in question seek admission among them.

2. The preamble continues as follows: "And WHEREAS, we are informed that the lodge in Chicago over which the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge presides, as Master, has now before it for action petitions from two or more Negroes."

To this we reply, that the lodge over which the Grand Master was for a season Master, never received a petition from any Negro or Negroes; but that Apollo Lodge, No. 32, of this city (whose records your committee have been permitted to examine), over which the M. W. G. Master may have occasionally presided, as over other lodges, but of which he never was Master, did, at a regular communication on the 2d of May last, W. M. WM. STUART presiding, receive and refer the petitions of two men, residents of this city, by name JOHNSON and DAVIDSON, trade barbers, of mixed Anglo Saxon and African blood, though the proportion of African blood is evidently small, reputed "freeborn," certainly of good report, and one or both entitled to vote by the laws of this State.

On the 5th of May aforesaid, at a special meeting of said lodge, a resolution was adopted, instructing the committee on said petitions not to report until after the next meeting of the Grand Lodge in October then following; in order, as was stated, previously to procure an expression of the Grand Lodge on the subject.

On the 21st of November following, at a regular communication of said lodge, W. M. WM. STUART, presiding, as appears by the records, the committee on said petitions reported favorably; but, it having been made known to the lodge, by its delegate to the Grand Lodge, that he had not obtained an expression from the Grand Lodge on the subject, a resolution was unanimously adopted, in substance, allowing the petitioners to withdraw their petition. This was the final action of Apollo Lodge in relation to this matter; and however anomalous and singular it may be deemed, evidently arose, in the opinion of your committee, from a true Masonic desire to respect the feelings and scruples of a portion of the members of the fraternity, and to continue that harmony which is the strength and beauty of our institution. However this action may be viewed, it is still the action of Apollo Lodge only, and from the responsibilities in which it may involve her, your committee believe that she will not wish to shrink.

3. The preamble still continues as follows: "And WHEREAS, we have learned that the Most Worshipful Grand Master of the G. L. of Illinois is urgent in favor of the admission of Negroes into our ancient and honorable fraternity."

Inasmuch as the conduct of the M. W. G. Master of the State only is herein complained of, your committee, desirous of allowing him to speak for himself on a matter which especially concerns him, addressed to him a note, which, with his answer, promptly communicated, is here inserted:

"CHICAGO, January 26, 1846.

"REV. W. F. WALKER, M. W. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois.

"DEAR BROTHER:

"The undersigned, a committee on behalf of the Masons, members of the several lodges in Chicago, to whom has been referred a communication from Harmony Lodge, No. 3, Jacksonville, Illinois, which communication, by resolution of said lodge, was directed to be sent also to you, respectfully ask of you an answer to the 3d charge in the preamble of the said communication, implicating you as being 'urgent in favor of the admission of Negroes into our ancient and honorable fraternity.' Fraternally yours,

"M. L. KNAPP (and eight others)."

"CHICAGO, January 26, 1846.

"DEAR BRETHREN:

"The communication from Harmony Lodge, No. 3, referred to in your note of this morning, has been received by me, but I have given to it no reply, for the reason that it invites none. I have supposed that, in so far as it concerns the several lodges in this city, it would receive attention; and that, when I should be asked for information respecting the matters contained in it touching myself, it would be quite time for me to furnish the same.

"Your inquiry presents an opportunity for me to reply to the 3d charge, which has regard to myself exclusively; what I should be bound to reply to the others, is known to yourselves, for therein we are associated.

"I say, then, in brief, and without the fear of contradiction, that I have never, either in any one of your lodges, or in any other, either urged, recommended, or said one word, 'in favor of the admission of Negroes into our ancient and honorable Fraternity.' The charge regards overt acts to which no man or Mason can testify concerning me. I deny them unqualifiedly, and so the truthfulness of the charge. That I have conversed with brethren some half dozen times, perhaps, upon the great principles suggested by your question, is admitted; but such conversations have usually been with the one view rather of eliciting than of expressing opinions. What are my opinions on the subject will doubtless in due time be made known. I certainly shall not shrink from any responsibility that may be involved, either in expressing or maintaining them; but their communication, at present, would be

beside your inquiry, and appears not now to be called for.

"Trusting that in the treatment of this whole matter you will suffer the 'law of kindness' to prevail, and at no time forget the moral lessons inculcated by the level, the plumb and the trowel,

"I am, Dear Brethren,

"With assurances of Fraternal regard,

"Your friend and brother,

"W. F. WALKER,

"*Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the*

"*State of Illinois.*"

"To M. L. KNAPP, and others, members of committee.

In relation to this last matter, your committee would remark that the propriety or impropriety, the right or wrong, of admitting Negroes into our ancient and honorable institution, has never been discussed in any lodge in Chicago; nor do they feel themselves called upon to discuss the subject in this communication; but in relation to a question of such magnitude—the time, manner and responsibilities of its discussion—they cordially adopt the views expressed by our M. W. Grand Master in his communication above given.

Your committee have thus endeavored, candidly and Masonically, to submit their views on the several matters presented to their consideration; but they cannot conclude, without expressing their deep regret that any lodge of Free and Accepted Masons should have pursued the course adopted by Harmony Lodge, and others following her action, of so departing from the rules of right, established even by judicial tribunals, as to try to condemn a sister lodge, and brethren of the same great family, whose distinguishing tenets are brotherly love and truth, on hearsay charges and *ex-parte* testimony, without the ordinary formality or courtesy of allowing the accused to appear and answer before a rendition of judgment.

The un-Masonic precipitancy of action, the spirit and bearing of Harmony Lodge in relation to this unfortunate matter, call forth our unqualified disapprobation, and at the same time our brotherly regret. We love our institution; we cherish its principles; we admire, and would forever preserve, the beautiful harmony of its proportions. We have no railing accusation to bring against any portion of our great family. Wherever, under the broad canopy of Heaven, a just and upright Mason is to be found, we would hail him as a brother, and would receive from him a reciprocal regard. We would ever seek, in the accents of brotherly love, to be admonished of our errors, and, in such a spirit, impart, as we would receive, that good counsel which most surely leads to reformation.

Your committee, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That this report be presented to the several lodges in this city for their action, and that, with a copy of such action appended, it be transmitted to the M. W. Grand Master, to the several lodges in the State, and to each Grand Lodge in the United States, soliciting action and answer.

All which is most respectfully submitted.

M. L. KNAPP (and eight others),

Committee.

The foregoing report was adopted by all the Chicago lodges, and copies of the same transmitted to every lodge in the jurisdiction. In addition thereto the Grand Master (Bro. WALKER) issued a lengthy encyclical calculated to remove whatever wrong impressions might have been produced by the Harmony circular. The result was that many—perhaps a majority—of the lodges which had passed condemnatory resolutions publicly acknowledged their wrong and deplored their hasty and premature concurrence in the action of Harmony Lodge. The excitement then subsided and the crisis which the hot-headed had well nigh brought upon the Craft was happily averted. But the matter was not suffered to lie dormant. The admitted facts were regarded by many as just cause for affirmative action, and at the next session of Grand Lodge prompt and decisive measures were taken to prevent any recurrence of same in the future.

1846,

Pursuant to resolution the seventh annual communication of Grand Lodge was held at Peoria, October 5, 1846. The Grand Master (Bro. WALKER) being prevented from attending by sickness in his family, Bro. NELSON D. MORSE (Dep. G. M.) occupied the East.

The "color" question, which, during the recess of Grand Lodge, had formed the subject of much discussion, again came up in the report of a special committee. After

an extended review of the situation the committee fully exculpated the Grand Master, and by resolution the Grand Lodge attested the "utmost confidence" in him, "believing him to be a true brother at heart, alone actuated by a desire to advance the prosperity of the Craft." But with respect to the Chicago lodges the committee said:

Your committee beg leave to state that the Chicago lodges, as appears from their own circular, as set forth in the printed proceedings of the Grand Lodge, have occupied a very unwarrantable position. viz.: In admitting negroes or mulattoes into any of the rights and immunities of Masonry, and in receiving petitions from reputed negroes for admission; and therefore, although Harmony Lodge was misinformed in relation to the M. W. Grand Master (so far as we have data to found our conclusions upon), yet it appears from the circular of the Chicago lodges that Harmony Lodge did not materially *err* in relation to the aforesaid Chicago lodges. How the Chicago lodges consider themselves free from unqualified censure, after having made a report acknowledging the admission of a negro as a "visitor," and after having received a petition for membership from a negro, and that petition favorably reported on by a committee of the lodge, your committee are at a loss to determine. It is evident, as appears from the report of the committee of the Chicago lodges, as set forth in printed proceedings of the Grand Lodge, that Apollo Lodge would have admitted a negro to membership, but for the want of an expression favorable thereto by the Grand Lodge of Illinois—an expression which your committee believe never could have been obtained.

In the report of the committee of the Chicago lodges, the committee seem to argue strongly in favor of the rights of negroes to admission, basing their views upon the oft repeated declaration, that whoever is in possession of our universal language is entitled to admission into our halls throughout the habitable globe. Although at first view it would seem that it was the design of Masonry to admit all who were morally worthy from among every nation and tongue under heaven, yet if we reflect closely, we will discover that many objections interpose: First, our paramount obligations to the state, doing nothing in our fraternal capacity that would tend to create social discord and disrupt the political relations of the Confederate States; aware, as we must be, that certain institutions are recognized in one portion of our political Union which are not in others; knowing also that it is our duty as good Masons to advance the peace and happiness of the government under which we live, which if we do not brings censure, merited censure, upon our time-honored institution.

The second objection, which has a paramount claim, is that negroes, from the position they hold among us, resulting from the law of custom, as well as from legislative enactments, are disqualified. Their relation is such that the most favored among them in our land cannot enter the inner court and there take upon them the high responsibilities of our institution, with a view of mutual reciprocity in the discharge of all our obligations. The act presupposes the equality in every respect of the contracting parties. It does not presume that we should place ourselves in a position to discharge the imperious duties of our Craft toward those who are socially and civilly disqualified to fulfill their part of the obligation. The Author of all has placed a distinguishing mark upon them, clearly indicating that there was a distinctiveness to be kept up; and it is repulsive to the finest feelings of the heart, to think that between them and us there can be a mutual reciprocity of all social privileges. And why then introduce them into our inner temple, where the closest connections are inculcated and solemnized? Other objections might be urged, but your committee deem the above hints sufficient. Your committee will not say that the time will never come when the negro may with safety be admitted to our rights; but the signs of the times do not indicate that the period has yet arrived, and it would be worse than folly to anticipate the period.

The sentiments of the committee were evidently shared by Grand Lodge, as the following resolution was then proposed and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge is unqualifiedly opposed to the admission of negroes or mulattoes into lodges under her jurisdiction.

This settled the matter for the time being, but the question was destined to receive further attention as time rolled on.

During the recess of Grand Lodge the lodges read with astonishment the resolutions adopted at the session of 1845, and Bodley, No. 1, which in those days seems to have been the most active in all matters pertaining to the general welfare of the

Craft, passed a series of resolutions demanding the repeal of the most obnoxious forms. The protest of Bodley Lodge was received and referred to a committee, which reported that the offending resolutions of Grand Lodge "were adopted hastily and without sufficient caution," and that their "operation should be suspended until an expression of the opinion of the subordinate lodges can be had thereon." In which opinion Grand Lodge concurred and the matter went over.

It would seem that Grand Lodge had now grown beyond the original ideas involved in a mere "general assembly of the Craft," and desired to perpetuate its existence by a legislative charter of incorporation. Accordingly it was

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to apply to the next General Assembly of the State of Illinois for a charter of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Illinois, giving to it a legal existence;

And a committee was appointed to interview the Legislature for that purpose.

The Committee on Correspondence recommended "that the practice pursued by some of the Grand Lodges, to-wit, that of having a Standing Committee on Foreign Correspondence, whose duty it is to examine, during recess, such documents, with a view of reporting at the next communication thereafter, be adopted by this Grand Lodge, feeling assured that it will much facilitate the labors of the committee, and expedite the transaction of business." The recommendation was adopted, and Bros. LUSK, ANDERSON and DAVIS were appointed as such committee. The record of 1847 says the report which this committee presented was *read*, but from this time the practice of *presenting* the report seems to be the general rule, the matter of *reading* being left to the individual.

The election resulted in the choice of NELSON D. MORSE as Grand Master, and Quincy was selected as the place for holding the next session.

* * *

During this year occurred the war with Mexico, an event which finds frequent mention in the minutes of many of the constituent lodges in the remission of fees, conferring of degrees out of time, etc., upon those who had "volunteered for the Mexican War."

The then newly organized Grand Lodge of Wisconsin having crossed the line and constituted lodges of its obedience at Galena and Elizabeth, a clash seemed imminent, but through wise, diplomatic measures a rupture of fraternal relations was averted and the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin induced to withdraw all claims to jurisdiction in any part of the territory of Illinois.

1847.

The eighth annual communication of Grand Lodge was held at Quincy, Oct. 4, 1847, M. W. NELSON D. MORSE presiding.

From the time of its establishment Grand Lodge had experienced considerable difficulty in procuring an actual representation from its constituents. At this session, while the record shows that nineteen lodges were represented, yet in a large number of instances the persons so accredited are designated as "proxy," and several of the proxies did not even belong to the lodges they assumed to represent. Evidently something

was required to be done to remedy the evil of absenteeism; so it was accordingly

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Grand Lodge that we are deficient in representatives from subordinate lodges, and that too great a number of those represented are by proxy.

Resolved, That to secure the very desirable object of a full representation from subordinate lodges, such representation should be from members of such subordinate lodges themselves; in view thereof, the attention of the committee to revise the constitution be called in that direction, and they be instructed to make provisions for raising a fund, to be denominated the Representative fund.

This seems to have been the first action looking to the remuneration of members, and is the precursor of that now very popular feature of our economy known as "mileage and per-diem."

The war with Mexico was at this time attracting many of the Craft of Illinois. It had long been customary with the Mother Grand Lodge of England to grant army warrants, authorizing the constituting of lodges which follow the particular regiment to which they are attached. Grand Lodge was at this session asked to exercise this ancient prerogative by the following petition:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Master of the State of Illinois:

Your petitioners, GEORGE C. LANPHERE, GEORGE W. PALMER, JOHN H. MITCHELL, DANIEL T. DENMAN, WYATT B. STAPP, EZEKIEL KENT and JAMES TOWNSLEY, would respectfully represent that they are all Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, and belong to a company of mounted volunteers received into the service of the United States, and known as Company B; that they are about to depart for Vera Cruz, in Mexico, to operate against the enemy there; that they are desirous of being authorized by dispensation to work under the authority of said Grand Lodge, and do respectfully recommend GEORGE C. LANPHERE to be Worshipful Master, GEORGE W. PALMER to be Senior Warden, and JOHN H. MITCHELL to be Junior Warden; and they will as in duty bound ever pray, &c.

Signed by the Petitioners.

[Vouched for and recommended by Hiram Lodge, No. 26.]

The petition was referred to a select committee, which reported that it was inexpedient to grant the prayer. The next day, however, the subject matter again came before Grand Lodge, and the result was the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That the Most Worshipful Grand Master be authorized to grant dispensations for traveling lodges attached to the Illinois regiments in Mexico, to work in the territory thereof, to any brethren qualified, who may be engaged in the service of the United States in that country; provided they shall not initiate, pass or raise any persons but residents of the State of Illinois; that such lodges shall in all cases comply with the requisitions of the constitution and by-laws of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, and shall return such dispensations at the expiration of their term of service.

It does not appear, however, that any action was ever taken under this resolution.

It will be remembered that at the session of 1846 the famous resolutions of 1845 were considered by Grand Lodge, but action was deferred until an "expression of opinion" could be obtained from the constituent lodges. A number did express themselves, and all in condemnatory terms; wherefore it was

Resolved, That those resolutions are not regarded by this body as the resolutions of the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

Strange as it may now appear, the resolutions were not without effect during the period that had elapsed since their adoption, and a member of La Fayette Lodge, No. 18, Chicago, was actually expelled by Grand Master WALKER, without charges or trial, for the reason that he had been expelled

from Apollo Encampment of Knights Templars. Such sentence was declared by Grand Lodge to be illegal and the brother re-instated.

A dispensation was issued for a lodge at Nauvoo, it appearing that "none of the objections exist now to granting such dispensation which might have been urged heretofore."

The resolution of 1845 permitting one ballot for the three degrees was rescinded, being "an innovation in the usages of Masonry," and it was ordered that "subordinate lodges be required to ballot for candidates in every degree." As the rule of 1845 is now the law of the jurisdiction, it will be seen that upon some questions of "usage" the opinions of Grand Lodge are not very stable.

From its inception the subject of practical benevolence and education upon some organized basis had been discussed in Grand Lodge, but not until this session had the ideas taken a very strong hold upon the members. Stimulated, however, by the action of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, which had just decided upon the erection of a Masonic College, the brethren of Illinois now felt that they were equal to something, yet as to just what that something should be they were not altogether clear. As a "feeler" Bro. ABRAHAM JONAS offered the following preamble and resolution:

The Grand Lodge of Illinois, having survived and outlived the dangers and perils of childhood, and having taken its station in the bright constellation forming the Masonic family of the United States, it becomes its duty to carry out as far as practicable those principles of charity and benevolence which more particularly are placed under its immediate notice and control, and to show to the world that we intend to practice those great objects which we say govern and influence us in our operations; and the time having now arrived for some action on the part of the Grand Lodge in regard to the future disposition of its resources, therefore

Resolved, That a committee be appointed, whose duty it shall be during the recess of the Grand Lodge, to obtain all the information in its power as to the most appropriate manner of employing the resources of the Grand Lodge, and prepare and report some plan for the action of the Grand Lodge at its next Annual Communication.

Which, on motion, was adopted, and Bros. JONAS, HOLTON and KETCHAM appointed as such committee.

Apparently the project was further discussed with a view to definite results, for the next day Bro. J. C. KETCHAM offered the following:

1. *Resolved*, That charity, benevolence and interest make it the duty of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Illinois to provide for the maintenance and education of the destitute orphans, male and female, of deceased brother Master Masons, and of such others as the Grand Lodge may direct.

2. *Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge will forthwith proceed to adopt suitable measures to obtain from the Craft and the public such pecuniary aid as may be requisite for the accomplishment of the object aforesaid.

3. *Resolved*, That the Most Worshipful Grand Master appoint a committee of three to solicit donations of money and property, to be applied to the establishment and endowment of the institution aforesaid.

4. *Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed, with instructions to digest and arrange the necessary plans for such academy of learning.

5. *Resolved*, That the institution aforesaid, when organized, shall forever remain under and subject to the control of this Grand Lodge, and shall be conducted in strict accordance with the principles, customs and constitutions of Ancient Free Masonry.

Which resolutions were also adopted and the same committee appointed thereunder.

But notwithstanding that Grand Lodge so clearly and unequivocally declared its own

duty in the first of the foregoing resolutions, and notwithstanding that afterward it accumulated vast sums, only to be dissipated and lost by those to whom they had been entrusted, it was not until nearly forty years later that an "institution" "to provide for the maintenance and education of the destitute orphans of deceased brother Master Masons" became an accomplished fact, and then only through the zeal and industry of individual brethren. For its maintenance the Grand Lodge has done comparatively nothing.

The election resulted in the choice of Bro. WILLIAM LAVELY, of Springfield, as Grand Master, who was duly installed publicly, with the usual comcomitants of a procession, an oration, etc., in the Methodist Church of Quincy. Alton was selected as the next place of meeting.

1848.

Grand Lodge met in ninth annual communication at the city of Alton, October 2, 1848, with M. W. WILLIAM LAVELY presiding.

The business of the session was mainly routine, and, like that of its predecessors, very unsystematic. The efficiency of the modern "committee" was but little understood during the early years of Grand Lodge, and much of the business now transacted in committee came before the session for action. Bro. LAVELY was re-elected Grand Master, and the inevitable "public installation" followed. The hall of Franklin Lodge, No. 25, was publicly dedicated, being the first occasion of this kind in which Grand Lodge seems to have engaged. Chicago was selected for the place of the next annual communication.

The Committee on Education made a report, which, on motion, was laid upon the table, where apparently it still remains. A new committee was appointed with instructions

> "That they report a plan for three schools, one to be located at the place of holding the Supreme Courts of the State in each grand division, or some other more suitable places; said plan to be prepared with reference to economy and the greatest amount of usefulness, and the teaching of such elementary branches only as are necessary to an English education."

An annual assessment of fifty cents per capita was levied upon all members of subordinate lodges to be used for the purposes of education; but it does not appear that this assessment was ever enforced or that any money was collected under same.

* * *

The year 1848 was one of unusual activity throughout the jurisdiction. The old lodges generally were prosperous, while fourteen new lodges were instituted under dispensation. Masonry had fully recovered from the blighting influences of twenty years before, and was rapidly becoming "popular." The tide of immigration then setting into the state was building up cities, laying out farms and giving impetus to local industries, and with the development of the material energies of the commonwealth had come a corresponding growth in the Masonic Institution.

1849.

The tenth annual communication of Grand Lodge was held at Chicago, October 1, 1849, M. W. WILLIAM LAVELY presiding.

The action of Grand Lodge with respect to the education of orphans had by this time

been very fully discussed in the constituent lodges and by the Craft. While the general sentiment met with unanimous approval, yet with respect to the methods to be employed there was a wide diversity of opinion. Memorials, offers and protests were presented, all tending to destroy unity of action or singleness of purpose. Macomb Lodge offered to donate a building and grounds provided the institution should be located at Macomb. Franklin Lodge (Upper Alton) presented a memorial against the project, deeming it "unwise to devote our energies and our funds to the building up of a college within this jurisdiction and under the control of this Grand Lodge" and suggesting that each lodge should "establish schools in their own neighborhood to be controlled entirely by said lodge." Piasa Lodge endorsed the memorial of Franklin Lodge; Mt. Vernon Lodge favored a school in "each grand division of the state" with a distribution to same of all funds on hand each year after paying Grand Lodge expenses; Oriental Lodge resolved that the establishment of a Masonic school was a necessity, and urged Grand Lodge to take action in regard to same. The other lodges of the state were equally divided. In this juncture the committee on education reported:

That in their opinion, it is inexpedient and impolitic in an eminent degree, for the Grand Lodge of Illinois, at this time, to build, establish, endow, or support any distinctive and specific literary institution whatever—that to do so would in a great measure prevent the amiable object intended; and cannot be otherwise than an unequal and inefficient distribution of the munificence of your most worshipful body.

Then followed a long list of reasons for the committee's conclusions and a suggestion;

That instead of erecting and establishing district schools as aforesaid, the subordinate lodges under this jurisdiction be recommended by this Grand Lodge to educate, in convenient schools in which the English branches are taught, all the children within proper ages, of indigent and deceased brother Masons whose individual means are not adequate to attain the same, and who reside within their said subordinate jurisdiction. Each lodge to report under its seal, to each annual communication of the Grand Lodge, the number of children so educated within the year, together with the time of their tuition; and that the regular charity fund annually received in the Grand Lodge, not otherwise necessarily appropriated, be distributed to the said lodges, educating children aforesaid, in due and correct proportion—the amount to each lodge to be determined by the aggregate and individual time of tuition to the said children so educated during the Masonic year just then closed.

The report was adopted and then to settle the matter it was

Resolved, That all moneys collected from subordinate lodges and non-affiliated Masons within their jurisdiction for educational purposes be returned to said subordinate lodges, and by them appropriated to purposes of education within their respective jurisdictions.

Which proceedings practically ended all further consideration of the project.

It will be perceived that while the item of support or maintenance was involved in the project, yet the essence of the proposition was educational. The proposed institution was not so much a "Home" for indigent orphans as a school or college for their education; and in almost all presentations of the subject the benefits of the proposed institution were to be shared by those who might be willing to pay for same. This was a favorite topic in Masonic circles during the '40s. At that time the educational systems of the states were in their infancy. The "free school" was in many localities unknown; in others it existed only in a crude

and undeveloped state, and private institutions furnished the greater part of the educational facilities of the period. In 1841 the Grand Lodge of Missouri inaugurated the Masonic educational idea by the establishment of a college at the city of Lexington in that state. Other Grand Lodges, following the lead thus set, organized colleges within their respective jurisdictions; and by the year 1850 there were at least six such institutions in actual operation. At the time we are now considering, the Missouri College was in a highly prosperous condition, and its effect upon the Craft of Illinois was quite marked.

But that the Grand Lodge acted wisely in declining to enter upon the project has been abundantly demonstrated by the subsequent experience of all the Masonic colleges established at or about this time. The proper management of a college presents too many complications for a body like a Grand Lodge to successfully meet and adjust, and the consequence has been that all of these institutions have either ceased to exist or passed from Grand Lodge control.

Bro. WILLIAM C. HOBBS was elected Grand Master, and Shawneetown was selected as the place for holding the next annual communication.

* * *

The Masonic student and bibliophilist seeks in vain for the original printed proceedings of the Grand Lodge for 1849. They do not exist. On the 10th day of February, 1850, a fire occurred at the city of Peoria which destroyed the office of the Grand Secretary, and all of the books, papers and records of the Grand Lodge, including the manuscript copy of the proceedings of the annual communication of 1849. To remedy this loss as far as possible the Grand Master convened the Grand Lodge at the city of Springfield, on April 8, 1850, for the purpose of collecting and re-establishing, so far as practicable, the minutes, enactments and records thus destroyed. At this communication a committee on Restoration of Records reported back to Grand Lodge a statement purporting to be the records and proceedings of the October session of 1849, so far as the committee could, with any degree of certainty, arrive at same—which said report was adopted.

* * *

The year 1849, like its immediate predecessor, was a period of great Masonic activity. Sixteen dispensations were issued for the formation of new lodges, two of which, however, were for "traveling lodges" in the Territory of California. The recent gold discoveries on the Pacific coast had produced a large exodus from Illinois, and among the "argonauts" were many of the ancient Craft. They desired, amid the hardships and privations of pioneer life, to feel the sympathetic bond of fraternity—the "mystic tie"—that united them to their brethren in their old home, and the Grand Master, disregarding conventional usage as well as positive law, issued to them dispensations for lodges of indeterminate location, to continue in force until the return of the respective Masters named therein, unless sooner revoked by Grand Lodge. The restored records of 1849 do not show that any action was had with respect to

these nomadic lodges, nor do their names appear among the list of lodges U. D. in published returns of 1850.

The Grand Lodge had now been in successful operation for ten years. The six lodges which participated in its organization had expanded to seventy-four, and the ninety-seven members shown by the first returns had increased to several thousands (exact figures are wanting).

1850.

EMERGENT COMMUNICATION.

The Grand Lodge signalized the opening of the second decade of its existence by two communications. The first was a special or emergent communication held at the city of Springfield on April 8, 1850, pursuant to a proclamation of the Grand Master (Bro. Wm. C. Hobbs) for the purpose of restoring and establishing the records of the annual communication of 1849. These records, as has been shown, were destroyed by fire on the 10th day of February of this year, together with all the books and papers of Grand Lodge. The meeting was fairly attended, and in addition to restoring the records, which formed the primary object of the assembly, considerable business was transacted, including the settlement of the then much mooted question of the establishment of a General Grand Lodge for the United States.

The project for a general supervisory power in Masonry had been agitated for many years. As early as 1780 a convention held at Morristown, N. J., had declared in its favor and in succeeding years renewed efforts had from time to time been made to secure a realization of the project. After a period of dormancy the subject was again presented to the Craft by the Grand Lodge of Maryland, which, at its semi-annual communication in May, 1845, issued a request to the Grand Lodges of the country to send delegates to a convention to be held at Baltimore on September 27, 1847, for the purpose of framing a Constitution for a General Grand Lodge.

The matter was submitted to Grand Lodge, by its correspondence committee, at its annual session of 1845, and so favorably was it received that the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge approves of the formation of a General Grand Lodge, and invites the co-operation of her sister Grand Lodges, by the appointment of delegates to meet in convention for the purpose of reporting to the various Grand Lodges, a constitution for the government of a General Grand Lodge, so soon as the same may be approved by a majority of the Grand Lodges; and that all former resolutions regarding any convention or conventions of Masons be and the same are hereby repealed.

But no delegates were appointed under this resolution, and while the convention met at the time and place designated Illinois was not represented. At the annual communication of 1846 the matter does not seem to have been alluded to and received only passing mention in the report of the correspondence committee at the communication of 1847. At the session of 1848, however, the project was again taken up by the correspondence committee, who warmly advocated the measure and urged Grand Lodge to take some action in respect to same. In response thereto the following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge approve of and accept the Constitution adopted by the convention

which assembled at Baltimore in September, 1847, for the formation of a Supreme Grand Lodge.

By request of the mover (Bro. S. H. DAVIS) the resolution was laid on the table until the next day, but he being called suddenly away next morning, no further action was had on the same at this session.

The restored records of 1849 do not disclose any references to the subject, and thus matter stood at the opening of the emergent communication of April, 1850.

Among the objects contemplated for action at this session, as set forth in the summons convening the Grand Lodge, was:

4th. To take such action as you may determine in relation to the organization of a General Grand Lodge for the United States of North America.

It would seem that the subject had been freely canvassed among the brethren and that a wide diversity of opinion was prevalent. The committee to whom the matter had been referred, through its chairman, Bro. WM. B. WARREN, reported as follows:

The committee on the General Grand Lodge beg leave to make the following report and recommend its adoption:

It is the opinion of your committee that the organization of a General Grand Lodge is the surest and best means for the attainment of that unity, uniformity, and brotherly feeling which has heretofore and should always characterize the Masonic family; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge approve the principle and will cordially co-operate with her sister Grand Lodges, in the formation of a General Grand Lodge; also,

Resolved, That the M. W. G. Master be appointed a delegate to attend the convention for the organization of said General Grand Lodge, or appoint a proxy to do so.

But Grand Lodge was not prepared to surrender its sovereignty or become reduced to a mere provincial assembly. The resolutions met with strenuous opposition and as a compromise measure Bro. J. V. Z. BLANEY moved the following:

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge approve of, and are willing to take part in, a convention composed of delegates from the Grand Lodges of the several States of the United States, to take into consideration the expediency of the formation of a General Grand Lodge for the United States, and to frame a Constitution and By-Laws for such Grand Lodge; provided, that this Grand Lodge shall not be committed to anything which shall bring it under jurisdiction of such General Grand Body until action can be had upon the proceedings of such convention, and only then by a vote of the Grand Lodge, submitting itself to such jurisdiction.

But Grand Lodge was not prepared for this measure, and after much discussion and other dilatory motions, Bro. Z. P. CABANIS offered the following:

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge take no further action at this time in relation to the formation of a Supreme General Grand Lodge of the United States.

Which was carried, 21 voting for the motion and 15 against it.

The restoration of the records of 1849 formed the only other business of importance transacted. The occasion seems to have partaken some of a festal character; the Governor and other officers of State were invited to attend; the Masonic bodies of Springfield tendered a dinner; a procession was had through the main street; a public address was delivered by Bro. JAMES MATHENY, and Grand Lodge closed "in due form and harmony." This communication has been frequently alluded to as the "Grand Lodge of Recovery."

1850.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

The eleventh annual communication was held at Shawneetown, October 7, 1850, with M. W. WILLIAM C. HOBBS presiding.

The business of the session was mainly routine and of temporary interest only. By resolution the Grand Master was authorized to divide the State into three districts and appoint a Grand Lecturer for each; Lecturers were further to hold conferences and "agree upon the work and lectures." But evidently the educational movement was not to stop here, for it was further

Resolved, That a Committee of Instruction, to consist of five, be appointed at each Grand Communication of this Grand Lodge, simultaneously with the Standing Committees whose duty shall be to hold regular meetings on each day of the said session, during such hours as may be established by the Grand Lodge —to rehearse and teach the work and lecturers of the three degrees, under the jurisdiction of this body. The Grand Lecturer or Grand Lecturers, if any, shall be *ex-officio* members of this committee.

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge shall arrange its own sittings at each session in such a manner as not to conflict with the hours appointed for the sittings of the Committee of Instruction.

The question of location had, from the start, been warmly debated in Grand Lodge. At nearly every session some particular locality had urged its claims as a suitable place for permanent location, but thus far no site had been selected. At this session the matter came up under a resolution offered at the last communication, and, finally, after six ballots had been taken, the city of Springfield received a majority of the votes, and was chosen as the place at which all future communications should be held.

At the election for officers Bro. C. G. Y. TAYLOR, of Belleville, was chosen Grand Master. He was duly installed and entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office, but died prior to the reassembling of Grand Lodge.

* * *

The year 1850 seems to have been even more prosperous than its predecessors. The only adverse incident was the destruction of the records in the early part of the year, a circumstance that the Masonic student of to-day must deeply deplore. Eighteen new lodges were instituted by dispensation and at the time of the annual communication ninety-six working lodges acknowledged the authority of the Grand Lodge.

1851.

The twelfth annual communication of Grand Lodge was held at Springfield Oct. 6, 1851. C. G. Y. TAYLOR, elected Grand Master at the last session, having died during the recess, the East was occupied by THOS. J. PICKETT.

The subject of a General Grand Lodge again came up, but was postponed until the following year. However, the project was dead and received no further consideration.

The attendance at Grand Lodge had visibly improved with each succeeding year, and at this session thirty-five lodges were represented. It was felt, however, that some measures should be employed to secure a larger attendance and more direct representation from the constituent lodges. The lodges in the vicinity of the location of Grand Lodge usually were well represented, while those lying remote therefrom were frequently unable or unwilling to bear the

expense of a delegate. These conditions led to the passage of the following:

Resolved, That a special committee of five be appointed to take into consideration the subject of a Grand Representative Fund, and that said committee report at this session upon the expediency or inexpediency of its establishment by this Grand Lodge; and, if in their opinion it be expedient, to report a plan in detail for its establishment.

The committee was appointed and after consultation duly reported the following recommendations:

That the Grand Officers, and one recognized representative from each Lodge under this jurisdiction, be allowed five cents per mile, going and returning, for every mile necessarily traveled from his place of residence, and one dollar per day for each day's actual attendance at the Grand Lodge.

That a committee on mileage and per-diem be appointed at each session of the Grand Lodge, whose duty it shall be to ascertain the distance necessarily traveled by each officer and representative entitled to mileage and per-diem, and report the same to the Grand Lodge.

That the Grand Secretary be authorized to draw on the Grand Treasurer in favor of the officers of the Grand Lodge, and representatives aforesaid, entitled to the same, for the amount of their mileage and per-diem.

Upon a call of the lodges the recommendations were adopted, and from this time on we hear no complaints about slim attendance.

This session also witnessed a revival of the "color" question. It will be remembered that in 1845 the jurisdiction became convulsed over the alleged acts of the then Grand Master and the Chicago lodges, respecting the Masonic status of negroes. It would seem that the "Chicago lodges," or certain of them, had again become derelict in this particular, and the matter came before the Grand Lodge for action. The subject was referred to a committee, which found that

A mulatto, or negro, hailing from Cincinnati, applied for admission into Oriental Lodge, No. 33. He presented certificates of his having visited lodges in Kentucky, Missouri, Wisconsin and Ohio, and a copy of the constitution and by-laws of his lodge, enclosed with the constitution and by-laws, representing them as deriving their authority from the *North American Grand Lodge*.

The Master of Oriental Lodge appointed a committee to examine the applicant, and after such examination he was admitted as a visitor into said lodge.

By resolution in 1846 Grand Lodge had placed itself on record as "unqualifiedly opposed" to the admission of negroes or mulattoes into lodges under its jurisdiction. As this "expression of opinion" was not mandatory in form, it was not altogether clear that Oriental Lodge had been guilty of a positive act of disobedience; but that no further doubt upon the question might remain, Grand Lodge adopted the following:

Resolved, That all subordinate lodges under this jurisdiction be instructed to admit no negro or mulatto as visitor or otherwise, under any circumstances whatever.

Resolved, That if any lodge under this jurisdiction hereafter violate this expressed will of this Grand Lodge, it shall be the duty of the Most Worshipful Grand Master of this State at once to arrest their charter.

This remained a standing resolution for several years, and was then incorporated into the by-laws. A number of efforts were at different times made to repeal it, but it was not until 1870 that this was finally accomplished, and then only by a close vote and upon a stubborn contest. That the sentiment is still held by a large majority of the Craft is beyond doubt, and many who voted for the repeal did so only because of



The old State House at Springfield, in which many of the earlier communications of Grand Lodge were held. (From a photograph in the collection of ALBERT T. HEY, Esq., Springfield.)

LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

the apparent incongruity of the law when compared with fundamental precepts. During the existence of the law it was strictly obeyed by all the lodges of the jurisdiction, and even since its repeal there have been no cases known to the writer where the obnoxious race has been admitted. Public sentiment, however, has undergone a marked change since 1851. Political and social conditions have materially altered, and the negro, no longer a slave, has been accorded the same status of citizenship as was then held by the white man. As our laws now stand, there is no discrimination with respect to race or color. The applicant must undergo the test of the ballot; if he passes he may be received regardless of the hue of his complexion or color of his skin. If he applies as a visitor, and produces proper avouchment, he may be admitted. Any person declining to sit with him, and having the right to object, may still exclude him by objection; but all of these matters apply with the same force to all classes and conditions of men.

The World's Fair brought to Chicago a cosmopolitan aggregation of Masons, many of whom wore a dark skin. These, however, were mainly from the far East, and, though the majority of these brethren appeared somewhat "tanned," they claimed a common descent as members of the old Indu-Aryan race.

In the year 1875 one DAVID KALAKAUA, being on a visit to the city of Chicago, was admitted to Oriental Lodge as a visitor, witnessed the work, and enjoyed Masonic intercourse with the brethren. Bro. KALAKAUA, for it seems he was fully entitled to this appellation, was *not* a Caucasian, but he *was* the king of a semi-civilized tribe inhabiting certain islands in the Pacific Ocean. Possibly the fact that he was a *king* may have contributed to the cordiality of his reception, and possibly if instead of the king one of his swarthy subjects had presented himself the old edict, notwithstanding its repeal, might have been found to be an insuperable obstacle to his admission. Then, too, KALAKAUA was not, strictly speaking, a "negro," and Grand Lodge did not legislate against "persons of color."

Lodges were forbidden to employ traveling lecturers, or to permit such persons to lecture, while to secure uniformity of work a committee of three was appointed "to devise some system of general instruction."

THOMAS J. PICKETT was elected Grand Master, and the installation, as usual, was in public.

1852.

Grand Lodge met in annual communication at Springfield on October 4, 1852, M. W. THOMAS J. PICKETT presiding.

During the decade immediately preceding Grand Lodge had been gradually perfecting the details of organization. The crude methods of its early years were constantly being supplanted by improved devices looking toward economy of time and a more orderly and systematic disposition of business. With its growth came a corresponding increase in the matters presented for consideration, and as a result the democratic simplicity which marked the earlier communications was giving way to modern legislative precedents. Standing committees were now doing much of the work which formerly occupied the attention of the whole body, yet, up to this year, all questions concerning the laws, rules and regulations were deliberated upon in open

session. At this communication a Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence was added to the list and Bros. WM. C. HOBBS, JOHN D. CATON and J. V. Z. BLANEY, became the first committee.

It has always been a source of just pride on the part of the Craft that so illustrious a personage as GEORGE WASHINGTON should have shared the common name and assumed the common vows. Hence, it is but natural that every event connected with his Masonic life should possess an interesting significance. And Grand Lodge was not insensible to this feeling; for it was

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge recommend to all subordinate lodges under its jurisdiction that they celebrate in an appropriate manner, on the 4th day of November, 1852, the ONE HUNDREDTH Anniversary of the reception of the illustrious WASHINGTON into the Masonic Fraternity.

As to how generally this recommendation was observed or followed by the constituent lodges the historian cannot say.

The election resulted in the choice of Bro. ELI B. AMES for Grand Master, who, as on previous occasions, was publicly installed, the ceremony being conducted in the Hall of Representatives, "which was brilliantly lighted for the occasion."

The general subject of a "Library" has at different times been discussed in all of the governing bodies of the State, and a number of abortive efforts have been made with this end in view. In many jurisdictions magnificent collections have been made which now stand as monuments to the men whose zeal inspired and whose labor accomplished the undertaking. But with the exception of the "Acacia Library," to be hereafter noticed, Illinois is entirely destitute in this particular. However, in 1852 this seems to have been a live topic, and on motion of Bro. HOBBS it was

Resolved, That the sum of thirty dollars be appropriated, to be used by the Grand Master and Grand Secretary in the purchase of standard Masonic works for the use of the Grand Master and the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, and to form the commencement of a Masonic Library.

This was the beginning of what at one time bade fair to be an important and valuable library of Masonic literature. Under the energetic efforts of the Grand Secretary, Bro. HARMAN G. REYNOLDS, the matter was kept before Grand Lodge, as will be seen, and had not untoward circumstances intervened, the jurisdiction of Illinois, like that of Iowa and several other States, might to-day be the proud possessor of a priceless collection of Masonic books.

1853.

The fourteenth annual communication was held at Springfield October 3, 1853, M. W. ELI B. AMES presiding. There were at this time one hundred and eleven lodges on the roll, of which number eighty-six were represented in Grand Lodge.

At the time of its organization Grand Lodge provided for a "Grand Charity Fund" to be raised by a small per-capita tax upon the members of all lodges, and in this manner a considerable amount was realized, some portion of which was devoted to charitable purposes. But with an increased assessment to pay for "mileage and per-diem" this was felt to be burdensome, and the tax (five cents) was repealed. The charity fund then amounted to $2,275.65. Of this sum $1,000 was transferred to general account "for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the ensuing year," and after this inroad the "Grand Charity Fund"

melts away and soon disappears from the financial economy of Grand Lodge.

The following extract from the record is instructive, as showing a further new use for "charity funds" as well as an explanation of the apparent evaporation of this item on the Grand Lodge ledger:

"R. W. Bro. E. HIBBARD offered the following for adoption:

WHEREAS, It has been represented to this Grand Lodge that there is a large unproductive surplus fund in this Grand Lodge, known as the Grand Charity Fund; and

WHEREAS, It has been represented to this body that the brethren of Springfield, as a joint stock company, are now erecting a large and commodious building, to be composed of store-rooms, a large concert hall, and Masonic hall, of sufficient size to accommodate this Grand Lodge; and

WHEREAS, In the opinion of this Grand Lodge it would be a safe and profitable investment of said fund; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge subscribe to twenty shares in said joint stock company—the price of each share being twenty-five dollars—amounting in all to five hundred dollars.

Resolved, That the interest of this fund shall be appropriated annually to the purchase of a Masonic Library for the use of this Grand Lodge.

"W. Bro. STEBBINS moved to amend the first resolution by adding:

Provded, This proposition meets the concurrence of a majority of the subordinate lodges.

"Bro. WILSON moved to amend the amendment by inserting before it:

And, also, that this Grand Lodge will subscribe to twenty shares in the Masonic Temple at Chicago.

"On motion of Bro. BLAKESLEY, the amendments were laid on the table.

"W. Bro. STEBBINS moved to lay the preamble and resolutions on the table, which was decided in the negative.

"W. Bro. KINMAN offered the following as a substitute for the preamble and resolutions:

Resolved, That the Grand Treasurer be authorized to lend the money known as the Grand Charity Fund upon good security.

"W. Bro. PAYNE moved to amend the substitute by adding:

And that the proceeds be paid into the Grand Lodge Fund.

"On motion, the substitute and amendments thereto were laid on the table.

"R. W. Bro. Grand Junior Warden offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That the Grand Charity Fund be dissolved, and that the amount on hand be distributed among the lodges subordinate to the Grand Lodge, for charitable purposes.

"Which was laid on the table.

"On motion of W. Bro. WOOLSTEIN,

Ordered, That the main question be now put.

"The question was then taken by yeas and nays, and resulted as follows:

Yeas—132. Nays—75.

"So the question was decided in the affirmative."

The library question was further discussed and on motion of Bro. HOBBS it was

Resolved, That it is imperatively necessary that this Grand Lodge should have a Library, and that the Grand Master and Grand Secretary be authorized to purchase for the immediate use of this Grand Lodge, the best printed authorities on Masonic Law and Usage; and further, that one hundred dollars be appropriated for that purpose.

WILLIAM B. WARREN was chosen Grand Master.

1854.

The fifteenth annual communication was held in the "New Masonic Hall" at Springfield, October 2, 1854, Bro. JAMES L. AN-

DERSON, D. G. M., presiding. Bro. WILLIAM B. WARREN, G. M., was detained at his home by illness and did not attend this session.

The transactions were of a routine character and of temporary interest only. JAMES L. ANDERSON was elected Grand Master.

* * *

During this year occurred the deaths of two of the Past Grand Masters, ALEXANDER DUNLAP and NELSON D. MORSE. Bro. DUNLAP was one of the originators of Grand Lodge. It was in his room at Jacksonville, and in his presence, that the first written documents looking toward the organization of Grand Lodge were framed, and it was practically through the efforts of himself and Bro. WARREN that the convention for organization was brought about.

Bro. DUNLAP departed this life at Jacksonville on the 10th of November, 1853, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. He was born in Fayette County, Kentucky. In the war of 1812 he volunteered as a private, and was taken prisoner at Dudley's defeat, in which battle he distinguished himself in protecting the wounded from the scalping knife of the savage, and would have paid the penalty with his own life if he had not been recognized as a Mason by the British officer. He was afterward in the battle of the Thames, and for honorable conduct on that occasion was made Captain in the United States Army. He served through the Creek war, and for some time was a member of Gen. JACKSON'S military family. He was present and saw the execution of ARBUTHNOT and AMBRISTER. He was appointed Major in the United States Army by President Polk; served with Gen. SCOTT in Mexico, and was present and assisted in the reducing of Vera Cruz; and was in several other engagements during the war.

As early as the year 1841 he removed to Jacksonville, and was elected Sheriff of Morgan County on several occasions.

At the organization of the Grand Lodge he was elected Grand Treasurer; at the subsequent session of 1840 and 1841 he was elected Grand Senior Warden; in 1842 he was elected Deputy Grand Master, and Grand Master in 1843.

Bro. N. D. MORSE was a very devoted Mason. He made his first appearance in Grand Lodge as Master of Hiram Lodge, U. D., in 1844; and as Bro. DUNLAP left the Grand Master's chair Bro. MORSE was inducted into the office of Junior Grand Warden. In 1845 he was elected Deputy Grand Master, and Grand Master in 1846. He was not only a devoted Mason, but an exceedingly intelligent and able one, a good man, and for fourteen years his chair in the councils of the fraternity was seldom vacant.

1855.

Sixteenth annual communication at Springfield, Oct. 1, 1855, M. W. JAMES L. ANDERSON presiding. One hundred and forty-six lodges were at this time under charter, with thirty more under dispensation, making an aggregate of one hundred and seventy-six lodges under the jurisdiction of Grand Lodge.

A number of donations to the library were received, which resulted in the appointment of a Library Committee and a Librarian.

The Chicago Lodges invited Grand Lodge to hold the next annual communication "in

the new Masonic Temple" at that city. The invitation was declined.

Bro. WILLIAM B. HERRICK was elected Grand Master. Proceedings routine.

1856.

Seventeenth annual communication at Springfield, Oct. 6, 1856, M. W. WILLIAM B. HERRICK, presiding. Since 1854 the sessions had been held in the "new Masonic Hall," at which place the present assembly convened.

This year witnessed the last of the "Grand Charity Fund," for on motion of Bro. BUCK it was

Resolved, That the Grand Charity Fund and Grand Representative Fund be merged in the Grand Lodge Fund, and that all orders be drawn upon the Grand Lodge Fund.

Transactions routine and of temporary interest only. Bro. JAMES H. HIBBARD was elected Grand Master.

1857.

Eighteenth annual communication at Springfield, October 6, 1857, M. W. JAMES H. HIBBARD presiding.

By resolution the Grand Secretary was instructed to open correspondence with the commission established at Paris by the Universal Masonic Congress and solicit an exchange of proceedings; "side degrees" were declared "pernicious in their general effect," and the conferring of same in lodge rooms was prohibited. Subordinate lodges punishing by reprimand, suspension or expulsion any member who should be found guilty of the "inordinate use of intoxicating drinks, great profanity, gambling or quarreling" were assured of the support of the Grand Lodge.

Bro. HARRISON DILLS was elected Grand Master, and, contrary to usual custom, was privately installed.

* * *

On the mortuary roll this year appears the name of WM. A. DICKEY, for many years the standard authority of the esoteric ritual in all of the Masonic bodies of the jurisdiction. Bro. DICKEY at one time held the position of Junior Grand Warden, but it was to his ritualistic knowledge that he owed his fame. Unfortunately Grand Lodge paid but little attention to obituary matters during its earlier years, and has therefore failed to preserve any biographical data respecting either the life or Masonic labors of this estimable man.

Among other deaths was that of Bro. Z. P. CABANIS, who, though never an officer, was an active and zealous laborer in Grand Lodge.

1858.

Nineteenth annual communication was held at Springfield, October 5, 1858, M. W. HARRISON DILLS presiding.

Grand Lodge, at this session, endorsed the effort "now being made by the ladies and Free Masons of the United States to purchase the last resting place of our beloved WASHINGTON, as a noble measure alike due to his patriotic services and his Masonic virtues," and appropriated one hundred dollars to the cause. It further placed itself on record as being "utterly opposed to all attempts to abridge or limit the rightful powers and privileges of the American Grand Lodges, and to all schemes to divest them of any part of their sovereignty by creating any permanent national organization;" but, as a conference of delegates had been proposed by the Grand Lodge of Maine

to be held in Chicago the following year, and as several Grand Lodges had responded in a fraternal manner, it was further

Resolved, That the six highest Grand officers in this State be appointed delegates to said conference, with strict instructions to oppose any National Masonic organization, and with like instructions not to commit this Grand Lodge to any such undertaking until expressly authorized to do so.

An effort was also made looking to the appointment of a historian to collect and arrange the material for a "complete history of Masonry in the Territory and State from the organization of the first Lodge therein." This action led to the subsequent appointment of JOHN C. REYNOLDS to perform the work. Bro. REYNOLDS produced a volume of much merit, but unfortunately confined his labors mainly to an abstract of the meager record of the proceedings of Grand Lodge and a few of its constituents. Much valuable matter relating to early days, which lay wholly in tradition, was therefore disregarded, and, as the persons from whom this information might have been obtained have long since passed away, it is doubtful whether all of the salient features of our early history will ever become known.

A committee of "five brethren, of influence and standing among railroad men," was appointed to secure reduced rates of fare. This was the commencement of the present committee on transportation.

By this time Grand Lodge had commenced to have ambitions. Two hundred and eighty-three lodges, with an aggregate membership of ten thousand, brought it ample revenue, while the rapid increase of population in the State presaged well for future extensions. Already the hall at Springfield had become insufficient for present needs and incapable of holding the number of representatives which annually assembled, with any degree of convenience. Hence it was thought by many that Grand Lodge should provide itself with a suitable and permanent home. The suggestions in this respect made by the Grand Master were favorably considered, and finally a committee was appointed to confer with a like committee from the Grand Chapter, and with instructions to report upon the propriety of purchasing a lot and erecting a temple, and to prepare and submit plans for the same. The Grand Lodge, at this



IRA A. W. BUCK,

Seventeenth Grand Master of Masons of Illinois. (From a lithograph by Shober in the collection of the Editor.)

writing, is five times as strong, numerically, as it was in 1858, but it still meets in rented rooms and the "permanent home" is still among the hopes and aspirations for the future.

IRA A. W. BUCK was elected Grand Master.

1859.

The twentieth annual communication of Grand Lodge was held at Springfield, October 4, 1859, M. W. IRA A. W. BUCK presiding.

The business of the session was of a strictly routine character and of temporary interest only. Bro. BUCK was re-elected Grand Master.

1860.

The twenty-first annual communication of Grand Lodge was held, pursuant to the by-laws, at "Grand Lodge Hall," in the city of Springfield, October 2, 1860, M. W. IRA A. W. BUCK presiding.

The principal event of this session was the adoption of the "representative system." This system, which has now been in operation in this jurisdiction for thirty-seven years, was inaugurated by the Grand Lodge of New York some time during the "forties," and at once became popular. It was first brought to the attention of Grand Lodge by JAMES L. ANDERSON, G. M., at the session of 1855, and was by him recommended for favorable consideration; but no action was taken. In 1859 Bro. BUCK again presented the matter, but with like results. At this session Bro. BUCK renewed his former recommendation and urged Grand Lodge to take official cognizance of the subject. The result was a concurrence in the recommendation by the committee to whom same had been referred, and the passage of the following:

Resolved, That the M. W. Grand Master be and is hereby authorized and empowered for and in behalf of this Grand Lodge to appoint a representative to each sister Grand Lodge, from such of the distinguished lights in Masonry as he may select from the membership of the jurisdiction to which they may be accredited, as the representative of this Grand Lodge.

The practice has since been uniformly followed in this jurisdiction. Of late years the subject has frequently engaged the attention of Masonic writers, and the question of the abolition of the custom has been seriously considered. The general impression seems to be that, aside from the simple expression of amity involved in the appointment, the practice is conducive to no useful end and fulfills no practical purpose.

Among the visitors at this session was Bro. ROBERT MORRIS, of Kentucky. Bro. MORRIS at this time was actively engaged in the promulgation of what was termed the "Webb-Preston" system of lectures. A motion to grant him the use of the Grand Lodge hall for an exposition of same failed to pass, but the subject was not suffered to drop, and during the years immediately ensuing it became a burning question in this jurisdiction.

Heretofore all committees had met during the session, but with the increase in membership had come a corresponding increase in the work sent to committees. To meet these changed conditions the standing committees were now authorized to sit in advance of the annual communication, and this practice has ever since been retained.

Bro. BUCK was re-elected Grand Master.

1861.

Annual communication at Springfield, October 1, 1861, M. W. IRA A. W. BUCK presiding.

Since the last session of Grand Lodge

the country had become convulsed by the throes of civil war. In many jurisdictions "the situation" was the subject of much discussion, and often legislation, but in Illinois it was felt that the matter had assumed too vast proportions to warrant any interference on the part of the fraternity. The records disclose but slight reference to the then all-absorbing questions of the day, nor do the memorials and other communications respecting same, sent out by some of the Grand Lodges, seem to have been presented or considered.

The effect of the war is plainly visible in the small number of dispensations for new lodges, while its existence is further manifest by a dispensation for a "military lodge," to be named "Dubois." This lodge, the first of its kind to be created, was confined to the jurisdiction of the Seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteers. The dispensation was issued to Lieut. E. W. TRUE and others, to expire at the disbanding of the Regiment.

During the year a secret and systematic effort was made throughout the jurisdiction to secure the representatives to Grand Lodge through the operation of a society known as the "Conservators' Association," the object being to supplant the old work, which, with slight variations, had been the standard from 1846, by a new system of lectures devised by ROB. MORRIS, and promulgated under the name "Webb-Preston." The matter came before Grand Lodge at this session, but, as the full extent of the movement was not then known, nothing more was done than to pass a precautionary measure, giving the Grand Master plenary powers with respect to the appointment of Grand Lecturers and the supervision of their labors.

F. M. BLAIR, of Paris, was elected Grand Master.

* * *

Among the distinguished dead of the year was WILLIAM C. HOBBS. He attended Grand Lodge at the session of 1847 and was appointed Senior Grand Deacon, although he had then been raised but a few months. The year following he was Senior Deacon of his lodge (Bloomington No. 43), and represented it in Grand Lodge when he was elected Junior Grand Warden. In 1849 he became Master of his lodge and Grand Master of the Grand Lodge. It is safe to say that his case is without a parallel in this jurisdiction and probably in all others. During his term of office occurred the disastrous Peoria fire, which resulted in the emergent communication (Grand Lodge of Recovery) in April, 1850. Bro. HOBBS was the only Grand Master who ever exercised the prerogative of calling Grand Lodge in special or emergent communication. He has been described as a polished gentleman, whose hand and heart was ever open to the appeal of the distressed. A monument was erected to his memory by Grand Lodge and the local bodies at Bloomington. This year also died Stephen A. Douglas, "The People's Tribune," an event that was duly noticed and commemorated by Grand Lodge.

1862.

Annual communication at Springfield, Oct. 7, M. W. F. M. BLAIR presiding.

The business of the session was mainly routine and of temporary interest only. The Grand Master reported the issuance of dispensations for four military lodges, to be located in the Ninth and Sixtieth (Inf.) Regiments, the Sixth Cavalry and Second Artillery, respectively.

LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

MASONIC WAR CERTIFICATE.

To all Free and Accepted Masons to whom this may come,

WE SEND FRATERNAL GREETING:

Know Ye, that the bearer hereof, Bro. John C Smith now serving in ~~Company~~ Major 96th Regiment Illinois Volunteers, under the command of Colonel T. E. Champion is a Master Mason in good standing and a member of Miners Lodge No. 293 at Galena County of Joe Davies Illinois, and is fraternally commended to the care, sympathy and good fellowship of all good Master Masons and Master's Lodges, in whatever situation, condition or place the fortune or casualties of war or military service may find him.

Let all concerned take due notice hereof and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Grand Lodge, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, at the city of Springfield, State of Illinois, this, the 4th day of September A. D. 1862, A. L. 5862, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-sixth

HARMAN G. REYNOLDS,
Grand Secretary.

Reduced fac-simile of Masonic War Certificate issued to Illinois Masons serving in the army. (From the original in the collection of Gen. J. C. Smith, Chicago.)

It will be remembered that during the Mexican war, Grand Lodge, by resolution, sanctioned the creation of lodges of this character and at a later date had permitted the Grand Master to issue a warrant for a "traveling lodge" in California. There were, therefore, ample precedents for the action of the Grand Masters in this respect during the Civil war. In England this course had been pursued for many years, and still continues. In other American States the practice had also been followed to some extent, so that it would seem that Grand Lodge was at least justified in permitting the establishment of movable lodges attached to Illinois regiments in the service of the United States. But the results were eminently unsatisfactory. In many cases the military lodges greatly abused the privileges granted and instead of confining their operations to the particular regiments to which they were attached, or, at most, to Illinois troops exclusively, they made Masons indiscriminately from soldiers and citizens of other States, both loyal and disloyal, with very little regard for the kind of material used. At the close of the war this led to unpleasant complications with the Grand Lodges of the other States; and it is safe to predict, in view of past experience, that no traveling lodge, to operate within a regular foreign jurisdiction, will ever be again instituted under the authority of the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

The question of "work" and "lectures" still continued to be a disturbing element, and the premonitions of a coming storm are faintly discernible in the transactions.

The episode of the session was the renunciation by the persons composing same, of the "Conservators' Association." The list comprises the names of sixty-two of the most ardent Masons then within the jurisdiction, not a few of whom have since become eminent in the councils of the Craft. But this was not sufficient to close the question of "work" and the events of the succeeding year produced conditions which brought Grand Lodge nearer to a schism than it has ever been at any other period of its existence.

F. M. BLAIR was re-elected Grand Master.

1863.

The annual communication was held at Springfield, October 6, M. W. F. M. BLAIR presiding.

Soon after the opening of hostilities in the Civil war the Grand Secretary, either upon his own motion or the suggestion of others, prepared and issued to Master Masons of the obedience of the Grand Lodge and then serving in the army, a "war certificate," as a sort of traveling credential and Grand Lodge voucher of Masonic standing. A similar certificate was also prepared and issued to the sons of Master Masons. In the latter case it was intended to limit them to such persons as were under age, or who had not been of age long enough to avail themselves of the benefits of Masonry. Of the value of these certificates the writer is unable to state. They never seem to have been formally sanctioned by Grand Lodge, but were issued by the Grand Secretary as late as 1865. From the report made to Grand Lodge at this session it would seem that 1,371 such certificates had been issued to Master Masons and 386 to Master Masons' sons.

The year was one of turmoil and confusion in the jurisdiction. The Grand Master, though not a member of the Conservators' Association, seems nevertheless to have

become thoroughly imbued with its essential ideas, and, under the plenary authority conferred upon him the year before, had been propagating the "Morris work" with considerable zeal and assiduity. In justification the Grand Master contended that he was promulgating the true "Webb work," taught by JOHN BARNEY, "as he originally received it," and before it had been corrupted by "innovations attempted to be palmed off upon the Craft by the Baltimore convention." Of the sincerity of the Grand Master there seems to have been no question, but inasmuch as the "Baltimore work" had practically become a standard, or at least that version of it taught by BARNEY, JACKSON and DICKEY, his actions, of necessity, engendered strife and contention.

His principal opponent was the Grand Secretary, HARMAN G. REYNOLDS, who, under the direction of Bro. ABRAHAM JONAS, and other of the Past Grand Masters, carried on a vigorous offensive and defensive warfare. Not only was this warfare carried on within the lines of Masonry, but appeals to the civil courts were made on both sides, as well as an effort to procure the passage of a bill by the Legislature restricting the powers of the Grand Master. A strong and, to some extent bitter, party feeling was thus engendered; and when Grand Lodge met in annual communication each side was present in force prepared for a final struggle for supremacy.

The result was a complete triumph for the Grand Secretary and those allied with him. THOMAS J. TURNER, the candidate of the "Baltimore-Barney-work" party, was elected Grand Master by a large majority, and the Grand Secretary was re-elected by a vote which completely vindicated his course. The ultimate result was the complete extinction of the Conservators' Association and the establishment, by the authoritative declaration of Grand Lodge, of the work as taught by BARNEY, LUCE, JACKSON and DICKEY as the standard rituals of the jurisdiction.

1864.

Annual communication at Springfield, October 4, 1864, M. W. THOMAS J. TURNER presiding. The bitterness engendered by the incidents of preceding years seems to have been effaced and the utmost harmony marked the deliberations.

The business was routine in character and of temporary interest only. The convening of lodges on the "Sabbath Day" (presumably Sunday was intended), except as "a Lodge of Sorrow," was prohibited.

THOMAS J. TURNER was re-elected Grand Master.

* * *

On June 8, 1864, our worthy Brother ABRAHAM JONAS, the first Grand Master of Masons in Illinois (present regime), was called from earthly labors to everlasting refreshment, aged nearly 63 years. Grand Lodge has preserved no adequate memorial of its first Grand Master, but it would seem that he received Masonic Light in Ohio; that he subsequently rose to distinction in Kentucky, of which jurisdiction he became Grand Master, and upon his removal to Illinois during the early '30s at once interested himself in the reintroduction of Masonry. Upon the organization of Grand Lodge he was unanimously chosen Grand Master and by successive re-elections continued to serve for three years. Until the time of his death he was an earnest, zealous and faithful worker and upon all questions of Masonic policy or internal economy was always pro-

nounced and fearless in the opinions which he considered right.

In religion Bro. JONAS was a Jew, a faith he consistently observed all his life and in the full assurance of which he died. His amiable character, genial qualities and Masonic virtues endeared him to the fraternity, and his sterling attributes as a citizen procured for him the respect and esteem of the community.

1865.

Annual communication at Springfield, October 3, 1865, M. W. THOMAS J. TURNER presiding.

The Grand Master suggested that the time had arrived when Grand Lodge should "take steps to found and establish a school for the education of the children of deceased and indigent Masons, and an asylum for aged, decrepit and decayed Masons." It would seem that with a membership of more than twenty thousand, embracing much of the wealth and enterprise of the State, the Grand Master's plea for "one distinctively Masonic charitable institution" was well-timed; but the committee on Grand Master's address thought otherwise, and Grand Lodge concurred. Bro. TURNER passed to the "great beyond" with his wish ungratified, but the sentiments he so nobly expressed have lived among those who came after him. Illinois may point with pardonable pride to more than "one distinctively Masonic charitable institution;" and not only is there an actual establishment for the "education of the children of deceased and indigent Masons," but the "asylum for aged, decrepit and decayed Masons" has passed the stage of theoretical discussion and is fast becoming a practical reality.

The session was harmonious and uneventful. The last relic of the "late unpleasantness" was obliterated by the repeal of the resolutions of 1864 relative to the Conservators' Association.

The most important action, perhaps, was the amending of the By-laws, whereby the location of the Grand Lodge was removed from Springfield to Chicago. H. P. H. BROMWELL was elected Grand Master.

* * *

The year 1865 marked the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of Grand Lodge. During this brief interval the increase in numbers, wealth and influence is unprecedented in the annals of Masonry. The tide of immigration had steadily flowed into the State; its broad prairies became fertile farms; populous cities arose at the junctions and termini of the avenues of commerce; manufactories flourished; and as the State became populous and great, Freemasonry, reflecting the best elements of civil society, advanced with giant strides.

At the annual communication of this year there were four hundred and thirty-two lodges at work within the jurisdiction, with an aggregate membership of upward of twenty thousand. The days of large lodges had not yet arrived, however, and membership was more evenly distributed than at present. The Chicago lodges, then as now, excelled in point of numbers. Oriental (33) had 278 members, and for this reason led the van. Cleveland Lodge (211) had 266 members, while Kilwinning Lodge (311) had 216. These were the three strongest lodges in the State. Peoria Lodge (15) followed with a total of 168; Alpha Lodge (155, Galesburg) 147; Macon Lodge (8, Decatur) 146, while nineteen other lodges had memberships varying at different totals below that last named down to 106, which

seems to have been the limit reached by Dewitt Lodge (84, Clinton). It would seem, therefore, that of the 432 lodges then existing under charter or dispensation, only twenty-five had a membership exceeding one hundred, while the general average seems to have been forty-six.

During this year two of the pillars of Illinois Masonry were removed by death. Wm. B. Warren, who virtually inspired the movement which led to the organization of Grand Lodge, expired at his home in Jacksonville in April, and James L. Anderson died on August 30th. Both had attained the highest honors of the Craft and served with distinction as Grand Master. So, too, many of the older names now are missed in the record of the annual communications. Age and disease were thinning the ranks of the veterans. On the other hand, we meet with names that subsequently became conspicuous in the annals. D. C. Cregier, James A. Hawley, Joseph Robbins, John M. Pearson, and other "young men" were commencing to attest their strength and lay the foundations for future honors. A. W. Blakesley, Charles Fisher, J. R. Gorin, and others still in the ranks, had for some time been active in the work, but the majority of the names which figure in the annual sessions at the time under review belong to men who have either retired, moved from the jurisdiction or passed into the beyond.

1866.

The annual communication of 1866, pursuant to the By-laws, was held at the city of Chicago, October 2, 1866, M. W. H. P. H. Bromwell presiding.

Whether the air of the "Garden City" failed to agree with the representatives, or whether it was considered better economy to meet at Springfield, the writer is unable to state; but, at all events, one session in Chicago fully satisfied a majority of the members, and the By-laws were again changed by making Springfield the place of permanent location of Grand Lodge.

The business of the session was wholly routine. Bro. J. R. Gorin was elected Grand Master.

This year witnessed the decease of three distinguished craftsmen of the jurisdiction, Meredith Helm, Wm. B. Herreck and James H. Hibbard, all of whom had been honored by the highest office within the gift of the fraternity.

1867.

Annual communication at Springfield, October 1, 1867, M. W. Jerome R. Gorin presiding.

With the growth of Grand Lodge the duties devolving upon the Grand Master had each year become more numerous and exacting. A partial relief had been afforded by the creation of a Board of Overseers in 1865, but this measure was now found to be inadequate to meet the wants of a large and continually increasing jurisdiction. As a result the system of Overseers was abolished and twelve District Deputy Grand Masters were provided to assist the Grand Master in the discharge of his duties. This system had then for some time been in vogue in several States, and had been found to answer the desired end. It was adopted in Illinois as a measure of expediency and was to continue for one year only, but the good results which have attended its operation has caused it to be retained ever since.

The question of "work" was again presented and provision made for the appointment of a committee to "revise" the work

and report such revision to Grand Lodge for approval.

Masters and Wardens, while in Grand Lodge, were ordered to wear the jewels of their respective offices.

A marked feature of the session was an effort at literary censorship on the part of Grand Lodge. During the year preceding a translation of REBOLD'S "General History of Freemasonry in Europe" was placed upon the market. The book did not meet the approval of the Grand Secretary, Bro. H. G. REYNOLDS, who conceived for it a violent dislike. He therefore caused the matter to come before Grand Lodge, and the book was sent to the Correspondence Committee for review. At this session, the committee, through Bro. BROMWELL, presented a special report condemning the work; whereupon the volume was declared to be heretical and placed upon the *index expurgatorius*. It is needless to say that the free advertising thus given largely increased its sales in this jurisdiction.

The mirage of a Grand Lodge Hall again appeared before the vision of the representatives, resulting in many suggestions, and finally in the appointment of a committee to prepare a plan to be submitted at the next session. Grand Lodge still meets in rented rooms.

Bro. J. R. GORIN was re-elected Grand Master.

1868.

Annual communication at Springfield, Oct. 6, 1868, M. W. J. R. GORIN presiding.

The business of the session was mainly routine. The committee on Grand Lodge Hall reported a plan of taxation for the purpose of providing the necessary funds for the project, and several amendments to the By-Laws were offered looking to that end. It would seem, however, that, despite the alluring enticement of a "Temple" the representatives were not prepared to assume any additional burdens this year, for the amendments were all rejected and the Hall project was laid on the table until the next annual communication. In the meantime a committee was appointed "to take into consideration the most feasible method for the permanent location of Grand Lodge and for the erection of a Masonic Temple."

The committee on "Esoteric and Exoteric Work" reported their inability to complete their labors, and were granted further time. From this it would seem that the "standard work" was subject to some alteration and that the alleged vice of ritual "tinkering" is not altogether confined to the "superior grades."

Bro. H. G. REYNOLDS, who for eighteen years had filled the office of Secretary, declined further service as such officer, whereupon he was elected Grand Master. Probably no man ever wielded more influence in a Grand Lodge than Bro. REYNOLDS. During the entire period of his connection with the Freemasonry of Illinois his views, opinions, whims and caprices furnished the basis of much official action. He is, without exception, the most picturesque figure in the history of Grand Lodge; and the impartial observer, notwithstanding his vagaries and many idiosyncrasies, must concede his great ability. He was an untiring worker, with strong combative tendencies, and in the many encounters which he sustained he seldom failed to secure the victory.

1869.

The twenty-ninth annual communication of Grand Lodge was held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Springfield,

October 5, 1869, M. W. HARMAN G. REYNOLDS presiding.

The address of the Grand Master is an able yet characteristic document, more voluminous than any produced by his predecessors, and more prolix in statement. He



HARMAN G. REYNOLDS,

Twenty-second Grand Master of Masons of Illinois.
(From a photograph in the collection of ALBERT T. HEV, Esq., Springfield.)

reports having made "more than one thousand decisions, interdicts, decrees and orders," and appends thirty-two sample decisions. Among others we find the following:

"A Master-elect cannot be lawfully installed until he is invested with the secrets of the chair."

To the young Mason of to-day this sounds decidedly archaic, yet as a matter of fact it continued to be the settled practice of Illinois until within very recent years, and in the first book of ceremonials a provision for same will be found.

An interesting question is raised by a paragraph of the address relative to work and lectures. The Grand Master, after referring to the introduction of the Barney lectures in 1845, and their subsequent transmission to WM. A. DICKEY, says:

"I learned the entire lectures from Bro. DICKEY, in 1848, at Rock Island. In January, 1863, the Grand Lodge of Michigan appointed a committee on work, before whom, in April following, by invitation from them, I compared the entire work and lectures, including the opening and closing ceremonies, and they were found to be identical with those taught to Bro. FENTON. In 1865 I visited the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, and in open session compared the lectures with Bro. M. L. YOUNGS, Grand Lecturer, and they were found to be identical,—"

All of which tends to lend color to the statement so often made by many of the older Masons that the work of Illinois has *not* been transmitted as it was received. The writer has visited Masonic lodges in Wisconsin on many occasions during the last twenty years, and has had the pleasure of witnessing exemplifications by Bro. YOUNGS. If, in 1865, Bro. REYNOLDS compared his BARNEY lectures with Bro. YOUNGS' lectures (also claimed to be BARNEY'S) and found them to be identical, and if the lectures so compared were those taught by BARNEY and DICKEY and officially endorsed by Grand Lodge in 1845 and subsequent years, then the present lectures are *not* the same. Some one (or many) has changed them, and from a careful comparison of Bro. YOUNGS' lectures with the present standard of Illinois, the writer is much inclined to believe the YOUNGS lectures more nearly conform to the BARNEY work. Of course, Illinois has a right to change, modify or substitute; but when we are told that the present verbiage of our ritual dates back to 1845, and then

are offered proofs to substantiate the statement, we naturally want the proofs to correspond with the allegations.

The committee on Work, appointed in 1867 and carried over 1868, now reported that they had "revised" the work and were prepared to exemplify same. This was done at the evening session, when Mr. CHARLES J. HENSTON, having been duly elected by Springfield Lodge, No. 4, was duly prepared, introduced and initiated an Entered Apprentice Mason. Presumably this was all right, for Grand Lodge said so; but it will be difficult for any, except a "liberal constructionist," to square that work by the landmarks, laws and O. B.'s of Masonry.

The work having now been "revised," a Board of Examiners was created to examine all applicants for commissions as Grand Lecturers, and with instructions to nominate none who were not thoroughly conversant with the work of the State.

The project of a Grand Lodge hall was again presented in an elaborate report from the committee appointed at the last session. The committee suggested an issue of bonds to the amount of $500,000, running twenty years; that a suitable site be purchased in the city of Chicago, and that a structure be erected from which a revenue might be derived through rentals for secular purposes; whereupon it was

Resloved, That a committee of five be appointed to select a suitable site in the City of Chicago, on which to build a "Temple" or building for the Grand Lodge, *and procure a refusal of said site* until all the lodges in the State can be made acquainted with said selection, and have received a printed copy of the report just made; and when a majority of such lodges shall have sanctioned such selection, the committee shall be hereby empowered to complete such purchase or lease, and proceed in the usual way to make an offer for the same.

To enable the committee to act, they were further empowered to petition the General Assembly for such amendments to the act of incorporation as might be deemed expedient.

Whether Grand Lodge felt that in summarily abandoning Chicago after one session it had acted inconsiderately, or whether the friends of the Garden City had rallied to its support, the writer does not know; but at all events the By-Laws were again changed and Chicago was named as the place of permanent location.

The Grand Orient of France having recognized "a self-constituted organization calling itself the Supreme Council of the A. & A. S. Rite of the State of Louisiana, claiming jurisdiction over the symbolic degrees," all Masonic intercourse was interdicted with said Grand Orient "until it shall acknowledge the full and exclusive sovereignty of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana."

As a further expression of the views of Grand Lodge upon this subject, it was

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge hereby interdict all recognition of all persons claiming to hail from lodges within the bounds of the United States, or of British America, unless such lodges are directly subordinate to the Grand Lodges in correspondence with this Grand Body, in the State, Territory, Dominion or District from whence they hail.

And the line of policy thus laid down has ever since been rigorously maintained.

A most decided innovation, so far as American Freemasonry is concerned, was offered by Bro. GEO. C. LANPHERE, who proposed a number of constitutional amendments having for their object the creation of a number of District Grand Lodges. While this plan seems to work admirably in the British Islands, where it has been in vogue for many years, no American Grand Lodge has ever ventured upon the experiment.

The proposition seems to have been induced by the constantly increasing numbers of the representatives, the great expense which attended the holding of annual sessions and the long distance which many of the members were required to travel. The matter was referred to the committee on jurisprudence and went over for a year.

HARMAN G. REYNOLDS was re-elected Grand Master.

* * *

Past Grand Master F. M. BLAIR died this year. He seems to have made his first appearance in Grand Lodge in 1856 as the representative of Prairie Lodge, No. 77, at which time he was elected Junior Grand Warden. He remained continuously in office until 1861, when he was elected Grand Master, serving for two years. At the time of his death he was engaged in the publishing business at Indianapolis, Ind. He has been described as "a courteous brother, a good companion, and an amiable man." Like many others of its ancient worthies, Grand Lodge has preserved no memorial of Bro. BLAIR, and but little now seems to be known concerning him.

1870.

The Grand Lodge held its thirtieth annual communication in Farwell Hall at the city of Chicago, October 4, 1870, M. W. HARMAN G. REYNOLDS presiding. This was the third session held at Chicago, the first being in 1849, at which time forty lodges were represented; the second was in 1866, when the representatives concluded that Springfield was the preferable place, and Grand Lodge moved back to its old home. But this time the change was permanent, and ever since the annual communications have been held in the metropolis.

The Grand Master's address, like that of the year preceding, was voluminous in matter and minutely explicit in detail. One of the features of the year seems to have been the number of corner-stone layings. All requests of this character seem to have met a ready response, and the list includes a Female Seminary, a Manufactory and a Poor House. The catholicity of the bestowal of the Grand Master's favors induced Bro. A. B. RUSSELL to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Grand Lodge that the practice of laying the corner stones of private institutions, such as Rolling Mills, Female Seminaries, etc., with Masonic ceremonies, should be discontinued.

But the chair held that the resolution was an infringement of the prerogatives of the Grand Master, and ruled it out of order.

At this session was first extended the now familiar "Board of Trade" invitation, which, with commendable regularity, has been proffered annually ever since.

It will be remembered that at the session of 1869 the committee appointed to consider some plan for the permanent location of Grand Lodge and the erection of a Masonic Temple made a report, which was approved by Grand Lodge, and a committee of five was appointed

To select a suitable site in the city of Chicago, on which to build a "Temple," or building for the Grand Lodge, *and procure a refusal for said site* until all the lodges in the State can be made acquainted with such selection, and have received a printed copy of the report just made; and when a majority of such lodges shall have sanctioned such selection, the committee shall be empowered to complete such purchase or lease, and proceed in the usual way to make an offer for the same.

This committee consisted of Bros. WRLEY M. EGAN, THOS. J. TURNER, JNO. M. PEARSON and WM. H. TURNER.

The committee held several meetings, and finally selected a site in a commanding business location in the city of Chicago. To secure the property, however, a large sum was required to be advanced as a forfeit, and other sums, beyond the power of the committee to raise, were required to be paid at short intervals. Thus the committee found themselves embarrassed with terms with which it was impossible to comply. No means had been provided them, nor any made by which they could be raised. They had no authority to borrow, and even if they had been authorized to borrow, the act of incorporation restricted them to one thousand dollars. Under the terms of the resolution the refusal would have to await the action of the lodges, and until their sanction had been obtained no purchase could be made. It will be seen, therefore, that the resolution under which the committee were compelled to act effectually blocked all progress. All of which the committee reported back to Grand Lodge, and were thereupon discharged from further consideration of the subject, and so ended the Temple fiasco. The site considered by the committee was held at $180,000,—a large sum, it is true, but had Grand Lodge secured same the profit, at this time, would have amounted to over a million dollars in the enhanced value of the property.

Bro. LANPHERE's plan of District Grand Lodges, proposed at the last annual communication, was rejected.

Bro. D. C. CREGIER was elected Grand Master.

1871.

Annual communication at Chicago October 3, 1871. M. W. DEWITT C. CREGIER presiding.

The address of the Grand Master, like everything which emanates from the pen of this distinguished Craftsman, is an able and interesting document. He renewed the suggestion for a Masonic Temple, but Grand Lodge apparently had disposed of that project and refused to consider same. As a matter of fact the yearly rentals paid by Grand Lodge since 1871 would, of themselves, be sufficient to have paid for a building of no mean proportions.

An interesting question was submitted by Bro. W. B. SPAIN, of Jerusalem Temple Lodge, No. 90 (Aurora), as follows:

> I most respectfully beg to submit the following for your decision: In the By-Laws of the subordinate Lodges there is a section which requires each member to pay a certain sum as yearly dues. Of those members there are Ministers who are in arrears for dues for a number of years. They are notified by the Secretary that their dues must be paid, they fail to comply with said notice, charges are then preferred for non-payment of dues. A copy of the charges accompanying the notice to appear at a certain time for trial, the accused appears and acknowledges the correctness of the Secretary's books, and that he has never paid any dues, but claims that Ministers are exempt from dues in accordance with Ancient Masonic Law or usage. He does not come to ask charity of the Lodge or the remittance of his dues, but is going to test the matter on Masonic principles, as set forth in the document which accompanied the report of the Committee. The matter is then submitted to the Lodge, a vote is taken and the accused is found Not Guilty.
>
> Now, is there such a law in existence, or has there ever been, which exempts Ministers from the payment of dues, if not, is the decision of the Lodge valid in this case?

The question was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, who reported as follows:

> Rev. S. T. ALLEN, a member of Jerusalem Temple Lodge, No. 90, claimed exemption for non-payment of dues upon the ground that by usage, and practically in law, clergymen are exempt from the payment of dues. Your Committee are of the opinion that the usage is a mere matter of comity, in no sense binding, and that no clergyman can claim exemption

from the payment of dues, unless by authority of express law.

Bro. JOSEPH ROBBINS presented one of his inimitable "Correspondence Reports," replete with information on the many subjects which then engrossed the Masonic world, and which secured for him the commendation and thanks of Grand Lodge.

The business of the session was routine and mainly of temporary interest. Bro. D. C. CREGIER was re-elected Grand Master.

* * *

On February 23 of this year, the office of the Grand Secretary and the archives of the Grand Lodge at Springfield were again destroyed by fire. Several attempts had been made to have the property of Grand Lodge insured, but the most valuable portions were of such a character that agents would make no rate upon them. Among the archives thus destroyed were a large number of old records, including those of Western Star Lodge, of Kaskaskia, the Grand Lodge Library, then commencing to assume fair proportions, and a quantity of valuable manuscripts relating to the early history of Freemasonry within the State.

On October 9, but a few days after the annual communication of Grand Lodge, occurred the great conflagration of modern times—the "Chicago Fire." Many of the Craft were left homeless and destitute; Masonic halls, with all of their treasures and accumulations, were swept away; sorrow and desolation sat upon the ashes of the once proud city. But not for long did these conditions prevail. The hand of fraternal sympathy was speedily extended from every quarter of the globe, and money, supplies and cheering assurances poured in. As soon as circumstances would permit, Bro. D. C. CREGIER called together a number of the brethren and a Board of Relief was organized with the following officers and members:

OFFICERS:—M. W. D. C. CREGIER, Grand Master, President; R. W. H. F. HOLCOMB, 141, Vice-President; R. W. W. M. EGAN, 211, Treasurer; HARRY DUVALL, 271, Recording Secretary; ED. J. HILL, 211, Corresponding Secretary; JAMES MORISON, Superintendent.

MEMBERS:—W. T. T. GURNEY, 211; W. D. J. AVERY, 411; W. JOHN FELDKAMP, 557; W. E. POWELL, M. D., 33; W. D. H. KILMORE, 209; W. A. M. THOMSON, 311; W. GEO. R. MCCLELLEN, 141; W. C. J. FRANKS, 410; W. J. H. MILES, 211; W. JOHN SUTTON, 310; W. J. E. CHURCH, 160; I. W. CONGDON, 526.

For eight months this Board continued in active service.

By February 1, 1872, more than sufficient money had been received to meet all demands of a legitimate character. In consequence a special report communicating this fact and other information, was issued and sent to every contributing lodge in this and other States, and was also published in several Masonic journals. Notwithstanding this a number of contributions were subsequently received, principally from lodges in Illinois, amounting to several hundred dollars.

The total amount received in cash was....$83,089 06
The value of goods donated was..... 7,545 44

Making a grand total of cash and supplies received from all sources of ninety thousand six hundred and thirty four dollars and fifty cents, including the premium on contributions made in gold, and interests on deposits, amounting to $844.14, which,

through the efforts of Bro. EGAN, the Treasurer, was allowed by a bank in New York. This munificent sum was contributed by the following Masonic and other bodies, viz.:

From eight Grand Lodges	$16,385 25
" Six hundred and ninety-six Lodges	58,772 74
" 1 Grand Council R. & S. M	200 00
" 2 Councils, do	118 75
" Thirty-six Chapters R. A. M	1,086 00
" The Craft of twenty-eight cities	9,436 68
" Two Eastern Star Chapters	289 60
" One Masonic Quartette Club	25 00
" Thirty-three individuals	1,778 30
" Ten parties unknown	422 58
" R. R. Companies in transportation	2,035 85
Total	$90,634 50

Truly, an imperishable monument to Masonry; an unequivocal testimonial to the sincerity and worth of Masonic charity; a grand object lesson of the practical exemplification of Masonic tenets.

The disbursements from this fund were as follows:

For relief of brethren and their families, including expenses due to disbursements	$35,502 04
Divided among city lodges	25,412 00
For establishment of a permanent Masonic Board of Relief	6,500 00
Returned to lodges which sent more than one donation	2,205 89
Returned to Grand Charity Fund of those jurisdictions which sent $400 and upward	18,109 64
Returned to particular lodges which donated $400 and upward	1,510 36
Reserved for printing report and expense incident to mailing and auditing commission	1,394 57
	$90,634 50

As to the manner in which these disbursements were made and the purposes subserved, the following *resume*, from the address of Grand Master CREGIER to the Grand Lodge at its annual communication in 1872, will sufficiently indicate:

During the early days of the relief organization we did not forget that a hard winter was at hand; nor did we know the extent of want that might exist, or the means that would be available for relieving it; hence the members of the Board deemed it prudent to husband the fund then in hand and carefully apply it in accordance with the instructions of the donors, viz.: to those who were sufferers by the fire and in actual need.

Many applications were made by brethren, and their relatives, to be set up in business. The aggregate amount sought for this purpose would alone reach three times the whole amount received. These applications were of necessity declined.

As the season advanced the applicants for relief gradually decreased. In view of this fact it was deemed best, in order to save expense, to close the labors of the Board and transfer the care of the needy to the several lodges.

Our lodges, at the time, were in no condition to assume this responsibility. Eighteen of them had lost their halls, paraphernalia, etc., and in several cases their funds, with little or no insurance, and that little extremely uncertain; while most of the members were embarrassed in like manner. The question of what was right and proper in the premises involved considerable thought. However, it was finally resolved to allot to each "Burned out Lodge" from six to twelve dollars per capita, according to their respective resident membership at the time of the fire, as determined by the Grand Lodge records.

Those lodges which were not burned out had members who were sufferers by the fire — the lodge, as such, having lost nothing — warranted a distinction; and it was determined to allow about one-half per capita upon same basis of calculation. All the lodges were required, as a condition to receiving the amount allotted to them, to amend their By-Laws establishing a Charity Fund, to the credit of which the money should be placed; and I am happy to say that the lodges promptly acquiesced in this commendable course, and it can now be said — thanks to the generous donors — that every lodge in Chicago has a fund held in trust for that for which it was intended, viz.: charity.

The establishment of a permanent Board of Masonic Relief was a matter which the brethren engaged in this work deemed highly proper and necessary, in order that brethren from abroad, in need, might find that assistance which our lodges at present are unable to render; hence an amount was set apart for that purpose, none of which is to be devoted to the assistance of resident brethren.

This Board of Relief is now fully organized, with officers and members whose hearts are in the good work. Most of the lodges in the city are represented, and have signified their willingness to contribute toward sustaining the organization to the extent of their ability; so that when our worthy brethren from abroad come to Chicago, should they be in need, they will find willing hearts and ready hands to do unto them as others have done unto us.

The Board remained in existence for several years, but finally, through the refusal of some of the city lodges to contribute to its funds, was dissolved.

There were a number of lodges which sent two, three and four donations; we returned to each one half of the amount sent. The Board, as agents or servants of the donors, having accomplished the work of feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, caring for the sick, helping the weary wanderer on his way, assisting the lodges and providing for the sojourner, believed it included all that was intended to be done. But, notwithstanding this, there was a surplus, which, unless it was allowed to flow beyond what was deemed its legitimate channels, naturally belongs to those who intrusted it to our hands to be "disbursed as we might deem best." The question as to the proper disposition of this surplus was freely discussed. It was urged that the money, having been sent here, should be retained for some purpose. It was suggested that it be devoted to the founding of a Masonic Asylum, or be invested in real estate as a site for a "Masonic Temple"—both worthy objects; but these and other similar propositions met with but little favor from those in charge of the fund; for surely the Masons of Illinois will never consent to lay the foundations of their Asylums and Temples with the superabundant gifts of a beloved brotherhood whose only aim was to lighten the burdens created by an awful calamity. It was therefore determined to return the surplus from whence it came. To return this to the several lodges would be quite impracticable; besides the sums would be too insignificant to warrant the labor and expense. Hence the proportion due the several lodges in the various jurisdictions was aggregated, making in some cases a handsome amount, which was returned to the respective Grand Lodges for the benefit of their Charity Funds.

Of the amounts thus returned, $3,028 was sent to the Grand Lodge of Illinois, as the representative of the contributing lodges of the jurisdiction, and the sum became the nucleus of a second "Grand Charity Fund." At this time there were upward of six hundred lodges in the State, of which number two hundred and twenty-two sent donations of money or supplies which aggregated $15,897.85.

In order that all acts and proceedings connected with relief matters might be investigated and reported upon by persons entirely free from partiality, the Grand Master invited M. W. SAMUEL C. PERKINS, Grand Master of Pennsylvania, M. W. CHAS. F. STANSBURY, Grand Master of the District of Columbia, and M. W. OZIAS P. WATERS, Grand Master of Iowa, to visit Chicago, and act as a commission for that purpose; and, after a thorough and critical investigation of the whole matter, to give to the world their opinion of the justness and correctness of the same.

These distinguished Masons complied with the request, and after a thorough and careful examination presented to all whom it might concern, the following

REPORT.

To the Contributors of the Masonic Relief Fund for the Sufferers by the Chicago Fire:

CHICAGO, September, 5872.

The undersigned, having been honored by the Grand Master of Masons of Illinois, with a request to act as a commission to examine and report upon the accounts and proceedings of the Masonic Board of Relief, charged with administering the funds contributed by the Masonic Fraternity of this and other countries for the benefit of the sufferers by the great Chicago Fire of 1871, have performed the duty assigned them; and it should be fully understood at the outset that this duty has been requested of the undersigned, through the voluntary act of the Board of Relief, prompted by a high sense of delicacy and honor, and not from any feeling or intimation on the part of the donors that any investigation was required.

The undersigned met at the Masonic Temple, in

Chicago, September 18 and 19, 1872. Grand Master SAMUEL C. PERKINS, of Pennsylvania, acting as President of the Commission, and Worshipful Brother CHARLES H. KINGSTON, of Pennsylvania, as Secretary.

They proceeded to make a careful examination of all the books, papers and vouchers of the Board of Relief, and of the system adopted by them for the custody and administration of the fund, and for the preservation of a record of their proceedings under the important trust confided to them.

All the books, papers and vouchers of the Board, and of its officers and committees, were submitted to the undersigned, together with the final report of the management of the fund, which exhibit in detail all the statistics necessary to show the very thorough and exact manner in which this important trust has been administered.

Keeping in view the fact that this fund was contributed specifically for the relief of Master Masons and their families who were sufferers by the great fire, the Board of Relief from the outset adopted the principle of satisfying themselves, personally, that each applicant relieved came within the provisions of the trust; was worthy and in actual need of the aid granted. So far as practicable the applicants were furnished with such articles of immediate necessity for their household and personal wants as their needs required, and the Board, by the liberality of the merchants with whom they dealt, and of the railroad companies over whose roads transportation of applicants relieved was needed, were enabled to obtain supplies and transportation at greatly reduced cost. Only a small amount was disbursed in direct appropriations of money. The Board did not regard the fund as intended to make good mere pecuniary losses by the fire, or in any sense an insurance fund; but as contributed for the temporary relief of the immediate and pressing necessities of direct sufferers by the fire.

Among the large number of applicants it was too much to expect that no case of attempted fraud and imposition would occur. But a careful personal examination of the records of the Board, and of their detailed action in individual cases, satisfied the undersigned that the greatest diligence had been exercised in their investigation; while at the same time no unnecessary formalities were permitted to exist to prevent relief being afforded promptly.

All money received for the fund was paid over to the Treasurer, and by him deposited to the credit of a separate account in bank and paid out by checks upon orders drawn by the President and attested by the Secretary of the Board.

The immediate disbursements were made by the Secretary, under the supervision of the executive committee, and a full and detailed report was presented at each monthly meeting of the Board, examined and vouched for by a sub-committee, and approved by the Board. The books of the Secretary and Treasurer were examined and compared with the vouchers by the undersigned and found to be correct in every particular, and kept with a degree of accuracy and fullness of detail which cannot be too highly recommended.

It was the earnestly expressed wish of all the officers and members of the Board, with the majority of whom we had the pleasure of meeting, that the undersigned would make their investigation and review thorough and searching, to the last detail; and such has been our endeavor; and this report is the result of a full and minute personal examination, influenced solely by a desire to arrive at the truth, and to declare our conclusions to the fraternity at large as the convictions of our minds, under a due sense, as well of the obligations of the respective offices which it is our honor to hold in the Craft as of the special trust devolved upon us in this particular regard.

The entire amount of cash donations received was.....		$83,089 06
In addition to which supplies of goods were sent valued at.....		7,545 44
Making a total of		$90,634 50
Of this amount there has been disbursed, in the relief of applicants, allotments to Chicago Lodges, the expenses of the Board, and a donation to Chicago Masonic Board of Relief, as set forth in detail in the report which is to be printed....	$67,414 04	
There has been returned to the donors a surplus of	21,825 89	
And there has been retained to meet the expenses of printing the report and this commission	1,394 57	
		$90,634 50

The orders drawn upon the Treasurer had not all been presented at the date of this report, nor had all the checks drawn by him been presented to the bank for payment; but the undersigned are satisfied that the moneys are on hand and in the bank, to the credit of his account, as Treasurer of the Board, to meet the outstanding orders and checks, on presentation.

The undersigned find that a careful, exact and clear record has been kept of every transaction; that the money received and disbursed is accurately ac-

counted for, and that the disbursements are supported by vouchers, which present, in minutest detail, the exact history of every charity bestowed, and allow every transaction to be reviewed in all its attendant circumstances. Every precaution which prudence could suggest has been taken to secure the faithful application of the fund to the beneficiaries for whom it was designed by the donors.

The detailed report prepared for publication by the Board was submitted to and carefully examined and approved by the undersigned.

It would be impossible to speak too highly of the character of the record which has been preserved of transactions so multifarious and minute, and the undersigned would do injustice to the impression made upon them by this examination, should they fail to express their unqualified approbation of the manner in which the Board have administered the trust confided to them by the Fraternity.

Respectfully and Fraternally submitted by

SAM'L C. PERKINS,
Grand Master of Pennsylvania.
CHAS. F. STANSBURY,
Grand Master District of Columbia.
O. P. WATERS,
Grand Master of Masons in Iowa.
CHAS. H. KINGSTON,
Secretary.

1872.

The thirty-second annual communication of the Grand Lodge was held in McVicker's Theater, in the city of Chicago, October 1, 1872, M. W. DEWITT C. CREGIER presiding.

The address of the Grand Master recounts the calamity of the year preceding, the spontaneous outburst of Masonic charity which that event occasioned, the formation of the Relief Board and its disbursements, and other events connected with the subject, to which the writer is indebted for much of the matter presented in the last section. In addition to the extraordinary duties occasioned by the fire his report shows that he had accomplished a vast deal of routine work; and so well had these varied duties been performed that Grand Lodge voted to him a beautiful testimonial in the shape of a Past Grand Master's jewel.



Past Grand Master's Official Jewel, Grand Lodge of Illinois. (From the original in the possession of Hon. D. C. CREGIER, Chicago.)

Bro. CREGIER enjoys the distinction of being the first and only Grand Master to receive



Reduced fac-simile of certificate issued by Grand Lodge to Masonic Relief Committee of 1871. (From an original in the collection of GIL. W. BARNARD, Chicago.)

this unequivocal mark of appreciative esteem from Grand Lodge. The jewel is of gold, richly studded with diamonds, and is valued at $1,000.

The committee on Grand Master's address endorsed the report of the commission which examined the work of the Relief Board, and approved the manner in which such Board had executed its trust; expressed its appreciation of the magnificent response which the fraternity throughout the world had made to Chicago's sign of distress, and recommended the adoption of the following resolutions:

1st. *Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge gratefully recognizes the grand beneficence exhibited by the Craft throughout the world, to their brothers in distress, that we will ever cherish in our hearts and engrave upon imperishable tablets the memories of this divine charity.

2d. *Resolved*, That to Most Worshipful Grand Master DEWITT C. CREGIER, President, Brethren H. F. HOLCOMB, Vice President, WILEY M. EGAN, Treasurer, HARRY DUVALL, Recording Secretary, ED. J. HILL, Corresponding Secretary, JAMES MORRISON, Superintendent, and T. T. GURNEY, D. J. AVERY, JOHN FELDKAMP, E. POWELL, D. KILMORE, A. M. THOMPSON, E. RONAYNE, GEO. R. MCCLELLAN, C. J. FRANKS, JAMES H. MILES, JOHN SUTTON, J. E. CHURCH, and I. W. CONGDON, members of the Board of Masonic Relief of Chicago, the grateful thanks of this Grand Lodge are eminently due for their self-sacrificing labors in relieving the necessities of our brothers in distress, and the wisdom, prudence and zeal displayed by them in the discharge of their sacred trust.

3d. *Resolved*, That in grateful recognition of the eminent services rendered by the "Masonic Board of Relief of Chicago," this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge cause the report of the commission, consisting of Most Worshipful SAMUEL C. PERKINS, Grand Master of Pennsylvania, Most Worshipful CHARLES F. STANSBURY, Grand Master of District of Columbia, Most Worshipful O. P. WATERS, Grand Master of Masons in Iowa, and Worshipful Brother CHARLES H. KINGSTON, together with the second and third of these resolutions, to be handsomely engrossed, framed and presented to each member of said Board of Masonic Relief.

All of which were adopted. A certificate embodying the foregoing was accordingly made and a copy presented to each of the persons named. A reduced facsimile of this document will be found upon the opposite page.

Bro. A. W. BLAKESLEY offered a radical amendment to the Constitution, involving the beneficial features of co-operative life insurance, but Grand Lodge, wisely, would have none of it.

Bro. JAMES A. HAWLEY was elected Grand Master.

1873.

The thirty-second annual communication of Grand Lodge was held in McCormick's Hall, at the city of Chicago, October 7, 1873, M. W. JAMES A. HAWLEY presiding.

At this time yellow fever was epidemic in a number of Southern States, and the first business transacted was the passage of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Masonic Fraternity of the State of Illinois, in Grand Lodge assembled, tender to the people generally, and to our brethren in particular, of the cities of Shreveport and Memphis, expressions of profound sympathy in their present hour of distress, due to the epidemic now raging in their midst.

Resolved, That our M. W. Grand Master be, and is hereby, authorized to notify the M. W., the Grand Master of Masons in Louisiana, to draw upon this Grand Lodge for the sum of three hundred dollars ($300), to be applied to the relief of our brethren, their widows and orphans, resident at Shreveport, who may be in distress.

Resolved, That our M. W. Grand Master be authorized to, in the same manner, tender to the Grand Master of Tennessee the sum of two hundred dollars ($200), to be devoted to the relief of our brethren, their widows and orphans, resident in the city of Memphis, who may be sufferers by the present epidemic.

A new code of By-Laws was adopted, substantially the one now in use; five hundred dollars was appropriated for the relief

of Bro. HARMAN G. REYNOLDS; a resolution was passed authorizing the reprinting of the proceedings from 1840 to 1860, inclusive; while in the following, offered by Bro. J. R. GORIN, we hear an echo of the long forgotten "Grand Charity Fund:"

WHEREAS, Up to the year 1853 this Grand Lodge had on hand the sum of $5,500, or thereabouts, Grand Charity Fund, collected from the Lodges in this Grand Jurisdiction, who paid it to the Grand Lodge, believing that it would be held sacred for the purposes for which it was paid into the Grand Treasury; and

WHEREAS, By resolution the Grand Lodge borrowed this fund at different times and applied the same to the payment of the mileage and per-diem of members and for other purposes; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Grand Master, whose duty it shall be to ascertain the amount of said Charity Fund so loaned to this Grand Lodge, and the time when loaned, and report to the Grand Lodge, at its next Annual Grand Communication, the amount due the Grand Charity Fund.

The resolution was adopted.

Bro. JAMES A. HAWLEY was re-elected Grand Master.

* * *

In addition to the plague which scourged the Southern cities at this time, and to relieve which Grand Lodge at the communication of 1873 contributed the sum of $500, a new affliction had visited this portion of our country, and disasters of a most appalling nature had followed in quick succession. From the address of M. W. Bro. HAWLEY, we learn that in the month of May next succeeding he received a circular letter from the Grand Secretary of Louisiana, portraying the deep distress and suffering existing among the Masonic fraternity of a large portion of that State, brought on by a continued series of reverses and afflictions, followed by fearful floods that inundated whole parishes, driving the inhabitants from their homes and leaving them in a penniless condition. Accordingly he issued a circular letter to the several Lodges of this State, asking contributions for their relief; and with the consent and advice of the Committee on Charity, drew upon the Grand Lodge Charity Fund, in their behalf, to the amount of five hundred dollars. Unfortunately his letter to the lodges, although issued immediately on receipt of the Grand Secretary's communication, did not reach them until after the stated meetings in June, and as in many of the Lodges the stated meetings of July and August are lightly attended or altogether omitted, the response to this call was not as general as it would otherwise have been. Notwithstanding this, however, the lodges of this State contributed the sum of $2,071.20 prior to the 15th of August, at which time information was received from the M. W. the Grand Master of Louisiana that "the noble benevolence of the Masonic fraternity and the promptitude with which their offerings were laid at once upon the altar of our Common Brotherhood had relieved the sufferings and averted the gloomy result that for a time stared them in the face," and further, "that the Masons of Louisiana, more especially those whose necessities were so quickly relieved, will ever bear in grateful remembrance the timely assistance and the hearty good will and expressions of sympathy and brotherly love that accompanied the gifts in their hour of want and distress."

Of the 674 lodges of the State 147 contributed to this laudable charity in sums varying from $2 to $100, making a total as above stated, of $2,071.20, which, with the sum of $500 contributed by Grand Lodge, made a grand total of $2,571.20.

The only other event of moment occur-

ring after the session of Grand Lodge was the laying of the corner-stone of the new Government building at Chicago, on June 24, 1874. Notwithstanding that this ceremony was attended with more pageantry than any similar occasion in the history of Grand Lodge, it is important mainly from the determined efforts of "our friends, the enemy," to prevent it, and the complete triumph of the fraternity.

1874.

Annual communication at Chicago, Oct. 6, 1874, M. W. JAMES A. HAWLEY presiding.

The address of the Grand Master recites the Louisiana flood sufferings and the action taken by himself and constituent lodges; the circumstances attending the laying of the corner-stone of the Government building at Chicago, and his efforts to enforce the observance of the "standard work."

The corner-stone of the Custom House and Post Office at Chicago was laid with the ceremonies of the Craft on June 24, preceding the session of Grand Lodge. As this was an event of much importance at the time, owing to the strong pressure brought to bear upon the officers of Government to suppress same and thus discourage "Masonic favoritism," the following excerpta from the annual address of M. W. Bro. HAWLEY may prove interesting:

It was an occasion of universal interest, not only to the Craft of this and adjoining States, but also to the public at large, especially to the citizens of Chicago, which was made manifest by their presence in numbers unsurpassed by any similar event of our time. In view of the national character of the building, the magnitude and completeness of the arrangements on the part of the United States officials, as well as the Craft of this city, I may be pardoned for adverting to the event somewhat more fully than is customary in an official report. Especially is this proper since the opportunity was seized upon by the enemies of Freemasonry, and, to a great extent, by the press of this city, to misrepresent the action and intentions of the Masonic Fraternity, thereby creating in the minds of those outside the Institution an unwarrantable prejudice towards a society that never seeks, in any manner, to foist its ancient and universally-respected ceremonies before the public, unless especially invited to do so; but, notwithstanding this well-known characteristic of our society, the misrepresentations were carried to such an extent that many, even of the Craft, were led to believe that the dignity and honor of our ancient Institution had been, or would be, compromised by yielding to the importunities of a few fanatical bigots, who may be well-informed on other subjects, but whose ignorance and misconception of the design and claims of Freemasonry is entitled to pity; yet, in the face of this, they have the effrontery to assume the *role* of the three men of Hooley street, and represent themselves as "we, the people," by anticipating the occasion by a year to display their venom, by forwarding to the authorities at Washington remonstrances against the Masons being permitted to perform these ceremonies. Notwithstanding this action, the National Government, through its proper officers, without any solicitation on the part of the Masonic Fraternity, formally invited the Grand Master of Masons in this State to lay the corner-stone of this national edifice, thereby recognizing the antiquity of our Masonic Institution, perpetuating the customs pertaining thereto, and acknowledging the appropriateness of its ceremonies. This invitation was accepted in the same courteous spirit in which it was given; and I desire to bear testimony to the fact that the Masonic Fraternity, throughout the entire affair, were treated with the utmost consideration and respect by the representatives of the National Government, and that they did not, at any time or in any manner, interfere with or seek to make any change in the ceremonies of the occasion as prepared by M. W. Bro. CREGIER, who represented the Grand Master in arranging the same. Neither was this programme thus prepared changed in any particular, except so far as to invite that distinguished gentleman and jurist, Hon. HENRY W. BLODGETT, Judge of the United States Court, to represent the National Government, and take such part in the ceremonies as the Grand Master assigned, and originally intended should have been performed by the President of the United States. This somewhat lengthy statement is not intended as a reply to those fanatical busy-bodies who have sought to make themselves conspicuous, but to correct any misapprehensions the Masons of this and other Grand Jurisdictions have touching the same, and to show you that the dignity and honor of our noble Institution, represented in the State of Illinois, are as unsullied as when the invitation, politely and considerately ten-

dered by the United States authorities, was accepted by your Grand Master.

Bro. J. R. GORIN, from the committee appointed to investigate the Grand Charity Fund, submitted the following report, which was adopted:

The undersigned, a committee appointed by the Grand Master of the last Grand Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge, to ascertain the amount of money borrowed by the Grand Lodge of the Grand Charity Fund, etc., would submit the following as the result of our investigations:

We find that in the year 1847, the amount of the Grand Charity Fund in the hands of the Grand Treasurer amounted to....	$ 131 35
In the years 1848 and 1849 no report of the amount of Grand Charity Fund was made.	
In the year 1850 the balance on hand, as reported, was.....	1,058 65
In the year 1852 the balance on hand, as reported, was	1,745 15
In the year 1853 the balance on hand, as reported, was.....	1,881 65
In the year 1854 the balance on hand, as reported, was.....	356 70
In the year 1855 the balance on hand, as reported, was.	231 70
The records of the Grand Lodge show that in 1852 there was transferred from this Fund to the Grand Lodge Fund.....	500 00
And in the year 1853.....	1,000 00

It appears, also, that at the same Communication of the Grand Lodge the sum of $500.00, out of this fund, was invested in stock of the Masonic Hall, in Springfield.

At the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge in 1856, a resolution was adopted, by which the Grand Charity Fund was merged into the Grand Lodge Fund, and the balance in the hands of the Grand Treasurer of said fund, to-wit, $231.70, was by him transferred to the Grand Lodge Fund; since which time there has been no Grand Charity Fund, until the year 1872, when M. W. Bro. D. C. CREGIER paid over to the Grand Secretary the sum of $3,028.00, which amount was ordered by the Grand Lodge to be set apart as a Grand Charity Fund. There now remains of that amount in the hands of the Grand Treasurer, as will appear by his report, the sum of $1,328.00.

A careful and critical examination of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge shows that the largest amount of Grand Charity Funds in the hands of the Grand Treasurer at any one time, was in 1853, amounting to $2,265.00. During the period mentioned above, to-wit, between the years 1856 and 1872, no separate accounts have been kept of Charity Funds received or disbursed. The orders drawn for charitable purposes during these sixteen years do not, in every instance, show upon their face the object for which the money was appropriated; yet we find that during this period the Grand Lodge disbursed for charitable purposes a sum of money more than equal to the amount which the Grand Lodge appropriated of this fund for purposes other than charity. We are, therefore, clearly of the opinion, after a careful investigation of the subject, that this Grand Lodge has paid out in the way of charity an amount which warrants us in saying that the Grand Lodge has fully discharged the debt to the Grand Charity Fund.

This settled the Charity Fund for all time.

The practice, so prevalent in many jurisdictions, of presenting testimonials to retiring officers, has never obtained in the Grand Lodge of Illinois. An exception was made in the case of M. W. Bro. CREGIER, in recognition of extraordinary services rendered during the period succeeding the Chicago Fire, but, as a rule, no other or further testimonial is given to any retiring Grand Master than the vote of thanks of Grand Lodge. Lesser dignitaries do not receive even that. An effort was made in 1861 to recognize the services of M. W. Bro. BUCK, then retiring from a three-years term of service, by adding to the resolution providing for the usual "vote of thanks" a recommendation for the presentation of a Past Grand Master's Jewel. On motion of Bro. WM. MCMURTRY the report was amended by striking out the recommendation for a jewel, and in that form adopted. Since that time, except in the case of Bro. CREGIER, nothing has been said about jewels. Whether Bro. MCMURTRY, having thought the matter over for thirteen years, had reached a different conclusion from that formerly held, or desired

to "square" himself with the Past Grand Masters, is not known; but at all events he now came forward to make amends for the past by offering the following resolution:

Resolved, That there be purchased and presented to the Past and Present Grand Masters of this Grand Lodge, Collars, Jewels and Aprons, such as are worn by the Grand Officers.

The resolution was referred to a practical and unsympathetic Finance Committee, who apparently had imbibed Bro. McMURTRY's views of thirteen years before, as they reported back the following:

Your committee have had under consideration the resolution looking to the purchase and presentation to our Present and Past Grand Masters of appropriate regalia and jewels, and without disparagement of the true respect due our exalted brethren, your committee, in view of the reduction in the receipts of this Grand Lodge the past year, are constrained to recommend the rejection of the proposition as a useless expenditure of the revenues of the Grand Lodge and a bad precedent;

And Grand Lodge concurred.

The Committee on "Restoration of Records" presented a report showing that a reprint of Grand Lodge proceedings, from 1840 to 1860, had been made, as per instructions.

A resolution to move the Grand Secretary's office to Chicago was presented, but failed to pass. Bro. GEO. E. LOUNSBURY was elected Grand Master.

1875.

The thirty-sixth annual communication of Grand Lodge was held at Chicago, October 5, 1875, M. W. GEO. E. LOUNSBURY, presiding.

Bro. CHAS. F. STANSBURY, of the District of Columbia, agent of the Washington Monument Association, was introduced and laid before Grand Lodge the objects and purposes of that Association. A committee was appointed to consider the matter and in due time recommended action as follows:

Resolved, That the sum of one thousand dollars be, and is hereby, appropriated for the use of the National Monument Society, on the conditions by which said society voluntarily restricts itself in receiving subscriptions, which sum shall include the cost of a memorial stone to be selected by this Grand Lodge.

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge recommends to its constituent lodges, that they contribute as liberally as their means will permit, to the fund proposed to be raised for the purpose herein indicated, both as an attestation of the patriotism which burns in the hearts of all true Masons, and as a tribute of affectionate regard for the memory of the man whom freedom and history have forever enshrined among the heroes of humanity.

The resolutions were adopted.

The corner stone of this remarkable monument was laid in 1848 and for some years thereafter the work was prosecuted with vigor. After a while it languished and finally ceased. For twenty years immediately preceding, no work of any kind had been done, but the then approaching centennial of American Independence aroused public sentiment and hastened the completion of the enterprise. While the fraternity are not wholly entitled to the credit for this they may yet take no small share of same, as well as of every other undertaking of a public character designed to honor the name and memory of the immortal WASHINGTON.

On motion of Bro. GIL W. BARNARD, it was,

Resolved, That the Committee on Installation service be instructed to report to this Grand Lodge a suitable form of Masonic regalia and jewel for District Deputy Grand Masters.

No report with respect to this matter seems to have been presented until the annual communication of 1877, when Bro. D. C. CREGIER submitted a design for jewels for D. D. G. M.'s, which was adopted. But

as Grand Lodge has never made any provision for procuring such jewels and as none of the incumbents have ever seen fit to procure same for themselves, it has not been given to this generation to know what they look like.

The growth of Masonry in the jurisdiction, the constant accretion of new lodges, the vast number of representatives present each year, rendering the transaction of business often very difficult, as well as the great expense entailed by the annual communication, had frequently been the subject of discussion. A proposal by Bro. LANPHERE to adopt the English method of District Grand Lodges was presented to the session of 1869, but failed to receive favorable consideration. The same plan was now again proposed by Bro. F. M. PICKETT, who offered the following resolutions, the consideration of which was postponed until the next annual communication:

WHEREAS, The number of members of this M. W. Grand Lodge has become so great that it is too unwieldy for legislative purposes; and

WHEREAS, The annual expenses of the same for mileage and per-diem has become so great as to have become a subject of considerable complaint among the body of the Craft; and

WHEREAS, Some remedy for these growing evils should be devised at as early a day as possible; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of five, to be selected by the M. W. Grand Master, be appointed to devise a method for the organization of District Grand Lodges in the several Masonic Districts of this Grand Jurisdiction, and for the future composition of this M. W. Grand Lodge by representation from such District Grand Lodges.

Resolved, That the said committee report the result of their deliberations to the next annual communication of this M. W. Grand Lodge, in the form of amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws, and that the said amendments then take the usual course.

At the succeeding annual communication of 1876 the foregoing resolutions were called up, whereupon it was moved, and carried, that the consideration of same be indefinitely postponed.

About this time commenced an era of financial disasters. Heretofore Grand Lodge had experienced but few difficulties with respect to its money or property. The former it generally contrived to spend about as rapidly as it was received, the latter was so meagre in quantity, and comparatively valueless in character, that its care created no concern. By this time, however, the annual receipts were becoming large and the grand totals made no insignificant figure. The Treasurer, Bro. HARRISON DILLS, was not present at this communication and the Finance Committee were unable to arrive at any correct conclusion with respect to his accounts; but as the representatives had implicit confidence in his integrity he was again elected to the position which he had occupied for many years. In the meantime a committee was appointed to settle his accounts and Bro. A. A. GLENN was made Treasurer *pro tem.*

Bro. LOUNSBURY was re-elected Grand Master.

1876.

At the annual communication of this year R. W. JOSEPH ROBBINS occupied the East in the absence of the Grand Master, GEO. E. LOUNSBURY, whom failing health had driven into exile beneath milder skies. Bro. LOUNSBURY had continued to perform his duties until the latter part of July, when his health became so much impaired that he was obliged to relinquish them, and acting under the imperative orders of his physician he left the jurisdiction and sought relief in the mountain regions of Colorado. But from this quest he never returned.

Bro. CREGIER, from the Committee on

Ceremonials, submitted a report covering forms for Instituting and Constituting Lodges, Installation of Officers, and such other rituals as are usually classed under the head of "ancient ceremonies;" and on motion the report was adopted and the rituals declared to be the authorized ceremonials of Grand Lodge. Prior to this time there had been no authorized ceremonies for those parts of the ancient work that are, or may be, performed in public. The compilations of MOORE, MACKEY, SICKLES and others were in general use. Grand Lodge, many years before, had recommended MOORE'S "Trestle Board" as a proper compilation for the use of the lodges, but this had gradually been supplanted by more modern works. By the adoption of this report Grand Lodge now had a complete and well-arranged "Ahiman Rezon" of its own, and to Bro. CREGIER, who arranged the ritual, much credit is due for the very satisfactory manner in which the editorial work was performed.

The Grand Treasurer made no report this year and Bro. GLENN continued to act, and at the election was regularly chosen to fill the office.

Bro. JOSEPH ROBBINS was elected Grand Master.

1877.

The thirty-eighth annual communication of Grand Lodge was held at Chicago, October 2, 1877, with M. W. JOSEPH ROBBINS presiding.

The business was routine and of temporary interest.

The amount due Grand Lodge from its late Treasurer, Bro. DILLS, was found to be $6,177.59. For this sum a note was executed due in two years and secured by a trust deed of real estate in the city of Quincy. The security, however, was encumbered by a prior mortgage for $6,000, and when this first mortgage came to be foreclosed some years later it was found that there was virtually no equity worth preserving. The defalcation, therefore, became a total loss. But while the Grand Treasurer was to some degree culpable in mingling the funds of Grand Lodge with his own and thus subjecting same to any losses he might sustain in his business transactions, yet no imputation of dishonesty has ever attached to his name. The affair was regarded as one of misfortune only, and Grand Lodge not only forgave the debt but in his indigent old age generously provided him with an annual pension in recognition of his long service.

Apparently the representatives were not altogether satisfied with MCCORMICK'S Hall, where for a number of years the annual sessions had been held; for on motion of Bro. G. M. HAYNES it was

Resolved, That the proper officers be requested to procure, if possible, a more comfortable and suitable room for the next regular communication of this Grand Lodge.

Whether it was found impossible to comply with this request, or whether the place was deemed "comfortable and suitable," the writer is unable to say; but at all events Grand Lodge continued to meet in MCCORMICK'S Hall for several years afterward.

Bro. JOSEPH ROBBINS was re-elected Grand Master.

* * *

Bro. LEVI LUSK died July 25, 1877, at the ripe age of 82 years. For more than two generations he was a worker in Masonry, and during his long and active life filled the offices of Grand Lecturer, Grand Secretary,

Grand Master, and many other important positions in the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

* * *

During the month of June of this year a disastrous fire occurred at St. John, N. B. The brethren of Chicago, with the recollections of 1871 still fresh in their memories, raised and forwarded the sum of $1,179, and the Grand Master drew upon the Charity Fund for the further sum of $250.

1878.

The annual communication of 1878 was held at Chicago October 1, M. W. JOSEPH ROBBINS in the East.

The year 1877–8 developed another unpleasant surprise in the defalcation of the Grand Treasurer, Bro. A. A. GLENN, who had succeeded the unfortunate HARRISON DILLS. From the address of the Grand Master we learn that Bro. GLENN had been engaged in the banking business at Mt. Sterling and that investigation disclosed the fact that the moneys of Grand Lodge had not been deposited as trust funds, but had been used by the Treasurer in common with his private moneys; that the business of Bro. GLENN was extended in the community in which he lived, and that among those crippled by his failure were the chief sureties on his official bond. Hence it was not expected that Grand Lodge would realize much out of the failure, an expectation that was afterward fully established as a fact. But this default, as in the case of Bro. DILLS, was viewed with the utmost leniency by Grand Lodge. Bro. GLENN lost all that he possessed, possibly through faults of his own, but still through misfortune. His total indebtedness to Grand Lodge amounted, after all payments of dividends from his estate had been made, to about $10,000. To secure this he assigned a life insurance policy, from which something may some time be realized, for at this writing Bro. GLENN is still living. Of his honesty and integrity there has never been any question, and the craft generally have never entertained for him any other feelings than those of fraternal affection. As in the case of Bro. DILLS, all of his failings have been condoned. But the end was not yet. Still another default was to be made before the general health of the finances should be restored.

During this year yellow fever was again epidemic in several of the Southern States, and appeals for relief were made by the Masonic and civil authorities of the infected jurisdictions. The response was immediate and bountiful. The fraternity of Chicago organized a Relief Committee, which collected and remitted the sum of $1,733.75, which was sent direct; in addition thereto and in response to a circular of the Grand Master, the lodges of the State, including those of Chicago, forwarded to the Grand Treasurer the further sum of $3,886.37, and from private sources the fund further swelled until it reached a grand aggregate of $6,014.12. All of this money was sent in suitable sums to the various points most in need of same, but mainly to Mississippi and Tennessee.

Up to this time it had been the practice of Grand Lodge to publish in the abstract of its transactions, the full reports of its Grievance Committees, including the names of parties, the charges, and frequently a summary of the evidence. The impropriety of this practice had long been evident, particularly in those cases where the accused was acquitted. At this session Bro. JAMES A.



THEODORE TUTHILL GURNEY, 33°,

Twenty-seventh Grand Master of Masons of the State of Illinois.

(From a photograph in the collection of GIL. W. BARNARD, Chicago.)

HAWLEY, from the Committee on Jurisprudence, presented the report of said Committee, in part, as follows:

By the provisions of Section 5, Article 1, Part 3, Grand Lodge By-Laws, no lodge in this grand jurisdiction is permitted to publish in any manner the details or result of any trial; and while this law is not to govern the action of the Grand Lodge, your committee are of the opinion that we should be as consistent as circumstances will permit, and that the Grand Lodge should not go further in giving publicity to the affairs of Masonry than may be deemed necessary to accomplish the end sought. Your committee therefore recommend that hereafter no printed document emanating from this Grand Lodge should contain the names of brethren who may have been disciplined by lodges; nor any of the details of charges, specifications or proceedings of the trial. It seems to your committee to answer all the requirements of the case, to preserve the full reports made to the Grand Lodge for future reference, and that an abstract thereof be furnished by the Grand Secretary to the parties interested therein, or who may desire the same. And after careful deliberation, your committee are unanimous in the opinion that our practice in this regard should be changed, and therefore submit the following as an amendment to the By-Laws, viz., to add to Section 13, Article 6, as follows:

Provided, That none of the details of Masonic trials, emanating from the Committee on Appeals and Grievances, that of petitions, or others, whereby the name of the accused or the offense charged, shall be published in the printed proceedings; but that the Grand Secretary shall number such cases, giving name and number of lodge, and the final action of the Grand Lodge had thereon.

The proposed amendment was duly seconded and at the succeeding communication in 1879 was formally adopted and made a part of the By-Laws. Since then the present method of presenting only the number of the case and the action had thereon has prevailed.

Bro. THEODORE T. GURNEY was elected Grand Master.

1879.

The fortieth annual communication was held at Chicago October 7, 1879, with M. W. THEODORE T. GURNEY presiding.

The business of this session was purely routine.

At the preceding communication of 1878 a resolution was passed calling for a detailed report of the receipts and expenditures of the ten years then last past. The Finance Committee reported that the destruction of records and change of Grand Officers, each having a different system of making reports, prevented a concise classification; but that,

From such records as were accessible for the ten years ending with 1877, we find the receipts from all sources to have been $278,851.37. The expenditures during the same period were approximately as follows:

Mileage and per-diem	$138,026 65
Printing	14,782 41
Special Orders	84,104 07
Salaries and Fees	22,806 46
To balance	19,131 78
Total	$278,851 37

We find that for several years the printing and salary and fees orders were classed as special orders; hence those items do not include all which properly belong to them. The balance arises from deficiencies of previous Grand Treasurers, not necessary here to refer to.

The figures are not without interest today, and a perusal of this brief report, covering a period of only ten years, at a time when the revenues were far less than at present, affords serious food for reflection to the thinking mind."

Bro. T. T. GURNEY was re-elected Grand Master.

1880.

The annual communication of 1880 was held October 5, in Central Music Hall, at the city of Chicago, M. W. THEODORE T. GURNEY presiding. It would seem, therefore, that the long-deferred request of Grand Lodge was complied with, and that the "proper officers" had "procured a more comfortable and suitable room" than McCormick's Hall. With only a few excep-

tions Grand Lodge has continued to meet in this commodious hall ever since.

The abstract of the proceedings discloses nothing of special import not mentioned under other heads.

Bro. WM. H. SCOTT was elected Grand Master.

1881.

The forty-second annual communication of Grand Lodge was held at Chicago, October 4, 1881, with M. W. WILLIAM H. SCOTT in the East.

The Grand Master announced that on the first of September preceding he had accepted the resignation of the Grand Secretary, JOHN F. BURRILL, and appointed the Dep. Gr. Secy., Bro. FRANK HUDSON, Jr., to fill the office until the election of a successor. The Dep. Gr. Secy. reported to Grand Lodge that he deemed "it due to the Grand Lodge, as well as to Bro. BURRILL, to state that upon assuming the office of Grand Secretary by the appointment of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, on the first of September last, the books and papers were found in excellent shape, and Bro. BURRILL turned over all the moneys belonging to the Grand Lodge, as shown by his books. In fact, had it not been for Bro. BURRILL'S methodical and business-like way of conducting the Grand Secretary's office, it would have been impossible for any one to have taken up the work and carried it forward through the busiest month of the year with anything like success."

The Finance Committee examined the accounts of both officers, found them apparently correct, and they were duly approved by Grand Lodge. And here ended, apparently, a most innocent and prosaic transaction. As a matter of fact, however, this simple and ordinary-looking affair contained the germs of the greatest scandal Grand Lodge has ever known; and, coming as it did, upon the heels of prior defalcations, produced a marked and injurious effect upon the entire fraternity.

In order that a connected view may be had of this "celebrated case," the events of the next succeeding years will be here grouped, and then the unpleasant subject will be dismissed from our consideration.

At this communication Bro. L. L. MUNN was elected Grand Secretary and at once entered upon the discharge of his duties. Upon examination he discovered what appeared to be a discrepancy in the statements and accounts of the former Grand Secretary, which he duly reported to the Grand Master (Bro. SCOTT), who thereupon requested the Finance Committee to make a thorough examination. This was done and resulted in a report showing a gross shortage in the accounts. Thereupon the Grand Master authorized Bro. JNO. C. SMITH, chairman of the committee, "to take such legal steps as are necessary to bring the defaulter to justice at as small an expense to the Grand Lodge" as the exigencies of the case would permit.

The defalcation seems to have been consummated by failure to enter accounts in the books and by an adroit system of inserting items in the printed proceedings after the accounts had been passed by the Finance Committee. The peculations covered several years, and briefly stated were as follows:

Not found in cash book or printed proceedings		$3,871 75
Injected into proceedings, not in cash book		3,871 75
In 1878, amount of	$ 533 50	
In 1879, amount of	2,995 00	
In 1880, amount of	4,101 75	
In 1881, amount of	113 25	
Total deficiency		$7,743 50

It was apparent that the defalcation was the result of deliberate intention, and therefore active steps were at once taken to apprehend the culprit. Immediately after his resignation he had left the State, and for some time his whereabouts were unknown. It was finally ascertained that he was in Minnesota, whereupon Bro. SMITH, under the authority of the Grand Master, procured a requisition upon the civic authorities of Minnesota for the extradition of the fugitive. The requisition was duly honored by the Governor of Minnesota, who issued his warrant for the arrest of BURRILL, who was apprehended at Minneapolis and brought back to the city of Springfield, where he waived examination and was held in bonds of $10,000. At the communication of 1882 BURRILL appeared before Grand Lodge and in what seemed an ingenuous speech defended himself against the accusation. His words and manner won for him much sympathy. An attempt was made to procure a suspension of the criminal proceedings without success, and he returned to Springfield to await developments.

Soon after the close of the session of 1882 the grand jury of Sangamon county found three indictments against him for "embezzlement of the funds of the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, Free and Accepted Masons, for the years 1879, 1880 and 1881," the statute of limitation saving him from an indictment for the defalcation of the year 1878. He was admitted to bail in the sum of $3,500, to appear for trial at the succeeding term of the Sangamon County Circuit Court. A change of venue was asked for by BURRILL from Sangamon County, the place in which he had resided for twenty-five or more years, and in which the office of Grand Secretary had been located, assigning as the reason therefor that the people of Sangamon County were prejudiced against him, and that he could not have a fair trial in said county. The Court allowed the motion, and the venue was changed to the adjoining county of Macoupin.

The Committee on Finance immediately entered into a correspondence with the several lodges, the dues of which had been paid to and personally appropriated by BURRILL, to learn what evidence they could furnish that would aid in his conviction. The request for information was generally responded to, but a number of lodges, apparently fearing that the request was but a plan to again collect the sums once paid by them to BURRILL, refused to comply. Sufficient evidence was obtained, however, and at the February term, 1883, of the Macoupin Circuit Court, a trial was had before Judge WELCH and a jury. The trial was had upon the indictment charging the embezzlement of funds in 1880, and occupied eleven days, beginning on March 13th.

Upon submitting the case to the jury the prosecution was required to elect the defalcation of a particular year for which they asked a conviction, and the year 1879 was selected. The jury returned a verdict of guilty; found the value of the funds embezzled to be $2,892, and fixed the defendant's punishment at five years in the penitentiary. A motion for a new trial was overruled, the prisoner was sentenced, and, in due time, conveyed to the Chester penitentiary, where he served his term. The total cost of the prosecution was $2,926.35, making the entire loss to Grand Lodge, including defalcation, $10,669.85.

We may now resume our broken narrative of the events of 1881.

For the second time in its history the Nation beheld the appalling spectacle of the death of a President by the hand of an assassin. While the demise of the immortal LINCOLN in 1865 was appropriately observed, yet the action of Grand Lodge at that time was more in the nature of an association of loyal and law-abiding citizens paying a just tribute of respect to the memory of a late ruler. But JAMES A. GARFIELD was a Mason as well as a President; and while it was fitting that Grand Lodge, in pursuance of its time-honored landmarks enjoining respect for the civil magistrates and obedience to constituted authority, should place on record some recognition of the sad event which had deprived the country of its Chief Magistrate, it was especially fitting that it should so do when, in addition, the person holding that exalted office was a member of our great fraternity. Accordingly, a memorial was prepared, presented and adopted by Grand Lodge, while in the constituent lodges of the jurisdiction, by public or private exercises, the memory of the deceased was further honored and fraternally observed.

An appeal from the Grand Lodge of Michigan, asking relief for the sufferers from desolating fires in the Northeastern part of that State, was responded to by a donation of $1,000 and a recommendation to the lodges to contribute for the same purpose.

The use of Masonic symbols in commercial matters or as adjuncts to advertising devices, was condemned.

Bro. WM. H. SCOTT was re-elected Grand Master.

1882.

Forty-third annual communication at Chicago, Oct. 3, 1882, M. W. WM. H. SCOTT presiding.

The business of the session was mainly routine and of no special interest at this time. The BURRILL matter was the prominent feature.

Bro. DANIEL M. BROWNING was elected Grand Master.

1883.

Annual communication at Chicago, Oct. 2, 1883, M. W. DANIEL M. BROWNING presiding.

During the early part of this year the "spring freshets" caused great destruction of property and much suffering in the southern portion of the State and many were left in a destitute condition. To assist in the relief of these unfortunate persons an appeal was made to the fraternity of the State, and as a result $4,354.98 was received and distributed. Shawneetown was the base of operations and the work was conducted mainly under the direction of Bro. W. J. ELWELL as Chairman of the Masonic Flood Relief Committee. The prompt and liberal responses to this appeal formed a gratifying exhibition of the zeal and fidelity of the Craft in this jurisdiction.

About this time commenced the "high-degree" difficulties which in several jurisdictions have produced much trouble and not a little un-Masonic disputation. The question grew out of the efforts of sundry brethren in several of the Eastern States to organize bodies claiming legitimate descent as branches of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, a claim which was disputed or denied by the organizations then in the occupancy of the entire territory of the United States and known respectively as the Supreme Councils for the Northern and Southern Jurisdictions. The controversy, in some localities, was transferred from the high-degree bodies, where it properly belonged,

to the symbolic lodges, and drastic measures were resorted to for the purpose of crushing out the "spurious" organizations. Fortunately, the good sense and cool heads of the leaders have been sufficient to keep the matter out of Grand Lodge and we have been spared the humiliating spectacles presented in a number of jurisdictions.

For some reason many of the Grand Lodges which were induced to interfere felt disinclined to approach the subject openly or to direct a fulmination against the real object of attack. As a foil they selected the long-exploded and practically extinct Rite of Memphis, and with an exhibition of valor that would have cheered the heart of Sir JOHN FALSTAFF they proceeded to demolish this "man in buckram." The initiative was taken by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in 1882, which, by an amendment to its constitution, attempted to define what organizations are "regular and duly constituted Masonic bodies." This definition branded as un-Masonic all organizations not expressly named, and prohibited the Master Masons of its obedience from affiliating with any organization called Masonic and not included in its list of "regulars," under penalty of expulsion.

The action of Massachusetts was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, which, through its chairman, Bro. JOSEPH ROBBINS, reported as follows:

> Notwithstanding each Grand Lodge is sovereign and independent within its own territory, yet, possessing, as they do, a common system, derived from a common source, so intimately are they bound together that no one of them can be indifferent to the action of any other touching the fundamental principles of the Institution.
>
> The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts having taken occasion to define Masonry anew, we are compelled to re-examine the basis upon which that definition rests. The result of that re-examination is to strengthen our convictions that the Grand Lodge cannot, without losing sight of its obligation to sustain the law of the Ancient Charges, subscribe to any definition of Masonry that will include within the category of Masonic bodies those organizations whose only claim to be considered as such rests in the fact that those who organized them were already Masons.
>
> The conclusion, then, at which we arrive, so far as it applies to the Grand Lodge of Illinois, and its territorial jurisdiction, is that, like Massachusetts, we recognize no degrees in Masonry except those conferred under the regulations of the various States and Territories of the United States, and the governments throughout the world, viz., the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason; and that as we cannot admit as being regular and duly constituted Masonic bodies any save those organized for the practice of these recognized degrees, we can find no basis anywhere for the assumption, on the part of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, to interfere with the operations of the various associations of Craftsmen enumerated in the Massachusetts amendment, and known also to exist within this jurisdiction, or with any other similar bodies which, like them, do not assume control over any portion of the Masonry of the lodge.

And Grand Lodge confirmed the views of the committee, which it made its own by the adoption of the report.

It will be hard for the most intense friend of the "superior grades," whether legitimate or illegitimate, genuine or spurious, to find any fault with the logic of the foregoing, or the simple and dignified language in which the statements are couched; and, in the main, the conduct of Grand Lodge has been shaped and directed by this declaration of principles with respect to all of the phases which the Scottish Rite controversy has since assumed.

But notwithstanding this statement, sufficient in itself for all the exigencies that might be presented, the leaders were not satisfied. They wanted gore. How they found it the transactions of the succeeding year must show.

The questions of expense, taxation, economy in administration, etc., have always

been live topics in Grand Lodge, and not infrequently has some intrepid reformer arisen with a panacea for existing ills. The propositions have usually received respectful consideration, but rarely have the suggestions been regarded with favor. This year the reformer was Bro. L. B. BOSWELL, seconded by the representatives of twelve lodges, who presented the following:

In the opinion of the undersigned representatives to this Grand Lodge, the time has arrived when the question of taxation of constituent lodges for the maintenance of annual meetings of this Grand Lodge should be fully considered, in view of the fact that many lodges of the State can ill afford to stand a yearly tax, as required by the By-Laws of this Grand Lodge, and also from the large sums annually expended in mileage and per-diem, which otherwise might remain in the hands of the constituent lodges, to aid in defraying other requisite expenses.

We believe the question is one that should be fully and impartially considered by a select committee, with a view of finding some sure and safe way out of the evils which surround the matter, and devise some way by which the business of this Grand Lodge can be properly and well conducted, at a less annual expense to the constituent lodges of this State than at present, either by changing the time of meetings of this body from annual to biennial, the reduction of per capita tax, a change in manner of representation, or such other means as the wisdom of the committee may recommend.

With the above in view, and desiring that the subject may be considered and brought before this Grand Lodge for discussion and action, be it

Resolved, That a committee of five members or representatives to this Grand Lodge be appointed to take under advisement the entire subject, and report to this Grand Lodge at their next Annual Communication, to be held in October, 1884, the result of their deliberations, with such necessary legislation as may be requisite to meet the ends in view, for the further action of this Grand Lodge.

The resolution was adopted and a committee appointed to grapple with the problem.

Bro. D. M. BROWNING was re-elected Grand Master.

1884.

The forty-fifth annual communication of Grand Lodge was held in Farwell Hall, at Chicago, October 7, 1884, M. W. DANIEL M. BROWNING presiding.

In the spring of this year there was a repetition of the freshet disasters of the year preceding. The waters from the Ohio River reached an unprecedented height, flooding large districts in the southern part of the State and occasioning much damage and distress. An appeal for relief was sent to the Craft, which produced a response exceeding even the liberal contributions of the year preceding, and at this session the reports of the officers showed that $5,524.40 had been received from the lodges of the jurisdiction. Truly a commendable exhibit.

It will be remembered that at the session of 1883 the "Massachusetts departure" of defining what were and what were not Masonic bodies, was presented to Grand Lodge and rejected. This action was strictly in keeping with the declared conservative policy of the jurisdiction. But, apparently, the leaders desired something upon which to try their weapons. The Scottish Rite imbroglio was not practicable, but the ostensible cause of Massachusetts' action was still available, and would seem to have been eagerly seized upon by those interested.

There was, at this time, a peddler of pinchbeck Masonry living at Boston, who claimed to control the long-defunct corpse of an institution once known as the "Egyptian Rite of Memphis;" but even this seems to have been a spurious and not the genuine corpse. There was also at New York a gentleman, for those who knew him seem to unite in giving him this character, who claimed to possess, as of right, the genuine

article. It is not denied that the "Rite" was dead beyond resurrection.

The Grand Master reported that it had been reported to him that there was an organization with the foregoing name "and other organizations of a like character," which were claiming the right to organize "Blue Lodges" (whatever these may be), and that he had referred the matter to the Committee on Correspondence for an investigation and report. It was not contended that there had been any invasion, or any danger of same. A correspondence with the proprietors of the respective claims produced sufficient to show that neither party had ever chartered symbolic lodges, but that each claimed "to have the same right as that possessed by the Scottish and other Rites of Masonry to work the first three degrees in unoccupied territory." Thereupon Grand Lodge made the following declaration of principles:

> First. That persons cannot be made Masons except by the act of a regular lodge, working under the jurisdiction and by the authority of a Grand Lodge duly constituted by the representatives of lodges of Free and Accepted or Craft Masons.
>
> Second. That every association of Masons, of whatever name or degree, other than that of the three degrees of Craft Masonry heretofore described, that assumes the right to congregate, initiate, pass and raise persons to the several degrees of said Craft or Symbolic Masonry, is clandestine, and is hereby so pronounced and declared.

And in pursuance of such declaration forthwith proceeded to anathemize the "Egyptian Masonic Rite of Memphis," and to place under the ban of excommunication all persons found adhering thereto. Inasmuch as this shadow of a Rite, for it was utterly without substance, was not otherwise affected by this action of Grand Lodge than to obtain a little cheap notoriety and gratuitous advertising, the object of all of the foregoing is not wholly apparent. It has been intimated that the committee was really gunning for very different game, and that while their shot was directed toward a dead institution it was expected to hit a very live one. As to this the writer is unable to furnish any information, and must leave his readers to draw their own conclusions.

Voluminous majority and minority reports were made by the Committee on Retrenchment appointed at the session of 1883. The majority, through Bro. ROBBINS, reported against any change in the mode of representation; against biennial sessions; against the abolition of mileage and per-diem, but recommended a revision of the mileage rate; favored the cessation of Schools of Instruction at the expense of Grand Lodge; the reduction of salary of Grand Master. The minority, through Bro. BOSWELL, reported in favor of reduction of mileage rate to six cents; that per-diem rate be raised to $3.00; that no mileage or per diem be allowed to District Deputies; that standing committees be selected from the representatives; that stated communications be held biennally; that salaries of Grand officers be reduced. Consideration was deferred for one year.

Bro. JOHN R. THOMAS was elected Grand Master.

* * *

On March 5, of this year, occurred the death of Bro. JOHN P. FERNS, who for fifteen years preceding had performed the duties of Grand Tyler. It has been said that he was at this time "the best known Mason in Illinois, and knew more Masons than any other person in the jurisdiction."

On July 28, JAMES C. LUCKEY, a Past Junior Grand Warden and for many years a regular attendant of Grand Lodge, passed to

his rest. At his home in Polo, he was held in the highest esteem and not less than a thousand people followed his remains to the grave. For a number of years he wrote the necrological reports of Grand Lodge, all of which evince high scholarly attainments and a refined and cultivated mind.

1885.

The forty-sixth annual communication of Grand Lodge was held in the Armory of "Battery D," at the city of Chicago, October 6, 1885, M. W. JOHN R. THOMAS presiding.

Bro. THOMAS, having been elected to Congress, spent but little of his term within the jurisdiction, and the duties of the office of Grand Master devolved upon Bro. ALEX. T. DARRAH. The address of the acting Grand Master deals mainly with the routine of his office, but one paragraph deserves more than passing attention. During this year the long-mooted project of an Orphan Asylum became a reality. This was accomplished, however, on lines external to the Grand Lodge, and, in many respects, as a private enterprise. A number of brethren at Chicago, imbued with the idea that the time had arrived for the inauguration of such a charity, upon their own motion, procured a charter of incorporation from the State, and without waiting for official sanction or endorsement, at once proceeded to collect funds and arrange for the purchase of property. When Grand Lodge met the association had made considerable progress, and the result of their labors may be seen in the large and commodious buildings which now stand at the intersection of Carroll avenue and Sheldon street in the city of Chicago. To this great work, then in its incipient stages, the Grand Master called attention in the following language:

> The question of a Home for the orphans of deceased brethren has been under consideration at different times for a number of years, but it is only during the past year that the subject has assumed a tangible form. On the 11th of March last, the "Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home" was incorporated under the laws of the State. The subject is now fully before the Craft and commands the attention of every member. While there may be well-grounded differences of opinion as to methods, yet the object to be obtained is one that must commend itself to every thinking Mason. This is clearly set forth in the articles of organization: "To provide and maintain, at or near the city of Chicago, a home for the nurture and intellectual, moral and physical culture of indigent children of deceased Freemasons of the State of Illinois; and a temporary shelter and asylum for sick or indigent widows of such deceased Freemasons." Inasmuch as the expense of the erection and maintenance of the Home is to be met entirely by voluntary contributions, and no Masonic organization other than the Home itself is to be burdened by a permanent debt, I felt it to be my duty, May 8th, in a circular letter, to call the attention of the Craft to the claims of the "Orphans' Home." I feel sure that if the brethren respond as liberally as the merits of the object demand, there can be no question as to the result.

And now, after forty years, the dream of Bro. ABRAHAM JONAS, the first Grand Master, came true.

The committee on Grand Master's address made no allusion to the subject, and whether Grand Lodge was pleased or displeased, the records do not show, but the enterprise failed to receive even the poor and inexpensive boon of official recognition or approval. A full history of the movement will be found in another part of this work.

The matter of "retrenchment," pending at the close of the last session, was called up, and the recommendations of the majority report concurred in.

For several years immediately preceding the matter of sumptuary legislation had

occupied the attention of a number of jurisdictions. In Illinois the question seems to have been avoided in Grand Lodge, and the sentiment of the leaders seemed to be that any discussion of same was inexpedient. At this session Bro. JNO. B. FITHIAN forced the issue by presenting the following amendment to the By-Laws:

> Amend Section 1, Article 2, Part Third, of the Grand Lodge By-Laws by adding the following: "The sale of intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage shall be considered an act tending to impair the good name of Masonry within the meaning of this section."

The amendment was duly seconded and went over for one year under the rules.

Bro. ALEX. T. DARRAH was elected Grand Master.

* * *

A number of well known craftsmen entered into rest this year. Among others, HIRAM W. HUBBARD, for many years a familiar form in all departments of Masonry, died at his home in Centralia, January 20, aged sixty-five years. He served Grand Lodge as Grand Lecturer and in other capacities, while in other Masonic bodies he attained the highest honors.

ARNOLD R. ROBINSON, of Springfield, was another of the veterans mustered out. Bro. ROBINSON made his appearance in Grand Lodge in 1846, when he filled the office of Grant Pursuivant. In 1851 he became Grand Tyler, a position he continued to occupy until 1862, a period of eleven years.

1886.

The forty-seventh annual communication was held at Chicago, October 5, 1886, with M. W. ALEX. T. DARRAH presiding.

This year, like so many of its immediate predecessors, brought an appeal for relief for brethren of foreign jurisdictions. A disastrous conflagration at Galveston, Tex., rendered homeless and destitute many members of the craft and the munificent sum of $1,914.36 was contributed by the constituent lodges in response to a circular from the Grand Master. At Charleston, S. C., an earthquake had wrought great devastation and occasioned much suffering; $200 was sent to the Relief Committee from the funds of Grand Lodge.

The feature of the year was the rupture of the long-standing relations of amity and correspondence with the Mother Grand Lodge of England. This grew out of conditions existing in the Province of Quebec, Canada. It seems that some years before a portion of the lodges of that province met and organized a Grand Lodge which was duly recognized as a lawful governing body by the Grand Lodge of Illinois. A number of lodges holding charters from regular Grand Lodges in Great Britain, for reasons which to them seemed good, declined to participate in the formation of the new Grand Lodge or to afterwards enter the union. The lodges in question were chartered long before the Grand Lodge of Quebec was created; and while it is certainly desirable that a Grand Lodge should control the territory which it claims as lying within its jurisdiction, it is yet difficult to understand how the doctrine of coercion can be applied to lodges which ante-date its own existence. However, this was just what Quebec attempted. The Grand Lodge of Illinois, in order to assist its Canadian neighbor in subjugating the territory it claimed, at the session of 1885, upon the motion of Bro. D. C. CREGIER, adopted the following:

"WHEREAS, The M. W. Grand Lodge of Quebec, A. F. & A. M., in the Dominion of Canada, is a lawfully organized Grand Body, and is, and has been, recognized as such for the past fifteen years, by sixty-three Grand Lodges on this Continent and in Europe; and

"WHEREAS, The unquestioned legitimacy of the existence of the said Grand Lodge of Quebec, and the almost universal recognition thereof by the extension of fraternal fellowship by her peers throughout the Masonic world, clearly vests the said Grand Lodge with all the rights and prerogatives of an independent sovereign governing Masonic body, which include the fundamental right of full and exclusive jurisdiction over all and every the constituent lodges of Free and Accepted Masons located within her clearly defined territory; and

"WHEREAS, Under and by virtue of these conditions, the M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois was among the first to welcome the Grand Lodge of Quebec among the sisterhood of Grand Lodges, and to extend to her the hand of fraternal fellowship and friendship; and

"WHEREAS, Authentic information has come to the official notice of this Grand Lodge that the well settled principle of Grand Lodge sovereignty, sanctioned by time and usage, has, in the case of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, been, and is now being, ignored, by the existence of certain Masonic lodges within her territorial jurisdiction who do not recognize the authority of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, but hold allegiance to and are working under the authority of a foreign Grand Lodge, thus setting at defiance the sovereign rights and authority of the only Masonic governing body of the Province; therefore,

"*Be it Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, jealous of her own independence and sovereign powers within her prescribed limits, will not only maintain and defend these rights for herself, but has and will at all times record her voice and vote against a violation of them by others.

"*Resolved*, That while this Grand Lodge regrets the action of the recusant lodges in usurping the lawfully occupied territory of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, we venture the hope that said lodges will transfer their allegiance to the only source of Masonic power within the Province in which they are located, and that the M. W. Grand Lodge claiming their allegiance will take such action that the unity and harmony so essential to true fraternity may be fully established. Be it further

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois regards all lodges in the Province of Quebec holding allegiance to any Grand Lodge other than the recognized Grand Lodge of that Province, as illegal and irregular, and that all lodges and brethren under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois are charged not to hold Masonic intercourse with such illegal or irregular lodges, or any member thereof.

"*Resolved*, That the M. W. Grand Master of the State of Illinois be requested to issue his edict, in conformity herewith, to the lodges and brethren of this obedience."

Accordingly the Grand Master issued an edict prohibiting all intercourse with the lodges of Quebec in the allegiance of any foreign Grand Lodge and denying to the members of such lodges all Masonic rights within this jurisdiction.

This action, coming to the notice of the Grand Lodge of England, was by that body deemed an unfriendly act, and inasmuch as Masonic recognition was denied to its regularly chartered constituents it was felt that relations of correspondence should no longer continue. In pursuance thereof the patent of Bro. JOHN M. PALMER, its representative near the Grand Lodge of Illinois, was cancelled and his authority withdrawn, while Bro. BRACKSTONE BAKER, our representative near the Grand Lodge of England, resigned his appointment.

As to the merits of the controversy, the writer must allow his readers to judge. It may be said, however, that when the Grand Lodge of Illinois was formed a number of the lodges in the State did not participate; that such non-participating lodges were not then branded as either "illegal" or "irregular," nor did the Grand Lodge attempt the doubtful expedient of non-intercourse. Time would have done for Quebec what it did for Illinois. It may be stated further that "exclusive territorial sovereignty" is not an ancient nor yet a universal Masonic doctrine, and that it is strictly an outgrowth of American ideas. Of course we can do what

we please within our own borders, and if we choose to say the regularly chartered lodges of England are "illegal and irregular," why—they are, and that settles it. The rupture was not healed for a number of years, but at this writing all differences are happily settled.

It will be remembered that Bro. FITHIAN, at the session of 1885, asked for an expression of Grand Lodge on the question as to whether "the sale of intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage shall be considered an act tending to impair the good name of Masonry." Evidently Grand Lodge thought not, for his proposed amendment was lost. It may be interesting to note in this connection that our neighbors "on the other side of the river" think otherwise, and that Missouri refuses affiliation to all so employed. At the same time it is well to remember that there is nothing in the landmarks or customary law of Masonry to warrant such a course. No discrimination has ever been made with respect to employment, and whatever the civil law regards as legitimate must be so considered in Masonry. As previously remarked, however, we are supreme within our own dominions and the law is what we say it is.

The Grand Master reported the receipt of an invitation to dedicate the building of the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home, and requested Grand Lodge to accompany him. Accordingly, the next day (Thursday, Oct. 7), accompanied by the Grand Officers and many of the representatives, under an escort of the Chivalric Orders and the Chicago Lodges, the Grand Master repaired to the building which the Trustees of the new Charity had purchased, located in the city of Chicago, and solemnly consecrated same to the purposes of universal benevolence, charity and fraternal affection, according to the old customs.

Bro. DARRAH was re-elected Grand Master.

* * *

Within a few days after the close of the annual session Grand Lodge was re-convened in an emergent communication at the West Side Masonic Temple, the occasion being the funeral of the late THEODORE T. GURNEY. Of this good and amiable man the Grand Master well said: "No one stood higher in the estimation of the craft than he. No one enjoyed the confidence, respect and esteem of his brethren to a greater degree. No one had labored more earnestly and zealously in the interests of the craft. No one was entitled to a greater reward." And so, like a dead prince, was he borne to his grave, the Grand Lodge, for the first time in its history, lending its active participation in a Masonic burial.

From the record we learn that the Grand Master directed the Grand Marshal to form the Grand Lodge in procession, which being done, they proceeded to the main hall, where Cleveland Lodge, No. 211, was opened on the third degree of Masonry. Upon the arrival of Grand Lodge, the officers of Cleveland Lodge vacated their stations and places, which were assumed by the Grand Officers, when the Worshipful Master of Cleveland Lodge, of which our deceased brother was a member, invited the M. W. Grand Master to take charge of and conduct the funeral ceremonies. The procession was formed under the direction of the Grand Marshal, and was joined by members of nearly every lodge, and other bodies of Masons, in the city.

Cleveland Lodge, with the active and honorary pall-bearers, proceeded to the de-

ceased brother's home, and conveyed the remains to the First Congregational Church, where the services were conducted by the pastor. The great edifice was crowded, the large audience including the officers of the Grand Lodge, a large number of Masons from the various Masonic bodies of which deceased was a member, city officers, prominent citizens, friends and relatives.

At the conclusion of the church services the procession formed on Washington Boulevard, headed by a platoon of fifty members of the police force, and a platoon of fifty members of the fire department, under command of officers of those departments. Next came Oriental Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masons, as an escort to Apollo Commandery, No. 1, and St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35, Knights Templar. Following came Cleveland Lodge, No. 211, F. and A. M., with representatives from nearly every lodge in the city and near vicinity; also Washington Chapter, No. 43, Royal Arch Masons.

The procession moved west on Washington Boulevard to Ashland Avenue, thence north to Kinzie Street, where a special train on the C. & N. W. Railroad was in waiting. The day was well advanced upon reaching Rose Hill Cemetery. The remains of the deceased brother were temporarily placed in the receiving vault, at the portals of which, in the presence of a large concourse of people, the usual Masonic services were performed, M. W. A. T. DARRAH, Grand Master, officiating, assisted by the Grand Officers, W. Bro. T. G. MORRIS, Master of Cleveland Lodge, with its officers and members, and the Craft generally.

1887.

The forty-eighth annual communication of Grand Lodge was held in Central Music Hall, Chicago, Oct. 4, 1887, M. W. ALEX. T. DARRAH presiding. All of the subsequent annual communications have been held in the building in which this session convened.

In view of the fact that the President of the United States was visiting Chicago at this time Grand Lodge called off during the day-time of two days "in order that the representatives might have an opportunity to witness the reception to the Chief Executive of the Nation." The gentleman in question was Mr. CLEVELAND.

The Grand Master reported the promulgation of a German ritual for the use of lodges working in that language. The translation was made by Bro. WM. E. GINTHER, and this, in itself, is a guaranty that the work was well done; yet as much of the English idiom is practically untranslatable into German it looks as though the old bugbear of "uniformity" may again return to vex us. Grand Lodge approved the act and so it can no longer be said that *all* of the constituent lodges are conforming to the standard work.

Another donation of $200 was made to the Charleston, S. C., Relief Fund.

Bro. JOHN C. SMITH was elected Grand Master.

* * *

The necrology of the year includes among other distinguished names that of IRA A. W. BUCK, who served the Craft as Grand Master during the years 1858, 1859 and 1860, being the only person ever elected for three successive years to that exalted office. It has been said of him that "he enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his brethren to a degree that few may hope to

surpass." He was a member of Jerusalem Temple Lodge, No. 90, at Aurora, by whom his remains were committed to the earth with the funeral ceremonies of the Craft.

* * *

One of the important events of the year was a Masonic Convention which met in Chicago, June 22, and continued in session for three days. The convention was called by the Grand Masters of Minnesota, Illinois, Ohio, Iowa and Indian Territory "for the purpose of consultation and advice on subjects of general interest to the Craft." The gathering was pre-eminently a "select affair," as only present and past Grand Masters were invited, but the attendance was meagre and confined mainly to the Western States. Prior to the convention the project called forth a number of protests from the Masonic press which saw, or affected to see, a disguised effort on the part of the promoters to lay the foundation for a National Grand Lodge. Happily, however, no harm came from the session. The Most Worshipful Brethren assembled, "consulted and advised" for three days, and then adjourned without day. Presumably the meeting resulted in some latent good even though nothing was visible on the surface.

1888.

Forty-ninth annual communication at Chicago, October 2, 1888, M. W. JOHN C. SMITH presiding.

It would seem that a short time before a resident of Chicago, while on a visit to Scotland, was received into the fraternity by a Scottish lodge. The Illinois lodge within whose jurisdiction he then lived, complained of this invasion of its rights to Grand Master, who in turn laid the case before Grand Lodge and by it was directed "to lay our grievance before the Grand Master of Scotland." This delicate task Bro. SMITH essayed to perform. The Grand Lodge of Scotland duly considered the case and decided to continue its ancient prerogative of making Masons of whomsoever it saw fit, and so politely informed our Grand Master. The Grand Master urbanely asked that some reason be given for the denial of our request, that Scottish lodges refrain from receiving citizens of Illinois, but the Grand Lodge of Scotland having no reason to give very wisely maintained a discreet silence. Thus ended another "international episode."

The Grand Master called attention to a circumstance that has since been the subject of much comment. Although the figures are twelve years old they are not without interest at this time, as the same conditions still prevail. The Grand Master said:

> I do not believe it to be the policy of this Grand Lodge to plant lodges at every cross-roads and village, particularly when there can be no possibility of such lodge ever having a membership the Grand Lodge dues of which will pay mileage and per-diem of its Master; and yet this has been done in the past, and too often, as the records show. I therefore think it wise to call a halt, and present a few facts for consideration of Grand Lodge.
>
> On reference to table of Grand Secretary, Proceedings 1884, it will be found that there were at that date 168 lodges paying a less amount to Grand Lodge for annual dues than paid by Grand Lodge for mileage and per-diem to the representatives of said lodges. The account stands thus:
>
> Paid representatives 168 lodges $5,088.30
> Received Grand Lodge dues 168 lodges 3,679.25
>
> Net loss on 168 lodges $1,409.05

But Grand Lodge declined to make any change.

During the early part of this year a de-

structive cyclone visited the city of Mt. Vernon, in this State. Upon investigation it was found that many of the craft had suffered from the disaster and the usual appeal was made to the lodges. In response the sum of $1,669.55 was contributed and placed in the hands of Bro. WALTER WATSON, W. M. of Mt. Vernon Lodge, for distribution. It would seem, however, that much had already been done by the craft and general public before the fund arrived. As a consequence only $565 of the fund was used, the balance being returned to the Grand Treasurer. Inasmuch as the fund had been collected to relieve the poor and helpless, Grand Lodge decided that it should not be diverted from its original purpose, and the balance was accordingly turned over to the Trustees of the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home.

A donation of $125 was also made to the Masonic Relief Committee of Florida in aid of the sufferers from yellow fever.

With respect to the diplomatic service, of which so much has been said and written of recent years, the Grand Master made the following suggestion:

> There is a growing interest in having well-known and zealous brothers as Representatives near the Grand Lodge of such bodies as are recognized by this Grand Lodge, and the subject is becoming of such importance as to call for a change in the term of appointment. There are appointments to this Grand Lodge of brethren who have not met with Grand Lodge for twenty years, some not now in membership, others who are dead, and a few who have left the jurisdiction or are entirely unknown to Grand Lodge. It is fair to presume that the appointments from this Grand Lodge are as unsatisfactory. In view of these facts, I recommend the adoption of a law making the appointments from this Grand Lodge good for three years from date of commission, new commission to issue the coming Masonic year.

The suggestion found favor, and the term of office was fixed at five years. Grand Master also suggested a grade of honorary membership, to be conferred on distinguished Masons of other jurisdictions, but Grand Lodge said no.

Bro. JOHN C. SMITH was re-elected Grand Master.

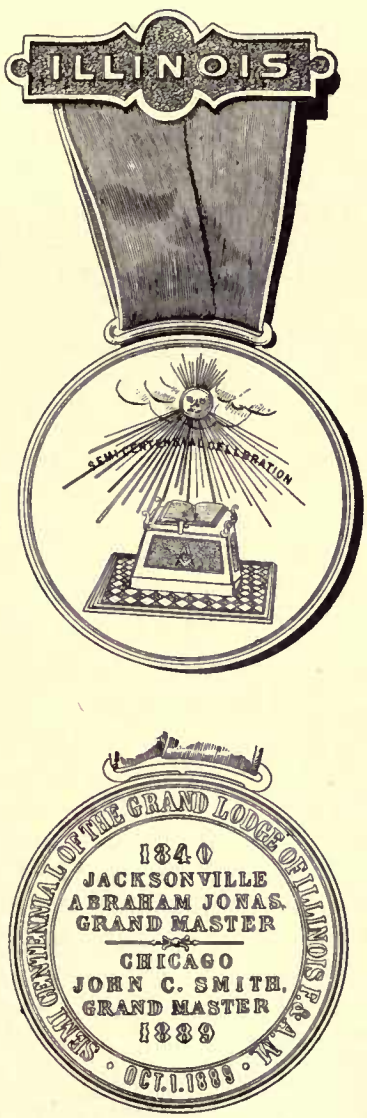
1889.

An emergent communication of Grand Lodge was convened at the Masonic Hall in the city of Bloomington on September 6, 1889, the occasion being the funeral of the late ALEXANDER T. DARRAH. The services were conducted by Grand Master SMITH, assisted by the officers of Grand Lodge and the Masonic bodies of Bloomington.

The fiftieth annual communication was held at Chicago, October 1, M. W. JNO. C. SMITH presiding. This being the semi-centennial meeting a number of interesting features had been provided. A special choir rendered an original "semi-centennial hymn" written for the occasion by Bro. H. G. PERRY; Bro. D. C. CREGIER, in his civil capacity as mayor of Chicago, extended the freedom of the city, and Bro. JOS. ROBBINS, on behalf of the representatives, responded. Among the visitors were the Grand Masters of Pennsylvania, the original source of Illinois' Freemasonry, and the neighboring States of Indiana and Iowa. Bro. ELI S. PARKER, the Seneca Indian, a Past Grand Orator, and a number of the "ancient brethren" then domiciled in foreign jurisdictions, were also present. In commemoration of the event Grand Lodge caused a bronze medal to be struck which

has already become a rare and prized memento.

This session witnessed the final dissemination of Masonry in every county in the State. For some reason Calhoun county, during the entire fifty years of Grand Lodge existence, had never received "Masonic light" and it remained for Grand Master SMITH to dispel this darkness and complete the circuit by instituting a lodge at the town of Hardin in July of this year.



Medal struck to commemorate the semi-centennial anniversary of the founding of Grand Lodge. The medal is of bronze, suspended by a blue ribbon. and is worn upon the coat when used as a decoration.

This year also witnessed another of the characteristic outpourings of generosity by the craft of this jurisdiction. In the early summer the community was shocked by a great disaster in Pennsylvania resulting from the bursting of a dam in the Conemaugh Valley and the inundation of the neighboring city of Johnstown. An appeal was made to the constituent lodges, which responded with the magnificent sum of $4,855.91.

One of the features of this session was the placing of the cape-stone of the imposing structure known as the Auditorium. For an occasion of this kind Grand Lodge had provided no ceremony, but the Grand Master was not be deterred by so trivial a matter as that, and the writer was commissioned to produce a ritual. This duty he performed, and at high twelve of Wednesday, October 2, the Grand Lodge, escorted by the constituent lodges of Chicago and the various local commanderies of Knights Templar, proceeded to the building, and in the presence of a vast concourse of people duly celebrated the cape-stone "according to the old customs of Free and Accepted Masons." Of this ceremony more will be said in another portion of the work.

At five o'clock in the afternoon the members of the fraternity and their families gathered at the armory of the Second Regiment, I. N. G., where Bro. GEORGE C. LORIMER delivered, in his own masterly manner, an eloquent oration on

"Masonry and the Dignity of Labor."

After the oration the company passed into the adjacent building of Battery "D," where a sumptuous banquet had been provided. When the viands had been duly discussed a "feast of reason" was inaugurated and at its conclusion the guests indulged in such interchange of greetings as the waning hours permitted.

Bro. JOHN M. PEARSON was elected Grand Master.

* * *

The semi-centennial of Grand Lodge marks an epoch in its history and affords a convenient point from which to review its course during the fifty years which had intervened since the first meeting in Jacksonville in 1840. At the formation of Grand Lodge Masonry throughout the country was just commencing to recover from the violent shock it received from the anti-Masonic agitation of 1827–33 and the political action resulting therefrom. There were, at this time (1840), but 637 lodges in the United States, with an aggregate membership of 21,072. Thus it will be seen that in Illinois, at the time of its semi-centennial celebration, there were a larger number of constituent lodges than existed in the entire country at the time Grand Lodge was organized, while the membership in its obedience was double that of all the Grand Lodges combined in 1840.

Grand Lodge was organized nominally by six lodges, practically by five, and had under its obedience at that time 157 Masons. From 1840 to 1850 its progress was slow; for when the first decade had rolled round it had but sixty-eight lodges, returning an aggregate membership of 1,797. From 1850 to 1860 its growth was rapid yet healthy. The pride of bigotry and the power of prejudice were no longer able to stay its onward course, and with the development of the State and enlightenment of its citizens Masonry kept even pace. The returns at this period show 320 chartered lodges, with a total of 12,052 members. From 1860 to 1870 there was a marked stimulus in the growth of Masonry throughout the world, and in the United States this growth was without precedent. Illinois felt the effect of this movement equally with other jurisdictions, and notwithstanding the depressing influence of the civil war during the first half of the decade the year 1870 closed with a grand total of 606 constituent lodges, having 33,996 members. The succeeding ten years show only a slow yet substantial growth. During the larger portion of the time, following the panic of 1873, the depressed commercial conditions of the nation were visibly apparent in the condition of the craft, and the returns of 1880 show but 691 lodges and a total membership of 36,374 Master Masons. This, however, seems to have been the high-water mark of the semi-centenary period. During the nine years ensuing there was a general settlement to a firmer and more substantial basis. The number of lodges decreased and while, in a few instances, this may have indicated a falling off in Masonic interest, yet in the main such decrease occurred through the consolidation of weak lodges. The returns of 1889 showed a total of 681 lodges, with a membership of 41,479. Thus, while there was a decrease in the number of lodges there was also an increase of about 14 per cent in membership, all of which denoted only conditions of health, as the succeeding years abundantly proved.

It may be interesting also to note the condition of American Masonry generally during the same period. As already stated, when Grand Lodge was organized there were in this country a total of 637 lodges, in twenty-two jurisdictions, with a total membership of 21,072. When Grand Lodge met in 1889 there was a total of 10,088 lodges, in forty-eight jurisdictions, with a grand aggregate of 609,463 members. Evidently the augurs of 1830 had failed to read the omens aright, for their prophecies had certainly failed.

1890.

Fifty-first annual communication at Chicago, October 7, M. W. JOHN M. PEARSON presiding.

The session was uneventful. The returns and reports showed continued prosperity, while the general harmony and concord among the lodges obviated the necessity for special legislation. An echo of the semi-centennial celebration was heard in the report of the auditing committee, which showed that $2,989.05 had been expended for that event; but, as the sale of tickets to the banquet and of commemorative medals amounted to $2,615.50, Grand Lodge was only called upon to contribute $373.55. A small sum, surely, for so great an occasion.

Bro. JNO. M. PEARSON was re-elected Grand Master.

1891.

Fifty-second annual communication at Chicago, October 6, 1891, M. W. JOHN M. PEARSON presiding.

The returns showed material improvement throughout the jurisdiction and a greater increase in numbers than for several years. The building and furnishing of many comfortable and convenient homes for the lodges was a conspicuous feature. The reports of the Deputies all evinced the prevalence of peace and harmony. The business of the session was strictly routine.

Bro. MONROE C. CRAWFORD was elected Grand Master.

1892.

Fifty-third annual communication at Chicago, Oct. 4, 1892, M. W. MONROE C. CRAWFORD presiding.

The year was one of great activity throughout the State. The commercial world was then enjoying an unprecedented stimulus in all its departments, and, as is usual during such periods, the influence on Freemasonry was marked.

A "Masonic Congress," to be held at some time during the Columbian Exposition in the year 1893, having been proposed by the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, Grand Lodge directed that suitable provision be made to meet the "obligations of hospitality" which the occasion might create.

Bro. MONROE C. CRAWFORD was re-elected Grand Master.

1893.

The fifty-fourth annual communication of Grand Lodge was held in Central Music Hall, at Chicago, October 3, 1893. M. W. MONROE C. CRAWFORD presiding.

The proceedings were routine.

Bro. LEROY A. GODDARD was elected Grand Master.

* * *

The principal event of the year was the "Masonic Congress," which was held at Chicago, August 14th to 17th inclusive.

This grew out of the action of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky at its annual communication in 1891. At that time the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Kentucky F. and A. M., is in favor of joining with other Grand Jurisdictions of the United States and other nations in holding a Fraternal Congress, in the city of Chicago, Ill., at some time during the continuance of the World's Fair.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Grand Lodge that said Fraternal Congress should not be held with a view to the formation of a General Grand Body, but for the interchange of fraternal sentiments conserving the general interests of Masonry throughout the world, and especially looking to a greater uniformity in the modes of recognition, and the fundamental features which characterize our system the world over.

Resolved, That in order to carry out the foregoing resolutions, the present Grand Master appoint five delegates who shall act in co-operation with other jurisdictions desirous of joining in the proposition, and if said congress shall be held, said delegates shall represent this Grand Lodge in the same.

The project was presented to the various Grand Lodges of the United States and Canada and by a large number was favorably received, all, or nearly all, coupling it with a disclaimer of any purpose to form or to tolerate the formation of a General Grand Lodge, and all concurring either expressedly or impliedly in the date suggested by the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, to wit, the month of August, 1893.

The proposition came before the Grand Lodge of Illinois at its annual communication in 1892 through the recommendations of the Grand Master (Bro. CRAWFORD) and was referred to a committee for consideration.

Having satisfied themselves that the project concealed no sinister design for the formation of a General Grand body the committee reported back, that

Constrained alike by the obligations of hospitality and by its favorable disposition towards such a congress, so long as it involves no purpose to form a General Grand Lodge, or to bind in any way the Grand Lodges represented therein, the Grand Lodge of Illinois will welcome most cordially the representatives of all Grand Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons with which it may be in fraternal correspondence, to the jurisdiction proposed to be honored by their presence, and will gladly unite with them, through its own representatives, in all deliberations tending to strengthen the ties of fellowship and to reach a more general consensus upon all subjects tending to cause friction between sovereign and independent Grand Bodies.

In furtherance of this purpose, your committee recommends that the Grand Lodge concur in the date suggested by the Grand Lodge of Kentucky for the meeting of the proposed congress.

Your committee further recommends that the Grand Lodge of Illinois be represented in the proposed Congress by six delegates, consisting of the Grand Master and five others to be appointed by him.

Your committee further recommends that the Grand Master appoint an executive committee of five from among the resident Masons of Chicago, to make the necessary arrangements for the accommodation of the congress and to answer inquiries relating thereto, with power to appoint sub-committees if required, and to make such provision for the entertainment of the members of the Congress as may, in their judgment, suitably reflect the appreciation of the Masons of Illinois of the privilege of counting as their guests the accredited delegates of the Grand Lodges with which we are in fraternal correspondence.

And finally your committee recommends that the sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be appropriated to defray the expenses of the committee.

In all of which Grand Lodge concurred. In pursuance thereof the delegates were selected and the committee appointed. The preceptory of Oriental Consistory was secured for a place of deliberation and the delegates were told to come.

Accordingly on August 14, 1893, delegates from thirty-four jurisdictions duly assembled and effected an organization, with Bro. M. C. CRAWFORD as President and Bro. POWER, of Mississippi, as Secretary. The convention lasted four days, and during

some, at least, of this time, was actually in session. A few ancient saws were refiled and a few foregone "conclusions" were reached, and the "Congress" adjourned *sine die*. As a matter of fact a majority of the delegates came for a good time—and they obtained it. If they did not it was through no fault of the local committee. Chicago, at that time, was having a grand holiday. The attractions were numerous, and to the extensive stock provided for the general public the executive committee added a few special features for the exclusive benefit of the Congress. The Acacia Club tendered to the delegates a reception at their palatial Club House, No. 105 Ashland Boulevard, on the evening of the second day, and the refreshments, music, entertainment and speeches of the occasion will certainly be distinctly remembered by the participants when the "conclusions" of the convention shall have become vague and indistinct. A Tally-Ho Coach ride over the boulevards and through the public parks, concluding with a dinner at the Washington Park Club House, consumed the following day. On Thursday evening the delegates occupied the choicest seats at the Auditorium and witnessed the great spectacular drama "America," the leading attraction of the city aside from the World's Fair.

It was an era of good feeling and good fellowship, and in this particular the Congress was a pronounced success. The business of the session was comparatively without either special meaning or definite results. Having no power to bind its constituents by legislation, its "conclusions" were advisory merely; and inasmuch as its conclusions settled no mooted questions, the real value of the meeting must be sought in its social and fraternal features.

However, the five thousand dollars was well expended in the discharge of the "obligations of hospitality" and the delegates returned to their homes well satisfied with their four days' sojourn in Chicago.

1894.

Fifty-fifth annual communication at Chicago, October 2, 1894, M. W. LEROY A. GODDARD presiding.

The year 1894 witnessed a serious financial depression throughout the country, yet in Masonry its effects were hardly visible and the period was one of much interest and activity.

Bro. L. A. GODDARD was re-elected Grand Master.

1895.

Fifty-sixth annual communication at Chicago, Oct. 1, 1895, M. W. LEROY A. GODDARD presiding.

On the first day of the session Grand Lodge "called off," and with a numerous escort proceeded to the town of De Kalb, and there laid, with the ancient ceremonies of the craft, the corner-stone of a new public building, devoted to the cause of education and known as the Northern Illinois State Normal School. The expense of this trip to Grand Lodge (not including expense of representatives or escort) was $301.20. Evidently the representatives thought the bill too high for the privilege, for by resolution it was decided "that hereafter no bills of expense for laying of corner stones or dedication of halls shall be allowed by this Grand Lodge except for the personal expenses incurred by the Grand Master in the exercise of his prerogative."

The use of the "Masonic name" was forbidden to all business enterprises or as part of a title by any corporation, company or association.

Bro. OWEN SCOTT was elected Grand Master.

* * *

With the annual communication of 1895 Grand Lodge closed the fifty-fifth year of its existence. It had in its obedience 50,727 Master Masons. It possessed gross assets amounting to the sum of $83,747.17. It had no outstanding liabilities. In numerical standing it ranked second among the Grand Lodges of the United States, yielding precedence only to the great State of New York. A comparison of these figures with its condition and standing in the year 1840 makes an interesting study. Of the little band which participated in the formation of the body in 1840 but one was living, Bro. HARRISON DILLS, while the great majority of those who were active during the early years had likewise passed into the great beyond.

THE ROUTINE OF GRAND LODGE.

AT ITS organization the Grand Lodge adopted a form for the orderly transaction of its business and since that time the procedure then established, with such changes and additions as its growing wants demanded, has been steadily adhered to. This routine constitutes the bulk of its transactions and from it mainly are drawn the materials which go to make up the history of the craft. To recite the details of this routine would be practically to furnish a copy of the proceedings, and even a skillful abstract of same would possess but little value or interest for the average reader, however much it might appeal to the student. There are, however, incidents connected with the routine of the sessions worthy of notice, while the growth and development of the craft can only be properly ascertained by reference thereto. It is proposed, in the following paragraphs, to glance at a few of the regular heads of Grand Lodge business and to exhibit some of the phases which at different periods have characterized them.

GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

In all of the governing bodies of Masonry it is now a custom of almost imperative obligation for the presiding officer to open the business of the session with an address to the representatives. This address usually consists of a report of his "stewardship," or a recital of his official acts during the recess, together with such recommendations for legislation as in his judgment may be necessary or expedient. Practically this is all that a Grand Master is expected to do; but the temptation is strong to introduce extraneous matters and as a consequence we frequently find much space devoted to expositions of morals, dogma, law, theology. history, ethics, and occasionally allusions to less elevating themes.

The entire subject of the addresses of Grand Masters seems to be American in its inception and development and the outgrowth of comparatively recent years. In the early stages of Grand Lodge it seems to have been unknown. Bro. ABRAHAM JONAS, the first Grand Master, although a vigorous and forceful writer, never made a formal address at any of the three sessions over which he presided. At the session of 1842 he read a list of the dispensations he had granted, but this was simply a bare announcement. His successor, Bro. MEREDITH HELM, was the first to present a carefully prepared report. At the session of 1843 this talented Brother presented what he termed a "message," consisting of a brief but well framed paper, which was evidently inspired by the customs and procedure of civil legislative assemblies. As Grand Lodge had never before received a "message," or other formal communication, from its executive, the brethren seem

to have been at a loss to know just how to dispose of it. Accordingly it was "laid on the table," and after due deliberation was taken up and referred to the Committee on *Foreign Communications*.

The next Grand Master, Bro. ALEXANDER DUNLAP, evidently regarded "messages" in the light of innovations, for he made no address beyond the simple announcement of the grant of his dispensations. Bro. LEVI LUSK, his successor, made a formal written report of his dispensations and decisions, but the report was very brief, occupying less than a page and a half of the printed proceedings. The decisions were referred to a special committee for consideration. This was the first instance of reference of this kind and the "select committees" which for some years afterwards continued to be appointed were the precursors of the present Committee on Grand Master's address. Bro. WILLIAM WALKER (1846) never opened Grand Lodge, and hence made no address, but did send a voluminous paper, which, after being edited by a committee of Grand Lodge, and having certain parts expunged, was published in the proceedings.

Bro. WILLIAM LAVELY (1848) was the first Grand Master to deliver a formal address on the lines now usually observed, and since his time it has been customary for all of his successors to address Grand Lodge at length. For many years the addresses were referred to select committees, which passed upon all of the questions presented and reported their conclusions to the session. But when the exigencies of business began to call for more time and labor than the committees were able to bestow, new committees were created, and finally the principal duty of the committee on Grand Master's address became to separate the topics and assign same to other committees for special consideration.

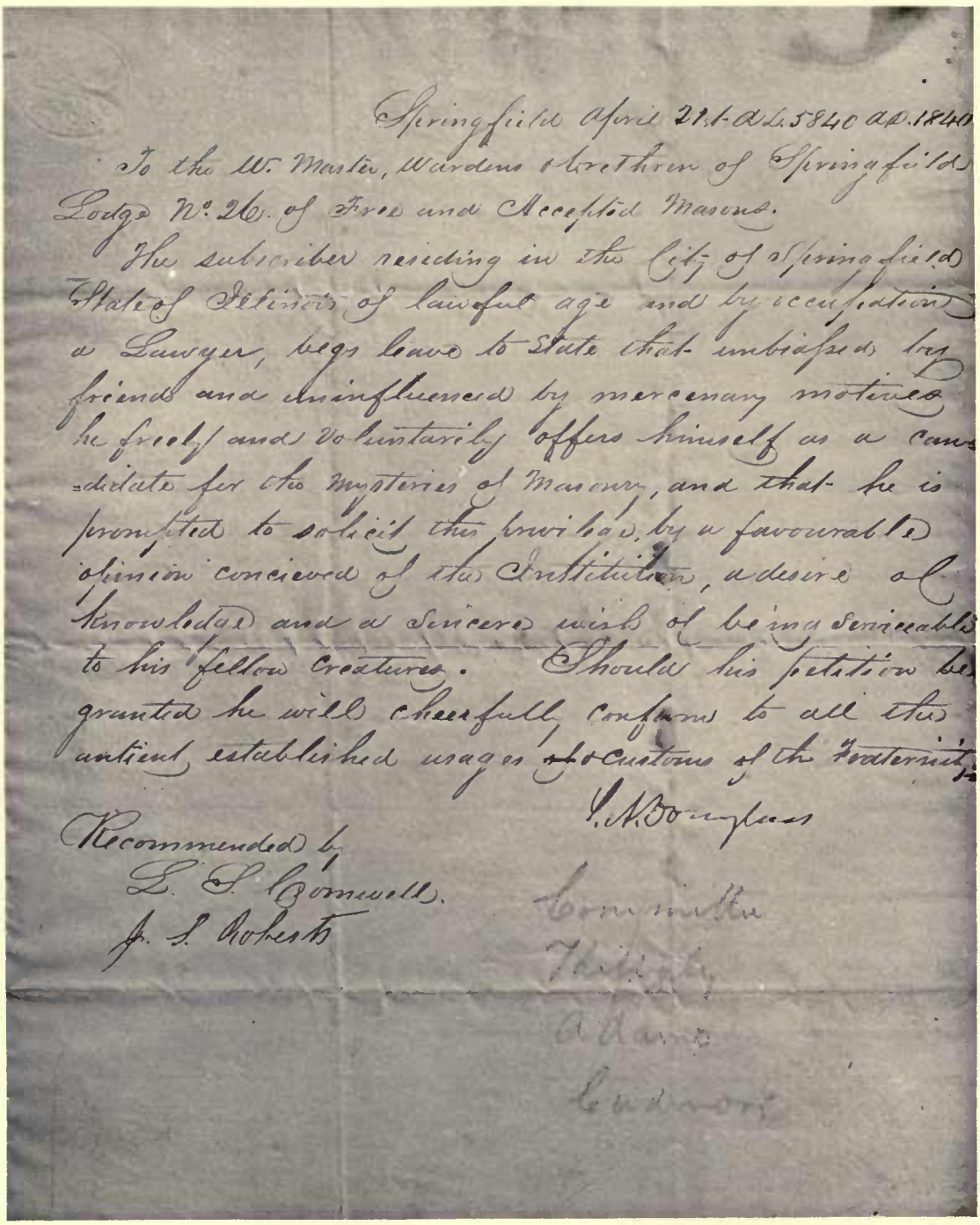
Until the accession of Bro. HARMAN G. REYNOLDS in 1868, the addresses were comparatively brief, and devoted mainly to a statement of important official acts with occasional recommendations for legislative action. Bro. REYNOLDS, however, while conforming to the precedents set by his predecessors, reported not only the gist of his important official acts but all the minor details; and to these he added a *resume* of the usual routine work of the Grand Master, with observations and suggestions of his own. The pace thus set has been generally followed by his successors, and the annual address has become, in size at least, a formidable document.

Many of the annual addresses, particularly of recent years, are papers of great merit, and contain much food for thought. A few, and their number is limited, are but tedious recitals of petty routine acts, detailed with a nauseating degree of particularity and exactitude.

As a rule, however, the Grand Masters of the jurisdiction of Illinois have been men of marked ability and their "state papers" compare favorably with the best of other jurisdictions. Particularly is this true of such men as GURNEY, ROBBINS, CREGIER, PEARSON, SMITH or CRAWFORD. Indeed, all of the later incumbents of the office have risen to the importance of the occasion and Grand Lodge may well be proud of its galaxy of Past Grand Masters.

Originally the annual address was a mere matter of option or volition on the part of the Grand Master, but for many years it has been a prescribed duty, the By-Laws providing that he "shall present, at

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Springfield April 21st A.L. 5840 A.D. 1840

To the W. Master, Wardens & Brethren of Springfield Lodge No. 26. of Free and Accepted Masons.

The subscriber residing in the City of Springfield State of Illinois of lawful age and by occupation a Lawyer, begs leave to State that unbiassed by friends and uninfluenced by mercenary motives he freely and voluntarily offers himself as a candidate for the mysteries of Masonry, and that he is prompted to solicit this favour by a favourable opinion conceived of the Institution, a desire of knowledge and a sincere wish of being serviceable to his fellow Creatures. Should his petition be granted he will cheerfully conform to all the antient established usages & Customs of the Fraternity.

S. A. Douglas

Recommended by
L. L. Cornwell.
J. L. Roberts

Committee
Thirsty
Adams
Endorsed

Fac-simile of the petition of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas for the degrees in Masonry. (From the original, through the courtesy of Albert T. Hey, Esq., Springfield.)

each Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, a written report, setting forth such of his official acts and decisions during the year as he may deem proper; also, reporting the general condition of Masonry within the jurisdiction, and recommending such legislation as he may deem necessary or expedient for the welfare of the fraternity."

ANNUAL ORATION.

In all of the continental systems of Freemasonry there is an officer of the lodge styled the Orator, whose duty consists in explaining to the candidate after initiation, the mysteries and symbolism of the degree to which he has been admitted. The office has never been recognized in England or by the American Grand Lodges which claim descent from English ancestry, but for many years it has been customary to elect or appoint some competent brother to deliver an address or oration at the annual grand communication. The person discharging this duty is called the Grand Orator and the office is considered one of superior dignity, entitling the incumbent, equally with the Grand Wardens, to the appellation of Right Worshipful.

The office has always been maintained by the Grand Lodge of Illinois and the annual oration forms one of the most pleasing features of the stated communications.

At the second communication of Grand Lodge, on October 20, 1840, Bro. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS was elected Grand Orator, being the first person selected for the office, and a committee was thereupon appointed to inform him of the fact and to notify him that "an oration on the principles of Masonry" would be expected of him on the second day of the next Grand Communication. But Bro. DOUGLAS never discharged any of the duties of the office. At the communication of 1841, Bro. DOUGLAS being unable to attend, the committee secured Bro. J. A. MCDOUGALL, who delivered the first address at "the Rev. Mr. TODD'S church" in Jacksonville, in the presence of Grand Lodge and such of the general public as chose to attend. Bro. MCDOUGALL was a man of marked ability and his oration will compare favorably with the best of later periods.

Bro. J. H. MATHENY, of Springfield, was the second Grand Orator, but, like Bro. DOUGLAS, performed no service during his term. For this dereliction, however, he subsequently atoned and on several occasions delivered characteristic addresses. The third incumbent, Bro. H. S. COOLY, of Quincy, delivered an "eloquent and appropriate address" in 1843, which has not been preserved. Bro. R. E. SMITH, of Quincy, was Grand Orator in 1844 and delivered "a very able and interesting address upon the early history of our order and the duties of its members." In fact this has been the stock theme of all Grand Orators from the foundation of the office until the present time, and the writer, as a member of the guild of "P. G. O.'s," is himself guilty of the same act. Unfortunately the address has not been preserved. Bro. WM. STUART, of Chicago, was Grand Orator in 1845; but there was no oration. In 1846 Bro. MATHENY "delivered an oration on the subject of Free Masonry" at the public installation of the officers. The oration of 1847 was delivered by Bro. ABRAHAM JONAS. The address has been preserved and does credit to the head and heart of the first Grand Master. In this address we find the germ of all the organized Masonic charities of the juris-

diction, and of this branch of Masonic "work" Bro. JONAS may fairly be called "the forerunner."

In 1848 Bro. E. R. ROE, of Shawneetown, was Grand Orator and delivered a fine composition. In 1849 GEO. DAVIS, of Chicago, officiated and traced the line of Masonic descent, as so many have done before and since, from the building of King Solomon's Temple, if not beyond. If there was an oration in 1850 the records do not disclose the fact. At the session of 1851 we learn from the record that after the election Grand Lodge was "called from labor to refreshment, and preceded by the Springfield brass band, and the officers and members of Central Lodge, No. 71, and Springfield, No. 4, formed in procession, under the direction of Bro. I. R. MILLER, Acting Grand Marshal, and proceeded to the Baptist Meeting House, when, after a fervent prayer by Bro. HOWARD, and appropriate music, the newly elected and appointed officers were installed in a very happy manner by Past Grand Master LAVELY. A very appropriate and suitable oration was then delivered by R. W. Brother LINDSAY, Grand Orator, after which the Grand Body, preceded as before, returned to their hall and called from refreshment to labor, and the M. W. Grand Master was saluted in ample form."

The installation of 1852 was held in the Hall of Representatives at Springfield, on which occasion Bro. THOS. J. PICKETT "pronounced a very chaste, eloquent and elaborate oration, which was listened to with marked attention and silence by the audience." At the installation of 1853 Bro. THOS. SHIRLEY, of Chicago, delivered an oration which, it is said, "was listened to with marked satisfaction and admiration by the audience, and which won for the speaker the highest commendation of the craft and the audience." At the session of 1854 the oration was delivered by Bro. CHAS. E. DODGE; of 1855 by Bro. JAMES H. MATHENY; of 1856 by Bro. HOSMER A. JOHNSON. In 1857, by resolution, a public installation was "dispensed with," whereupon, at the request of the Grand Orator (Bro. MATHENY), "the oration was also dispensed with." In 1858 the installation was private and hence there was no oration. Grand Lodge had not yet arrived at that period of intellectual development when the oration was delivered for the benefit of Masons and not for the general public. The installation of 1859 was public and Bro. ABRAHAM JONAS delivered the customary oration. In 1860 Bro. S. A. HURLBUT was the Grand Orator.

The installation of 1861 was conducted within the tiled recesses of Grand Lodge, and from this time forward we hear no more of processions, brass bands, or other questionable devices to draw the attention of the multitude to a ceremony that concerns them not at all. Evidently Grand Lodge was becoming cognizant of the fact that public notoriety and the gratification of the idle curiosity of the profane were not necessary elements of substantial growth. The example of Grand Lodge, in this respect, might with propriety be adopted by some of its constituents who still insist on admitting non-Masons to a participation in their ceremonies. This session was also characterized by another notable departure from former methods. Heretofore the oration had been delivered as a feature of a public exhibition, and in every instance when the annual installation had not been performed in public the feature had been omitted. This year, for the first time, Grand Lodge in its

organized capacity listened to an oration intended only for itself. The Orator was Bro. H. P. H. BROMWELL, and the oration, which has been preserved, was a beautiful rhetorical gem. Unfortunately the precedent set by this communication was not followed in all succeeding years; but the example was not without good effect. The oration of 1862 was delivered by Bro. BROMWELL. There was neither orator nor oration in 1863, but in 1864 Bro. BROMWELL again delivered one of his characteristic addresses. In 1865 the longing for a little public display overcame the judgment of Grand Lodge and it was "*ordered*, that the installation ceremonies take place in public;" and so the grand officers were installed "in the presence of a large audience of ladies and gentlemen;" and as an oration was a necessary concomitant of the public show, "Bro. M. W. WILLIS delivered an able oration." The installation of 1866 was public and again Bro. M. W. WILLIS "delivered an oration of great merit, and with unusual eloquence and power." Unfortunately none of Bro. WILLIS' orations have been preserved. This was the last time that Grand Lodge made a public exhibition of its installation ceremony.

The Grand Orator of 1867 was Bro. JAMES I. DAVIDSON. At the session of 1868 Bro. NEWTON BATEMAN delivered an oration "replete with elegance, power and striking thought." The address was ordered to be printed with the proceedings, but this does not seem to have been done. The oration of 1869 was delivered by Bro. JOSEPH ROBBINS, and none better was ever listened to by Grand Lodge. The address is preserved in the proceedings, and will well repay perusal at this time. Bro. BROMWELL was again the orator in 1870, and, like all his previous efforts, the address was a good one.

There were no orations in 1871–2–3–4–5. During several of these years no Grand Orator was appointed and in others the appointment was merely perfunctory, no duties being required or expected from the appointee. Indeed it almost seemed that the ancient practice was about to be relegated to oblivion with the other relics of forgotten days. But in 1876 the custom was revived and Bro. MCCORMICK was the orator of the occasion. In 1877 Bro. R. S. DEMENT delivered an excellent address. Bro. ALFRED SAMPLE followed in 1878 with a well prepared essay on "Masonic Vitality." In 1879, however, the order of a few years previous was restored and the oration was passed. This was also the case in 1880. In 1881 Bro. W. H. WILLIAMSON delivered an oration "which was listened to with marked attention by the members present," but same has not been preserved in the record. In 1882 Bro. OWEN SCOTT delivered an excellent address on "Masonry —its Ritualism, its Realities, its Results;" and this had to suffice for three years, for there were no orations in 1883–4. In 1885 Bro. W. S. HOOPER delivered a thoughtful and scholarly address on "Masonic Symbolism," and in 1886 Bro. ISAAC CLEMENTS presented a carefully prepared dissertation on Masonic History, albeit a trifle imaginative. Bro. HOOPER was the orator of 1887, his theme being a review of Masonic History, but, like the address of Bro. CLEMENTS the year preceding, it dealt largely in fancy and unverified traditions. But notwithstanding these defects the addresses were fine productions and well calculated to produce thought and further investigation on the part of the auditors.

In 1888 Bro. GEORGE C. LORIMER delivered an instructive and edifying address on "Wisdom, Strength and Beauty; or, the Pillars of Masonry," and the year following the same gifted speaker was the orator, his theme being, "Masonry and the Dignity of Labor." This was the semi-centennial year and Bro. LORIMER'S address was made an "attraction," being delivered not as a part of the regular exercises of Grand Lodge nor within its tyling, but at a public hall to which the "members of the fraternity and their families" had been invited.

At the session of 1890 Bro. A. T. WOLFF delivered an admirable address on "The Character and Duty of Masonry," and at the session of 1891 the writer of this article offered a few thoughts upon the subject of "Masonic Antiquity." In 1891 there was no oration, and in 1893 the writer was again the orator, his theme being a discussion of some of the authentic phases of "Pre-historic Freemasonry." The orator of 1894–5 was Bro. JOHN C. BLACK, who at each annual session delivered, in his own inimitable manner, an eloquent and instructive essay, the theme for 1894 being "Masonry's Part in Establishing Liberty and Order," and in 1895 the "Future of Freemasonry."

The orations which at different times have been delivered before Grand Lodge would, if collected, form a most instructive and entertaining volume. Grand Lodge has made an effort to rescue its early history from oblivion by a reprint of the record of the first ten years of its existence. Except as an educational factor the pecuniary outlay for this action cannot be justified, and now that it has entered upon its work of education it might profitably continue same by a reprint of the addresses from 1841 until the present time.

COMMITTEE WORK.

During the early years of Grand Lodge committees were few in number and generally inconsequential in character. The business of the annual session was easily transacted in open lodge, and on all questions coming before the body the utmost freedom of inquiry and discussion was permitted. Only a few matters of routine were ever sent to committee, while the comparatively small volume of the work rendered a reference in most cases unnecessary.

At the annual communication of 1840 provision was made for a distribution of routine work by a by-law authorizing the appointment, by the Grand Master, of the following standing committees, viz.:

A Committee on Returns and Work of Lodges—To consist of three members, to whom shall be referred all the returns and work of subordinate Lodges, and whose duty it shall be to examine the same and report to this Grand Lodge.

A Committee on Petitions and Grievances—To consist of three members, to whom shall be referred all appeals to this Grand Lodge, and all petitions for new Lodges.

A Committee on Finance and Accounts—To consist of three members, whose duty shall be to examine and report on all accounts to them referred, and examine and report on the financial condition of the Grand Lodge; and

A Committee to Examine Visiting Brethren—To consist of two members.

For many years no other standing committees were provided for or appointed, and for any emergency which arose a special or, as it was called, "select" committee was created.

It has frequently been asserted by Masonic "parliamentarians" that a Masonic Lodge or Grand Lodge cannot resolve itself

into a Committee of the Whole. There is no authority for this statement other than the *ipse dixit* of the aforesaid "parliamentarians" or as they may have been able to impress their peculiar views upon their respective Grand Lodges by resolution or by-law. It has further been asserted, in support of the proposition, that Grand Lodge cannot force the Grand Master from the chair; but when Grand Lodge goes into session as a committee it is the same as any other committee composed only of a fraction of its members. The argument of the opposers of such a procedure is therefore without point. It would seem, however, that in the early days of Grand Lodge these fine distinctions of unlearned lawyers were not known and that the recognized usages of deliberative bodies for the expeditious transaction of business were all employed. Hence we find, at the session of 1841, that,

> On motion of Brother DILLS, the report of the Committee on Returns and Work of Lodges was taken up in Committee of the Whole, Brother J. T. JONES, P. M., in the Chair.
>
> The Grand Lodge having spent some time in Committee of the Whole, on motion, the committee rose and reported progress;—

And this procedure was employed on a number of subsequent occasions.

At the session of 1842 we find the germ of our present Committee on Correspondence in the adoption of the following resolution:

> *Resolved*, That a Committee of Foreign Relations shall be appointed to whom shall be referred all correspondence between this Grand Lodge and other Grand Lodges, and all communications from abroad; which, on motion, was adopted.

This made the fifth standing committee. It was first called the Committee on Foreign Communications and subsequently on Foreign Correspondence. Its duties seem to have been very light for many years, and most of the matters which are now generally referred to this committee were considered by Grand Lodge in open session.

By 1844 considerable Masonic interest had been created throughout the State and at each session of Grand Lodge there were a number of returns of dispensations for new lodges granted by the Grand Master during recess. Heretofore these matters had been referred to the Committee on Returns and Work, but it was now felt that the labor was becoming too onerous. This led to the establishment of the sixth committee and on motion of Bro. W. B. WARREN it was

> *Resolved*, That hereafter, on the first day of each Grand Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge the Grand Master appoint a Committee on Work and Return of Lodges Under Dispensation.

The old committee now became known as the Committee on Returns and Work of Chartered Lodges.

At the session of 1846 the correspondence committee reported, "that in their estimation, the day or two allotted to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence during the session of the Grand Lodge is utterly insufficient to enable them to bestow that judicious consideration upon the various measures of interest affecting the prosperity of our Order that their importance most imperiously demands." And thereupon the committee recommended, "that the practice pursued by some of the Grand Lodges, to wit, that of having a Standing Committee on Foreign Correspondence, whose duty it is to examine, during recess, such documents, with a view of reporting at the next communication thereafter, be

adopted by this Grand Lodge, feeling assured that it will much facilitate the labors of the committee, and expedite the transaction of business."

Grand Lodge concurred in the recommendation, and thenceforward the work of this committee was performed during the recess.

No further additions to the Committees were made until 1852. All matters of an ordinary routine character which were not referred to "select" committees were considered by Grand Lodge in session. By 1852 the number and complexity of the questions presented, particularly with reference to the acts and decisions of the Grand Masters, rendered this primitive custom no longer practicable; and in order to meet these changed conditions it was

Resolved, That a Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence be appointed at each session of the Grand Lodge.

At the annual communication of 1853 a Committee on Credentials was appointed, apparently for the first time, and the records show a report from same. It would seem that in the earlier years the representatives reported directly to the Grand Secretary and the attendance was made up from his books and memoranda. Probably the old method would have still been followed were it not that the representatives had arrived at the conclusion that they were entitled to compensation for attending the sessions, and in pursuance thereof had established a rate of mileage and per-diem. This not only necessitated more accurate reports of attendance than had been kept by the Secretary, but also called into existence a further new Committee on Mileage and Per Diem.

Prior to 1860 but little was done with respect to obituary notices. The Grand Master usually made a brief necrological report as a part of his annual address, and in some instances a select committee would formulate and present resolutions of respect and condolence. About 1860 the present practice was inaugurated, and since that time the report of the Committee on Obituaries has been a regular feature of the routine of Grand Lodge.

At the session of 1858 a new code of By-Laws was adopted which made several important changes in the methods of the distribution of work to committees. For nearly twenty years the Committee on Petitions and Grievances had managed to perform all of the work devolving upon it under both heads, but with the rapid multiplication of lodges and the large numerical increase the duties had become very onerous. The necessity of a division of the labor was recognized and as a result a new committee on Appeals and Grievances was instituted. The old committee now took cognizance only of petitions for new lodges, for restoration, and such other matters as they might receive by special reference, all of the cases of appeals from the action of constituent lodges going to the new committee. But even this increase of committees and division of labor was not sufficient to meet the demands, while the committee men complained that in the discharge of their duties their time was so fully occupied that they were virtually precluded from attendance on Grand Lodge. To afford relief the session of 1860 enacted the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Appeals and Grievances, on Mileage and Per Diem, on Lodges Under Dispensation, and on Chartered Lodges, be made Standing Committees of this Grand Lodge, and

that they meet on the Monday before the Grand Lodge sits; and that said committees commence their respective sessions at 9 o'clock A. M., and that all persons interested be required to attend before said committee on said day.

Since 1860 the Grand Master, his Deputy, the Wardens, the Secretary and the Treasurer have constituted a standing committee on Charity.

A General Committee "whose duty it shall be to report upon all unfinished business and upon such other matters as shall be referred to them" has been among the provisions of the By-Laws for many years but apparently has never been employed to any appreciable extent.

In 1872 the work of Grand Lodge was further systematized and expedited by the creation of an Auditing Committee designed as a relief to the Committee on Finance and in addition to act as a check on unauthorized expenditure. The measure provided for—

A committee, to consist of three members, whose duty it shall be to convene at such place as they may determine, on the 15th day of December, March, June and September, respectively, of each Masonic year, for the purpose of examining and auditing all bills or other demands against the Grand Lodge of Illinois which may at such times be presented to them; and if for any cause the committee fail to meet at the times herein specified, the Chairman is hereby authorized to call a meeting at another day.

Said committee shall not entertain or audit any bill or other demand not fully authorized by the Grand Lodge, nor unless properly signed by the Grand Master and the Grand Secretary. The Grand Secretary shall notify all persons to whom the Grand Lodge may become indebted for supplies or other service of whatsoever kind, of the day of payment, and shall present his order to said Auditing Committee on or before the dates herein specified. The Grand Treasurer will pay no moneys during vacation from the treasury of the Grand Lodge upon any orders unless signed by said Auditing Committee, or a majority of them as herein provided.

The duties of said Auditing Committee shall commence immediately after the closing of the Grand Lodge each year, and cease on and after the 20th day of September, each year. Said committee shall make a full and detailed report of their labors during the year, specifying for what and to whom moneys have been paid.

To the foregoing committees there has been added a Committee on Transportation or as it is usually termed on Railroads, its duties being to facilitate the procuring of reduced rates, upon the railroads and transportation lines, for brethren attending the annual sessions. For a number of years these duties have been acceptably performed by Bro. WM. JENKINS.

The Grand Lodge of Illinois has grown to such vast proportions that its business, if undertaken by the body in annual session, would probably require weeks instead of days to accomplish. But with the well ordered system of committees which is now in operation there is but little friction, no confusion, and no waste of time. All matters of importance, susceptible of such treatment, are considered in committee in advance of the session. All of the routine business involving the finances, the returns of lodges, and matters of like character have been duly digested and arranged in such a way that summaries and general statements may be seen at a glance, and, notwithstanding the extent of the operations and the comparative magnitude of the interests involved, everything is accomplished within the three days allotted with more ease and better results then when Grand Lodge was one tenth its present size.

The value to be attached to a good working committee can hardly be overestimated and as the jurisdiction increases numerically, as it certainly will, business will become still more systematized and the

practical work of investigation, comparison, inquiry, computation and all other matters requiring reference for their proper ascertainment or presentation will be thrown into committee. It is in this way the work of all great legislative assemblies is transacted and Grand Lodge is only the legislative assembly of the craft.

CORRESPONDENCE REPORT.

The Report on Correspondence, now so important a feature of the proceedings of all of the Grand Bodies, is essentially the outgrowth and development of American ideas, and is employed only in America. It is also a product of comparatively recent years.

No provision was made, at the organization of Grand Lodge, for a Committee on Correspondence but at the session of 1842, on motion of Bro. HELM, it was

Resolved, That a Committee on Foreign Relations shall be appointed, to whom shall be referred all correspondence between this Grand Lodge and other Grand Lodges, and all communications from abroad.

Under this resolution Bros. LEVI LUSK and ALEXANDER DUNLAP became the first Committee. This committee made its report at the same session to the effect, that it had examined the proceedings of six jurisdictions but had "not been able to find anything therein that requires the immediate attention of this Grand Lodge, or of general interest." The report covers half a page of the printed proceedings. The committee of 1843 consisted of Bro. WM. B. WARREN, who made a general report which in the printed proceedings occupies one page. The report of 1844 was prepared by Bros. WARREN and LUSK, and was practically the first report worthy of the name that was presented to Grand Lodge. It covers sixteen pages of the printed abstract of the proceedings and, despite its brevity, compares favorably with the best work of subsequent years. It was read in open lodge "for the information of the brethren" and was then "approved and adopted."

The report of 1845 is unique in many respects. It was prepared by Bro. WM. F. WALKER, a zealous and industrious Mason, but lacking stability of mind as well as Masonic learning. In many respects it is one of the best written and most able reports presented to Grand Lodge, but wild and erratic in its statements and conclusions. It covers forty-one pages of the printed journal and concludes with thirteen resolutions, several of which are of a most radical character and to which reference has been made in the chronological review. The report was "accepted and concurred in." About this time the Committee began to be known as the Committee on Foreign Correspondence instead of Foreign Communications, a name which it has ever since retained.

The committee of 1846 consisted of Bros. LUSK, MATHENY and LUCE, but one page of the journal sufficed for their report.

The committee of 1847 consisted of Bros. LUSK, ANDERSONand DAVIS. Their report is an elaborate and carefully prepared paper in which, for the first time, the Committee separately review each jurisdiction.

The minutes of the communication of 1848 do not show the appointment of a committee, but Bro. S. H. DAVIS presented a well written report. The restored records of 1849 do not show any Correspondence report, though it would seem that a committee was appointed for that purpose. At the communication of 1850 a report was presented by Bros. PICKETT, LINDSAY and

REYNOLDS. In 1851 the report was prepared by Bro. W. LAVELY; in 1852 by Bro. LINDSAY; in 1853 by Bro. MATHENY; in 1854 by Bro. PICKETT; in 1855 by Bro. BIRD; in 1856–7–8 by Bro. H. G. REYNOLDS; in 1859 by Bro. LAVELY. Up to this time it would seem that these reports were read in Grand Lodge, although the increasing length would in some cases almost preclude this view. As Bro. REYNOLDS' reports were always accompanied or supplemented by a series of resolutions the reading of a portion of the report was necessary to a correct understanding of the resolutions. With respect to Bro. LAVELY's report we find it was "read in part, and ordered printed in the proceedings."

The report of 1860–1 was by Bro. REYNOLDS; that of 1862 by Bro. HIBBARD; of 1863 by Bro. BLAKESLEY; of 1864 by Bro. BATEMAN; of 1865 by Bro. MATHENY. Prior to 1860 the reports were inserted in the body of the proceedings at the point at which they were presented and read. After that year we sometimes find them inserted among the appendices. Bro. MATHENY's report (1865) was the practical forerunner of our present encyclopædic reviews. Its extreme length precluded its being read in open lodge, but it does not appear by the minutes of the session that it was even presented. From this time forward the reports are found among the appendices.

No report was presented at the session of 1866. This was a year of retrenchment. A report was presented in 1867 by Bro. MATHENY. In 1868 there was no report.

The report of 1869 was prepared by Bro. JOSEPH ROBBINS, the first of the many that have emanated from his gifted pen. This report marked a distinct departure from its predecessors, both in the method of treatment and the volume of excerpta and comment. As to the worth of these exhaustive reports opinions differ. If the primary object is to disseminate information it is doubtful whether such object is attained. Experience has abundantly demonstrated that but few care to avail themselves of the labors of the committee. The report of 1870 was prepared by Bro. WM. ROUNSEVILLE. It was compiled on the plan of the earlier reports and occupies but twenty-five pages of the printed abstract. The report of 1871 was again prepared by Bro. JOSEPH ROBBINS, as were also those of 1872–3–4–5. Beginning with 1871 the fiction of an aggregate committee was abandoned. For many years the reports had been prepared by the chairman of the committee who alone, as a rule, was entitled to whatever credit might be due for the work. Since this latter date a sole committee only has been appointed.

Bro. ROBBINS was succeeded by Bro. THEODORE T. GURNEY, who prepared the reports for the years 1876–8. Bro. GURNEY at once took front rank in the "Reportorial Guild," and his productions have never been surpassed in any jurisdiction. In 1879 Bro. ROBBINS resumed the quill, which he retained the year following. The report of 1881 was prepared by Bro. JOHN WASHINGTON BROWN. This report is unique. It occupies nearly five hundred pages of fine type, making, in itself, a book of no mean proportions, and cost Grand Lodge $2,241-.92. As the entire appropriation for printing for the year, including the journal of proceedings, was only $2,000, it will be perceived that this item alone exceeds that sum by $241.92, leaving the cost of the journal to be met by a further appropriation. Now, while Reports on Correspond-

ence are good things in their way, and the reporter in this case had undoubtedly striven to make his better than all his predecessors, yet Grand Lodge was of opinion that there might be too much even of a good thing. Accordingly, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Masonic Correspondence be instructed to limit his report to two hundred and fifty pages of the volume of proceedings of this Grand Lodge.

The report of 1882 was prepared by Bro. BROWN, who then gave way to Bro. GURNEY, and during the years 1883–5 the reports were from his keen, incisive pen. The report of 1886 was mainly written by Bro. GURNEY, but finished by Bro. ROBBINS. This was Bro. GURNEY'S last work in Masonry and in the words of his literary executor we may say "that in his own person and work the high standard of Masonic character which he demanded of others has been fully realized." Bro. DANIEL M. BROWNING prepared the report of 1887. In 1888 Bro. ROBBINS again mounted the tripod and has prepared all of the succeeding reports. With respect to the scope of his work opinions greatly differ, but in one thing all are agreed—that in point of ability, thoughtfulness and scholarly treatment the reports have never been excelled.

COMMUNICATIONS.

That which we now call Grand Lodge was originally termed the "General Assembly" of the craft, and the meetings were held annually. During the early years in Illinois Grand Lodge was not convened more frequently than once a year in what is described in the old minutes as the "Annual Grand Communication." The first and every succeeding Constitution has provided for the holding of the annual communication "at such time and at such place as may be designated in the by-laws;" but the right of the Grand Master to convene the Grand Lodge in special communication in case of emergency has always been recognized. It is a noticeable fact, however, that during the nearly sixty years of its existence this right never seems to have been exercised but once. This occurred in April, 1850, when the session known as the "Grand Lodge of Recovery" was held at Springfield for the purpose of restoring the lost records of 1849 and for the transaction of other specified business. What are known as "Occasional" grand communications may be convened by the Grand Master or his deputy, for the purpose of constituting lodges, dedicating halls, laying corner-stones, celebrating cape-stones, or other ceremonies requiring the aid of a Grand Lodge, and these communications are of frequent occurrence every year. It may appear a trifle strange to some, and the writer must confess it is not altogether clear to him, how Grand Lodge can hold a communication to which its constituents, the Masters and Wardens of the lodges, have not been summoned or even invited to attend; yet all of the "Occasionals" are of this character. They seem to have grown out of the ancient personal prerogative of the Grand Master to constitute lodges, dedicate halls, etc., and to summon to his assistance such persons as he might desire; yet it requires some stretch of the imagination to transform the Grand Master and his suite into a Grand Lodge.

The organization meeting and first six annual communications were held at the "Grand Masonic Hall" in the town of Jacksonville. From the beginning Spring-

field was a strong competitor for the honor of permanent location, and at the first annual communication in 1840 a motion was introduced to change the place of meeting from Jacksonville to Springfield. This motion was renewed at the session of 1841 and again in 1842.

At the session of 1843 an effort was made to amend the By-Laws so that Grand Lodge "at each annual communication shall fix the place of holding its next annual communication," but without success.

At the session of 1844 a motion was again presented to change the place of meeting to Springfield, but other localities were now becoming ambitious and Quincy entered the lists as a competitor. This inspired the brethren from Peoria and Alton, and when Grand Lodge adjourned this year four amendments looking to a change of location were pending.

The communication of 1845 was the last held by Grand Lodge in the historic city of its birth, for at this session a compromise was effected between the rival aspirants for location and it was

Resolved, That "the next regular communication of the Grand Lodge shall be held at Peoria, and thereafter its communications shall be held at such place in the State as the Grand Lodge may designate."

The annual communication of 1846 was held at Peoria, that of 1847 at Quincy, and that of 1848 at Alton. Chicago was now beginning to make itself manifest. The two lodges of that place sent an urgent invitation to hold the next communication at that city and Grand Lodge assented, so the annual of 1849 was held at Chicago.

But Springfield's day, though long deferred, had come at last. On the 10th day of February, 1850, a fire occurred in the city of Peoria, which destroyed the office of the Grand Secretary, and all the books, papers and records of Grand Lodge, including the manuscript proceedings of the last Annual Communication. To remedy the loss as far as possible, the Most Worshipful Grand Master convened the Grand Lodge in the city of Springfield, on Monday, the 8th day of April following, and so, after ten years of waiting, watching and contending, Springfield had a session of Grand Lodge. An emergent session, it is true, but still a session, and the brethren of Springfield at once proceeded to make it pleasant for the delegates. A committee was appointed to invite "our brethren" the Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, "and any other officers of the State who are Masons" to attend the session. The Masonic bodies of the city tendered to the officers and members of Grand Lodge "a dinner at such time during the session as it might be convenient for them to attend." And when the time came there was a procession, or, as we term it in these degenerate days, a parade, and an oration at the Presbyterian Church, and then "a sumptuous dinner" at the City Hotel, and the representatives felt that after all Springfield was not a bad place to go to.

The session of 1849, however, had fixed upon Shawneetown as the next place of meeting, and in accordance therewith the annual communication of 1850 was held at that place. At this session it was resolved to locate Grand Lodge permanently. Six ballots were taken and Jacksonville, Peoria, Springfield and Alton struggled for the honor. But the representatives retained a vivid recollection of the April meeting at Springfield, of the conveniences of the

Supreme Court Room in which the session had been held, of the savory dinner at the City Hotel, of Bro. MATHENY's honeyed remarks, and so Springfield received a majority of the votes and was chosen as the place for the permanent location of Grand Lodge.

The annual communication of 1851 was therefore held at Springfield and for fourteen years next succeeding the regular annual meetings were held at that city. For a time all went well, but by 1854 murmurs of discontent became audible. Some of the brethren were sighing for a change of location and their sentiments were voiced by Bro. STEPHEN PALMER, who offered the following:

> Owing to the numerous public gatherings held at Springfield at the time of the session of this Grand Lodge, and the advantage taken thereof by the different landlords of the place to extort from the members exorbitant bills of fare; therefore,
>
> *Resolved*, That the sittings of this Grand Lodge be removed to Alton.

Bro. ELI B. AMES came forward as the champion of Chicago with a resolution changing the By-Laws in favor of that city. The proposed amendments were laid over and in 1855 were defeated. At the session of 1855 the following communication was received:

> The undersigned, representatives in the Grand Lodge of Illinois, from the several Lodges in Chicago, being desirous of an opportunity of welcoming the officers and members of this Grand Lodge to their city, do respectfully invite the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois to hold their next Grand Annual Communication at Chicago, and offer the free use of their rooms in the New Masonic Temple of our city, for that purpose.

The invitation was referred to a committee, which, through its chairman, Bro. LAVELY, submitted the following:

> *Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge accept the invitation of our Chicago brethren to hold the next Grand Communication in their hall in Chicago, and enjoy their tendered hospitalities; provided, that the mileage and per-diem allowance of members be counted the same as if the session were held in Springfield.

But the Grand Master (Bro. ANDERSON) ruled that the resolution was not in order and the matter was dropped.

In 1863, during the controversies over the "conservator movement," an attempt was made to convene Grand Lodge in emergent communication at Chicago. A summons was issued for a meeting on August 11th of that year and a large number of the representatives responded, but it does not appear that any formal communication was held.

At the session of 1864 the old motion to substitute Chicago for Springfield was presented and laid over for one year. At the session of 1865 it was taken up and decided in the affirmative. Accordingly, the session of 1866 was held in Chicago. But the sceptre had by no means passed from Springfield, for at the session of 1865, when the amendment was adopted, a resolution was introduced to restore the old arrangement. This resolution came up for action at the communication of 1866 and passed, so that when the session of 1867 was held the representatives assembled at Springfield, as they had done for many years prior thereto. The annual communications continued to be held at the capital during the years 1868–9, when the By-Laws were again amended and Chicago was fixed upon as the place of permanent location. The thirtieth annual communication (1870) was therefore held at Chicago and for the past twenty-seven years all stated meetings have been held at that city. From time to time sporadic attempts have been made to secure the location at some other point but always

without success, and from present indications the metropolis will long continue to enjoy its present distinction.

There is, however, no substantial reason for holding the annual communications in Chicago. It is not central, neither are its facilities for holding a convention any better than those of Springfield or Peoria. As a great railway terminal it is easily accessible from all parts of the State, but the city of Peoria now claims equal advantages in this respect. It is a further well known fact that the attractions of a great city have a tendency to draw the representatives away from the sessions and to interfere with business. There is, too, a certain propriety in holding the annual sessions at the seat of government and Springfield seems the logical point for permanent location.

* * *

The annual communications are very expensive affairs. This fact has long been recognized and from time to time efforts have been made to curtail the cost by various devices. The principal item is the mileage rate. Biennial sessions would reduce this one-half, but Grand Lodge has said that it does not care to retrench in this manner. The next feasible project would be a location at some point that could be reached at the minimum of expense. As Chicago lies at the extreme north end of the State and Cairo at the other, neither place is desirable if economy is to be studied. Evidently some point should be selected that will coincide with the center of Masonic population, transportation facilities being considered. Where this would be the writer cannot state, and some industrious and statistical inclined brother must do the craft the service of making the computation.

We are not without data, however, on which to form some conclusions. At the annual communication of 1869 the Grand Secretary was instructed to prepare a statement "showing the difference in the amount of mileage to be paid by this Grand Lodge, from each working subordinate Lodge to the cities of Chicago and Springfield, or any city to which it may be proposed to change the place of meeting." In response to such instruction the Grand Secretary (Bro. MINER) did prepare and present to the session of 1870 the following statement:

The amount necessary to pay mileage at the established rate, for a representative from each Lodge,

to Springfield is	$ 8,593 30
To Chicago ($2,590 50 more) is	11,183 80
To Decatur ($178 90 less) is	8,414 40
To Peoria ($351 00 more) is	8,944 30
To Cairo ($8,797 80 more) is	17,391 10

It will of course be understood that these figures are approximate only at this time, but while the membership throughout the State has increased and new lodges have been established, yet probably the ratios have not materially changed. If such is the case then of the four cities named Decatur would be the cheapest place in which Grand Lodge could convene, and sessions held there would result in a saving of several thousands of dollars each year. The difference between Decatur and Peoria is so slight, comparatively speaking, as to be scarcely worth considering, while the transportation facilities are largely in favor of Peoria. From the strictly pecuniary standpoint therefore, the annual communication should be held either at Springfield, Decatur, Peoria, or some interior city similarly situated. The hall rent in Chicago is al-

ways high, $400 to $500 for the session, while committee accommodations are in proportion.

* * *

The annual communications of Grand Lodge have always been held during the month of October. Frequent attempts have been made to change the time to other parts of the year. At the session of 1845 an effort was made to have the meeting held in June; in 1850 a like effort was made to hold same in May, and in 1855 another attempt was made to substitute June for October. In 1856 a resolution was offered fixing the time of the annual communication in November, and in 1859 a similar resolution making the time September, and so, from time to time, attempts have been made to fix upon some other month. In many instances good reasons for such change have been advanced, but the general opinion always seems to have been that the month of October is a more convenient time than any other period of the year. The other Masonic bodies, following the example of the Grand Lodge, have also fixed the time for their annual sessions in October, and this month has now come to be regarded as the supreme season of the year in the Masonic calendar. So firmly has this conviction become established that for many years no attempts have been made to alter same, and it is doubtful if any change will be made during this generation at least.

* * *

The subject of biennial sessions has several times been mooted in Grand Lodge but never with success. The question seems to have been first presented at the annual communication of 1862 in a resolution offered by Bro. ARMSTRONG, which failed to receive any consideration by Grand Lodge.

At the seession of 1883 the question again came before the body, in connection with other matters looking toward a retrenchment in the administration of the finances. A resolution was presented by the representatives of thirteen constituent lodges, which recited, *inter alia*, that,

"In the opinion of the undersigned representatives of Grand Lodge, the time has arrived when the question of taxation of constituent lodges for the maintenance of annual meetings of this Grand Lodge should be fully considered, in view of the fact that many lodges in the State can ill-afford to stand a yearly tax as required by the by-laws of this Grand Lodge, and also in the large sums annually expended in mileage and per-diem, which might otherwise remain in the hands of constituent lodges, to aid in defraying other requisite expenses. We believe the question is one which should be fully and impartially considered by a select committee, with a view to finding some sure and safe way out of the evils which surround the matter, and devise some way by which the business of this Grand Lodge can be properly and well conducted at a less annual expense to the constituent lodges of this State than at present, either by changing the time of meetings of this Body from annual to biennial, the reduction of the per-capita tax, a change in the manner of representation, or such other means as the wisdom of the committee may recommend.

The resolution was referred to a committee consisting of Bros. ROBBINS, CREGIER, KROHN, PACE and BOSWELL, and at the annual communication of 1884 this committee presented voluminous majority and minority reports. The majority report, presented by Bro. ROBBINS, after discussing the question of a change in the manner of representation and reporting adversely to same as involving a "revolutionizing of the institution" and the exercise of a power "of which we are not lawfully possessed," then proceeds as follows:

The proposition to change the communications of the Grand Lodge from annual to biennial, though not involving, like the one just considered, the structure and therefore the identity of the Institution, does involve questions fundamental in their character. The right of the Craft annually to assemble and choose its own rulers antedates the General Regulations, and is coeval with the Grand Lodge itself. The guaranty of the right of appeal by the fundamental law did not and does not contemplate the tardy justice of a review of the case of a wronged brother by a Grand Lodge sitting once in two, or five, or ten years, but the speedy justice of review by a Grand Lodge meeting annually.

Beyond these considerations, others of a minor character, but in themselves weighty, forbid a departure from the ancient usage. The Grand Lodge of Illinois shares with many other Grand Lodges the responsibility of preserving the Masonry which is the common heritage of all; shares with them the necessity of frequent fraternal correspondence as the only corrective of the natural tendency to provincial narrowness which comes of isolation; and shares with them the duty of making timely protest against any departure which threatens the integrity of their common trust.

Quite apart from these considerations, but by no means the least of the reasons which urge frequent meetings of the Grand Lodge, is the importance of the opportunities afforded by such meetings for the cultivation of that fellowship which is the essential element of Masonry. Taken together they are, in the opinion of the committee, conclusive against entertaining a proposition to abolish the annual communication.

The report of the majority was adopted, and, notwithstanding that the expenses of the annual communications at that time were $29,000, Grand Lodge evidently considered that the benefits were worth the sum they cost.

Since then no attempts have been made to change the number or character of the annual sessions. The matter of District Grand Lodges has twice been considered, together with necessary changes in the annual communication, but these propositions never seem to have been taken seriously.

OFFICERS AND DIGNITARIES.

At the present time the roster of Grand Lodge presents a formidable array of officers and dignitaries of various kinds. At the organization, however, this list was very brief and comprised only the Grand Master and his Deputy, the Grand Wardens and Deacons, a Secretary and Treasurer, a Chaplain, a Marshal and a Tyler, who also performed the duties of Steward. To these were added, in 1841, a Grand Orator, a Deputy Grand Secretary, two Grand Stewards, a Sword Bearer and a Pursuivant. At the annual communication of 1843 the list was further extended by the election of a Grand Lecturer, but this does not seem to have ever been a constitutional office.

The Constitution of 1856 added a new officer in the person of a Grand Standard Bearer, but since that time the list has remained unchanged. The records at various times show the presence of "assistant" officers to the Secretary and Tyler, as well as one or more Grand Lecturers, but these offices were filled by appointment under express or implied powers and the incumbents were not considered as a part of the regular official "staff."

* * *

The system of Grand Representatives had several times been considered by Grand Lodge and rejected, but in 1860 the Grand Master (Bro. BUCK) reported that,

It having become the custom with many of the Grand Lodges to appoint representatives to their sister Grand Lodges, for the purpose of cultivating with each other a more intimate correspondence, &c., and having been solicited by several to appoint such representatives, I have not felt at liberty to comply with such request until this Grand Lodge shall have sanctioned it. It strikes me that this system of representation will do away with the reasons claimed by the friends of a general Grand Body. If we can be instrumental in binding the cords of brotherly love more

strongly among our sister Grand Lodges, I, for one, bid it God speed. I received, in the month of July, from the Most Worshipful Grand Master of Louisiana, a diploma, accrediting me as their representative near the Grand Lodge of Illinois, which papers are herewith submitted. It would be very gratifying to me to be able to reciprocate this favor by appointing the brother whom he recommends as our representative near the Grand Lodge of Louisiana. I hope you will take early action upon this matter, and relieve your presiding officer from the embarrassment attending it.

Evidently Grand Lodge had changed its mind, or else it was desirous of relieving the "embarrassment" of Bro. BUCK, for the committee on address reported that they "heartily concur in his recommendation of the appointment of representatives to sister Grand Lodges as a means of increasing brotherly and fraternal correspondence, and the diffusion of Masonic light," and in the absence of any by-law authorizing the Grand Master to make such appointment, they offered a resolution conferring upon him plenary powers in the matter. The resolution was adopted; the appointments made, and from thence hitherto the "Representatives of other Grand Lodges" have appeared among the lists of dignitaries in the published proceedings.

* * *

At the session of 1867 the Grand Master (Bro. GORIN) stated that the jurisdiction had become too large to be successfully controlled by one man, and suggested a division into districts under the supervision of a Deputy. The suggestion was reported upon favorably by the Committee on Address, and as a result twelve District Deputy Grand Masters were appointed whose duty it was "to assist the Grand Master in the discharge of his duties." This measure introduced another class of dignitaries, and since 1867 they have been accorded a position as officials of Grand Lodge and appear as such in the printed abstract of the proceedings.

SUCCESSION OF GRAND MASTERS.

I. ABRAHAM JONAS, of Columbus, the first Grand Master of the present Grand Lodge, was chosen at the organization meeting in April, 1840; was re-elected at the annual communication in October of the same year, and again in October, 1841, serving practically a period of three years. Under his wise and able leadership the foundation of our present greatness was established. Bro. JONAS was a lawyer of marked ability and had previously served as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

II. MEREDITH HELM, of Springfield, was elected in 1842, serving one year. During his term occurred the suppression of the Mormon lodges at Nauvoo. Bro. HELM was long a physician of eminence at Springfield, and was made a Mason in Maryland.

III. ALEXANDER DUNLAP, of Jacksonville, was elected in 1843, serving one year. He was Grand Treasurer in 1840, S. G. Warden in 1841 and Deputy in 1842. Bro. DUNLAP was a Major in the United States Army and at this time was employed by the Government as surveyor and suprintendent of improvement in the Illinois river.

IV. LEVI LUSK, of Rushville, was elected in 1844, serving one year. Prior to his election he had been Deputy Grand Master, and on his retirement as Grand Master he became Grand Secretary, a position he retained for two years.

V. WILLIAM F. WALKER, of Chicago,

became Grand Master in 1845, serving one year. His term was marked with considerable contention growing out of the peculiar views of the Grand Master on a variety of subjects. During this year occurred the disturbances over the "color question." Bro. WALKER was a priest of the Protestant Episcopal Church, an erratic yet brilliant and estimable man.

VI. NELSON D. MORSE, of Henderson, was elected in 1846, serving one year. He was a hard-working mechanic at the time of his election, but has been described as a most impressive workman and as decided and courteous a gentleman as ever presided in the Oriental Chair.

VII. WILLIAM LAVELY, of Springfield, was elected in 1847, and again in 1848, serving two years. He was the first to compel a proper recognition of our territorial jurisdiction, and all his acts were marked by judgment and ability.

VIII. WILLIAM C. HOBBS, of Bloomington, succeeded to the Grand Mastership in 1849, and served one year. He was the originator of the Grand Lodge Library, and an earnest advocate of the dissemination of Masonic intelligence.

IX. CHRISTOPHER G. Y. TAYLOR, of Belleville, was elected in October, 1850. On July 25, 1851, he visited Belvidere to adjust a difficulty which had arisen in the lodge at that place, and which was deemed by him of sufficient importance to demand his presence. During the journey he contracted a disease from which he died immediately upon his return home.

X. THOMAS J. PICKETT, of Peoria, being Deputy Grand Master, succeeded Bro. TAYLOR for the unexpired term, and at the session of 1851 was elected Grand Master. Bro. PICKETT was engaged in the printing business, and at this time was widely known as the editor of the Peoria *Republican*.

XI. ELI B. AMES, of Hennepin, was elected in 1852, and served one year. He was a lawyer by profession.

XII. WILLIAM B. WARREN, of Jacksonville, was elected in 1853. Bro. WARREN was the first Grand Secretary, a position he retained until 1845. By profession he was a physician.

XIII. JAMES L. ANDERSON, of Rushville, succeeded to the Grand East in 1854, and served one year. He has been described as "thoroughly Spartan and a dangerous antagonist."

XIV. WILLIAM B. HERRICK, of Chicago, became Grand Master in 1855, and served one year. He was a physician by profession.

XV. JAMES H. HIBBARD, of Alton, was elected in 1856. He served one year and is said to have been the youngest man ever elected to this responsible position, being, at the time, about twenty-eight years of age. He was a merchant by occupation (bookseller).

XVI. HARRISON DILLS, of Quincy, was elected in 1857, and served one year. In 1863 he became Grand Treasurer, a position he continued to fill for many years.

XVII. IRA A. W. BUCK, of Aurora, was elected in 1858, re-elected in 1859, and again elected in 1860, thus serving a longer term than any other Grand Master. By profession he was a physician.

XVIII. F. M. BLAIR, of Paris, was elected in 1861 and again in 1862, serving two years. During his term occurred the memorable "Conservator" affair, the Grand Master being supposed to favor the movement.

XIX. THOMAS J. TURNER, of Freeport,

was elected in 1863 and again in 1864, serving two years.

XX. H. P. H. BROMWELL, of Charleston, was elected in 1865 and served one year. Bro. BROMWELL was by profession a lawyer.

XXI. JEROME R. GORIN, of Decatur, was elected in 1866 and again in 1867—two years. Bro. GORIN'S administration was one of marked ability. He is a banker by occupation.

XXII. HARMAN G. REYNOLDS, of Springfield, was elected in 1868 and again in 1869, serving two years. Bro. REYNOLDS was originally a lawyer, but for many years had served as Grand Secretary of the Masonic bodies of Illinois. He filled a larger place in the history of Freemasonry in Illinois and exercised a greater influence than any other one man known to the craft.

XXIII. DE WITT C. CREGIER, of Chicago, was elected in 1870 and again in 1871, serving two years. During his second term occurred the great "Chicago Fire," wherein he displayed, in a masterly manner, his great ability as an executive and organizer. By profession a civil engineer.

XXIV. JAMES A. HAWLEY, of Dixon, was elected in 1872 and re-elected in 1873, serving two years. Bro. HAWLEY has been prominent in civil life as a promoter and manager of public works.

XXV. GEORGE E. LOUNSBURY, of Cairo, elected in 1874 and again in 1875, serving two years.

XXVI. JOSEPH ROBBINS, of Quincy, elected in 1876 and re-elected in 1877, serving two years. Bro. ROBBINS is widely known as a Masonic scholar and writer. By profession he is a physician.

XXVII. THEODORE T. GURNEY, of Chicago, elected 1878, re-elected 1879, serving two years. Bro. GURNEY achieved an enviable reputation as a writer. By profession he was a broker.

XXVIII. WILLIAM H. SCOTT, of Salem, elected 1880, re-elected 1881, serving two years. Bro. SCOTT was a clergyman.

XXIX. DANIEL M. BROWNING, of Benton, elected 1882 and re-elected in 1883, serving two years. Bro. BROWNING is a lawyer.

XXX. JOHN R. THOMAS, of Metropolis, elected in 1884, and served one year. By profession a lawyer.

XXXI. ALEX. T. DARRAH, of Bloomington, elected in 1885 and re-elected in 1886. As Deputy Grand Master he has also performed most of the work of the Grand Mastership during the year 1884, the installed Grand Master having left the State. Virtually, therefore, he may be said to have served three years. His administration was marked by an increased interest in the standard work, which he caused to be sedulously cultivated. By profession he was a physician.

XXXII. JOHN C. SMITH, of Chicago, elected in 1887 and re-elected in 1888, serving two years. During his administration occurred the "semi-centennial celebration" of Grand Lodge. Bro. SMITH has filled many public positions of honor and trust and at the time of his election and since has been living retired.

XXXIII. JOHN M. PEARSON, of Godfrey, was elected in 1889 and again in 1890, serving two years. Bro. PEARSON is a farmer.

XXXIV. MONROE C. CRAWFORD, of Jonesboro, was elected in 1891 and re-elected in 1892. By profession a lawyer.

XXXV. LEROY A. GODDARD, of Chicago, was elected in 1893 and re-elected in 1894, serving two years. By profession he is a banker.

XXXVI. OWEN SCOTT, of Bloomington, was elected in 1895 and at this writing is still in office. Bro. SCOTT is a journalist.

Of the thirty-six persons who at different times have occupied the distinguished position of Grand Master, but fourteen are now known to be living, and of these the majority are well advanced in years. Of many of the deceased officers the writer is able to learn but little, as Grand Lodge has kept no memorials until recent years. It would seem that a compilation of the biographies of the "ancient worthies," to be duly preserved in the archives, is greatly needed, and no more meritorious an enterprise could be projected.

GRAND TREASURERS.

The first person to hold the position of Grand Treasurer was Bro. ALEXANDER DUNLAP, of Jacksonville, who, at the organization of Grand Lodge, was elected to that office. If Bro. DUNLAP ever held any money, the records fail to disclose the fact; and, inasmuch as the treasury was empty at the time of his election, the bills having been paid by Bro. JAMES ADAMS, it is fair to assume that the reason he never submitted an account or made a report was because he had no account and nothing upon which to report. It would seem also that Bro. DUNLAP'S treasurership was simply perfunctory, for at the stated communication in October, 1840, Bro. P. COFFMAN, of Jacksonville, was elected Treasurer, a position he continued to hold for several years. Bro. COFFMAN did manage to get hold of a little money during his term, but most of the cash seems to have been handled by the Secretary, who received the money and paid a majority of the bills. Thus at the session of 1840 the Secretary seems to have disbursed all of the money and the report of the Finance Committee was tersely made in the following words:

> The undersigned, one of the Committee of Finance, begs leave to report that he has examined the account of the Grand Secretary and finds it correct and supported by the proper vouchers.
>
> C. LUDLUM.

Compare this report with that of the same committee to the communication of 1895. At the session of 1841 Bro. COFFMAN made his first report in the words following:

> As Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, I would respectfully report that there is in my hands one hundred and twenty-four dollars. All of which is respectfully submitted. P. COFFMAN, G. Tr.

The Grand Secretary was absent at this communication and the funds reported were those brought up by the representatives for lodge dues. A further instructive comparison may be made with the report of the Treasurer in 1895, showing upwards of $83,000 in the treasury after the payment of all expenses. Bro. COFFMAN continued to hold the purse—at least so much of it as the Grand Secretary would permit, until 1845, when JAMES L. ANDERSON, of Rushville, was elected Treasurer. Bro. ANDERSON was Treasurer for two years, or until 1847, when he was succeeded by WILLIAM MCMURTRY, of Henderson. The administration of the early finances of Grand Lodge were very loose and unsatisfactory, but Bro. MCMURTRY seems to have made an acceptable officer, as he continued in the position for the fifteen years then next ensuing.

At the session of 1862 Bro. J. R. MACK, of Nunda, was elected. Bro. MACK held the funds for one year. At the communica-

tion of 1863 Grand Lodge, for the first and only time in its history, was divided on party lines. The fight—for it merits no milder a term—was bitter and the palm of supremacy was hotly contested. Two "tickets" were in the field and Bro. MACK happened to be on the losing ticket. His opponent, Bro. HARRISON DILLS, of Quincy. was the choice of Grand Lodge. When the contending factions had adjusted their differences Bro. DILLS met with no opposition and continued to be re-elected each year until 1876. At this time unfortunate business ventures swept away his fortune and with it the trust moneys of Grand Lodge. The account will be found elsewhere.

Bro. DILLS was succeeded in 1876 by Bro. ARCHIBALD A. GLENN, of Mount Sterling. Bro. GLENN continued to discharge the duties of the office for a little over a year, when he, too, succumbed to adverse fate, and in his own ruin involved the loss of the funds of the Grand Lodge. This occurred in November, 1877, and thereupon the Grand Master (Bro. ROBBINS) appointed Bro. O. H. MINER, of Springfield, as Grand Treasurer *pro tem.* At the session of 1878 Bro. MINER was duly elected to the office, which he held for the two years following. At the session of 1880 Bro. WILEY M. EGAN, of Chicago, was elected Grand Treasurer, and has held the office continuously since that time. Bro. EGAN is a model Treasurer, and by keeping Grand Lodge funds as a trust and separate from his own funds has placed them in a position where they cannot be affected by any reverses of his own. His fidelity and integrity are beyond question, and so long as he shall live and hold the office the brethren may rest secure in the absolute safety of all moneys committed to his hands.

GRAND SECRETARIES.

Beyond a doubt the most important office in the administration of the affairs of Grand Lodge is that of Grand Secretary. While inferior in dignity to that of Grand Master it is the equal if not the superior of that office in nearly every other particular, and the indirect power wielded by the incumbent of the office is little less than that of the presiding officer. As a rule Grand Lodge has been fortunate in the selection of its clerical officers, and in only one instance has the great trust necessarily reposed been abused.

At the formation of Grand Lodge Bro. WILLIAM B. WARREN, of Jacksonville, was chosen for the office of Grand Secretary, a position which he continued to fill until 1845, when he was succeeded by Bro. LEVI LUSK, of Rushville. Bro. LUSK was Secretary for two years, giving way in 1847 to Bro. WM. MITCHELL, of Peoria. Bro. MITCHELL was re-elected in 1848 and again in 1849, but died during his third term of office and ten days after the adjournment of Grand Lodge. Upon his death the Grand Master (Bro. HOBBS) appointed Bro. THOS. J. PICKETT, of Peoria, to fill the vacancy. Bro. PICKETT was a printer and had the contract for the printing of the Grand Lodge proceedings of 1849. To facilitate his work, as well as for his personal convenience, Bro. PICKETT removed the archives of Grand Lodge to the building occupied by him as a printing-office. On Feb. 10, 1850, and before the completion of the work of printing the transactions, the building was destroyed by fire and in the conflagration were consumed the manuscript minutes of the annual communication of 1849, together with all the books, papers, and

records of Grand Lodge. This was the first of several catastrophes of a like nature, and the beginning of the difficulties which the future historiographer would have to encounter. Bro. PICKETT promptly surrendered his office—it was all he had to surrender—and Bro. WM. LAVELY became Secretary "*pro tem.*" At the "Grand Lodge of Recovery," held in April, 1850, Bro. WM. B. WARREN was again elected Grand Secretary, and at the stated communication in October of the same year was re-elected to the position.

At the session of 1851 Bro. WARREN was unavoidably absent on account of severe illness. Among the representatives present was HARMAN G. REYNOLDS, of Knoxville. Bro. REYNOLDS was appointed Secretary *pro tem.*, and at the election was chosen as the permanent officer. For seventeen years then succeeding, or until 1868, Bro. REYNOLDS was annually elected Grand Secretary and finally relinquished the office only to become Grand Master. No other one man has ever filled so large a space in the history of Illinois Freemasonry, nor has any one ever wielded so great a power. The estimates of his character vary greatly, according to the point of view, but it must be conceded that he brought to the office of Grand Secretary the first application of orderly and business-like methods, and that his administration of the affairs was characterized by signal ability.

When Bro. REYNOLDS laid down the pen to assume the sceptre, which occurred at the annual communication of 1868, he was succeeded by Bro. ORLIN H. MINER, of Springfield. Bro. MINER continued to perform the duties of the office until 1873, when he was succeeded by one JOHN F. BURRILL, of the same place. During Bro. MINER'S incumbency, to wit, on Feb. 22, 1871, the building in which was located the Secretary's office at Springfield was destroyed by fire, and thus, for the second time, Grand Lodge lost its entire archives, books and records, together with many documents of great value, which can never be replaced. BURRILL was secretary until 1881. One month prior to the annual communication of that year he resigned his office and left the jurisdiction, his assistant, Bro. FRANK HUDSON, JR., being appointed by the Grand Master (Bro. SCOTT) to perform the official duties until the assembling of Grand Lodge. A cursory examination of the books revealed no discrepancies, and it was not until his successor had made an investigation that it was discovered that BURRILL was a defaulter to a large amount. Of his pursuit, conviction and punishment, a full account is given in the chronological review.

At the annual communication of 1881 Bro. LOYAL L. MUNN, of Freeport, was chosen Grand Secretary, a position he continued to fill with marked ability until 1893—a period of twelve years. During Bro. MUNN'S incumbency Grand Lodge had grown to gigantic proportions, exacting from its chief clerical officer the highest degree of business ability in the proper administration of its affairs. All of the varied and frequently onerous duties were performed by Bro. MUNN to the full satisfaction of the Craft, and upon his retirement Grand Lodge expressed its appreciation of the zeal, industry and fidelity displayed by him during his twelve years of service by a resolution spread upon the records.

Bro. MUNN was succeeded in 1893 by Bro. J. H. C. DILL, of Bloomington, the present incumbent. Bro. DILL has ex-

hibited the same sterling qualities which characterized his predecessor, and in the administration of the affairs of the office has given general satisfaction. Frequent changes in the Secretary's office are not desirable, and from present indications Bro. DILL is likely to enjoy a term of office equal to any of his predecessors and to resign same only of his own volition.

REVENUE AND FINANCES.

When Grand Lodge perfected its organization in 1840 it elected, among its other officers, a Treasurer, but there was nothing in its treasury, and, had it not been for the kindness of one of the organizers, would have been without means to defray the expenses of its first sessions. Like many young men commencing life, the new Grand Lodge started out on borrowed capital and burdened by debt.

By the terms of the first Constitution, adopted in 1841, Grand Lodge had power

To require from the several lodges under their jurisdiction such annual dues as they may deem necessary, to be appropriated for the benefit of the Craft.

To demand such fees as may be deemed just and reasonable, upon granting charters constituting new lodges.

In pursuance of such Constitutional power the following By-Laws were enacted:

Sec. 7. For every letter, or warrant of dispensation for the formation of a new lodge, there shall be paid into the Grand Treasury the sum of fifteen dollars; and for every Charter or Constitution, the sum of five dollars, and the further sum of two dollars in addition to be paid to the Grand Secretary—which said sums, respectively, shall be paid before the delivery of the warrant, or Charter. And in all cases where the seal of the Grand Lodge is required to be affixed, there shall be paid, by the applicant, to the Grand Secretary, the sum of two dollars.

Sec. 8. Every lodge under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge shall pay into the Grand Treasury the sum of twenty-five cents annually, for each member thereof, as a charity fund, and a further sum of fifty cents, annually, for each member belonging to their lodge at the time of making their returns to the Grand Annual Communication; *Provided*, that no lodge shall pay a less sum than five dollars, exclusive of the contribution for charity. And the Master and Wardens, or representatives of any lodge, shall not take their seats in the Grand Lodge until all their dues are paid, and the Treasurer's receipt therefor be produced; and in case of the neglect or refusal of any lodge to pay the same at or before the next communication thereafter, unless reasonable excuse be offered, such lodge shall be stricken off the books of the Grand Lodge, and their warrant or charter considered null and void; but, on proper application to the Grand Lodge, making due returns, and paying off dues, they may be restored to their former rank and privileges, if the Grand Lodge shall judge proper.

For a number of years all the revenues of the Grand Lodge were derived from the sources and collected in the manner above indicated, except that in 1845 the per-capita tax was reduced from fifty to twenty-five cents.

At the second annual communication returns were made and dues paid by four lodges. These, together with fees for dispensations and charters, produced a gross sum of $124.00, and this was the amount reported by the Treasurer to that communication.

At the annual communication of 1842 the revenues had considerably increased in volume, but deteriorated in character, the larger portion being in the depreciated currency of the time. From the report of the finance committee we find the financial condition to have been as follows:

In the hands of G. T. (State Bank paper).....	$ 28 25
" " G. S. " " "	290 00
Total State Bank paper.....	$318 25

Also in hands Grand Secretary, (par funds)	$ 43 00
" " " " (gold)	27 50
" " " " (specie)	14 50
Total amount of par funds	$ 85 00

Liabilities of Grand Lodge to be met:

A balance due from said lodge to J. Adams of	$109 00
Supposed expenses of printing minutes of Grand Lodge	30 00
Services of the Grand Secretary during communication	20 00
Services of sexton of church	1 00
To cash paid out for trimming lamps, oil and candles by Tyler	2 12½
Services of Tyler for tyling Grand Lodge	4 00
Total amount of liabilities	$166 12½

Evidently "State Bank paper" was not regarded as very safe to keep on hand, for by resolution it was decided that "the Grand Secretary and Treasurer be allowed the privilege and required, if possible, to loan all the State Bank paper for one or more years at its face, with or without interest, to good men and approved security;" and to prevent the further accumulation of this undesirable form of the "circulating medium" it was also

Resolved, That hereafter the Grand Lodge will only receive from the subordinate lodges par funds for all monies paid to the Grand Lodge.

The early financial methods of Grand Lodge were very confusing and can hardly be understood at this time. Bro. P. COFFMAN was Treasurer and Bro. WM. B. WARREN was Secretary. Both received money and paid bills. The loose manner of conducting the treasury soon produced inextricable confusion, and, though repeated attempts were subsequently made to obtain an orderly statement of the finances from the beginning, such attempts always resulted in failure. The finance report of 1843 showed total receipts in the hands of the two officers above named of $424.65. Of this about $40.00 was "good money;" the balance was in "State Bank paper," "St. Louis scrip" and other varieties of "wildcat" currency.

No accounts are shown in the proceedings of 1844; but from the report of the Finance Committee it would seem that there was then in the hands of the Secretary and Treasurer a total of $609.93. The Treasurer was permitted to use the funds remaining, after appropriations, as a compensation for his services. An inquiry also revealed the fact that there was a balance of $181.68 in the Grand Charity Fund. In 1845 the Grand Treasurer made a report covering his receipts and disbursements from 1841, which showed that the entire sum received by him during the period of his official incumbency amounted to only $849.91, the balance of the money having been disbursed or held by the Grand Secretary. At this juncture a change was made in the financial officers, Bro. JAMES L. ANDERSON becoming Treasurer and Bro. LEVI LUSK Secretary. The reports of 1846 show the revenues for this year to have been $587.00.

At the session of 1847 the first attempts were made to increase the revenue by providing for additional taxation, the moneys so derived to be used in paying mileage to representatives; but no action was had. The revenue for the year seems to have been $627.94. The Finance Committee, who were instructed to examine the accounts of Grand Lodge from its organization, reported their inability to so do, giving as a reason, among others, "the lapse of time, the frequent change of officers, and the present confused condition of the books and papers of said lodge for the several first

years of its existence." Bro. WM. MCMURTRY had now succeeded Bro. ANDERSON as Grand Treasurer and continued to hold the office until 1862; Bro. WILLIAM MITCHELL was Grand Secretary.

The revenues for the year 1848 were $927.00, while the treasury balance showed $1,527.87. Of this amount $693.60 was in the Grand Charity Fund. The restored records of 1849 disclose but little with respect to the finances. Bro. W. B. WARREN was again Grand Secretary. The revenue for 1850 appears to have been $1,248.60. The disbursements for the year were $435.-24. A balance of $1,266.65 is shown in the Charity Fund. The principal disbursements at this time were for printing and salaries of officers, the latter being very modest.

At the session of 1851 a decided change was made with respect to revenue. Theretofore the representatives had paid their own expenses. In most instances these disbursements were refunded by the lodges represented, but it frequently happened that motives of economy would preclude this outlay and as a result many lodges remained unrepresented. This led to the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That a special committee of five be appointed to take into consideration the subject of a Grand Representative Fund, and that said committee report at this session upon the expediency or inexpediency of its establishment by this Grand Lodge; and, if in their opinion it be expedient, to report a plan in detail for its establishment.

A committee was appointed to consider the matter and in due time reported back as follows:

Your committee to whom was referred the subject of a Grand Representative Fund, beg leave respectfully to report, that in their opinion the small number of Subordinate Lodges represented in the Grand Lodge, is in consequence of their remoteness, and their inability to bear the expenses of a representative to the Grand Lodge. Every member of this Grand Lodge must admit the importance of having a large majority of the lodges represented, so that an edict or resolution that is to be made obligatory on the whole may not be passed by a small majority.

If the Grand Lodge is to be permanently located near the center of the State, many of the smaller lodges in the extremes of the jurisdiction will be unable, while those in the immediate vicinity can easily send their representatives. Your committee think there should be an equality in the matter, and would therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Grand Officers, and one recognized representative from each lodge under this jurisdiction, be allowed five cents per mile, going and returning, for every mile necessarily traveled from his place of residence, and one dollar per day for each day's actual attendance at Grand Lodge.

Resolved, That a committee on mileage and per-diem be appointed at each session of the Grand Lodge, whose duty it shall be to ascertain the distance necessarily traveled by each officer and representative entitled to mileage and per-diem, and report the same to the Grand Lodge.

Resolved, That the Grand Secretary be authorized to draw on the Grand Treasurer in favor of the officers of the Grand Lodge, and representatives aforesaid, entitled to the same, for the amount of their mileage and per-diem.

The report was accepted, and upon a call of the lodges on each resolution they were adopted. To defray the "extraordinary expenses" of the session $500 was "borrowed" from the Grand Charity Fund. It never went back. Amendments to the By-Laws were then offered to meet the requirements of the resolutions.

At the session of 1852 the amendments offered at the last session came up for action, when it was resolved to amend Sec. 8 of the By-Laws so as to read:

"Every Lodge under this jurisdiction shall pay into the Grand Treasury the sum of five cents annually for each member, as a Grand Charity Fund," and also the further amendment that each Lodge

shall pay for each member annually the sum of twenty cents as a Grand Representative Fund.

An attempt was made to abolish the Grand Charity Fund, but the consideration of the question was indefinitely postponed. However, the entering wedge was in and the postponement simply delayed for a time the inevitable.

At the session of 1853 the By-Laws were again amended by the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, To amend Section 8 of the By-Laws so as to strike out the words "five cents as a Grand Charity Fund," and also the words "twenty cents as a Grand Representative Fund," and insert "thirty-five cents as a Grand Representative Fund."

The taxation, however, had not been sufficient to meet the demands, as will be seen from the following report of the Finance Committee made at this session:

The Committee on Finance and Accounts, to whom was referred the accounts of the Grand Treasurer, would report that they find at the time of the last report there was in his hands the sum of $1,001.27 of Grand Lodge funds, and that there was also on hand at the same time the sum of $2,275.65 of Grand Charity funds; that he has received from the Grand Secretary since said time the sum of $1,000.76 of Grand Lodge funds, and also the sum of $256 of Grand Charity funds, and also the sum of $557.50 of Representative funds, making in all the sum of $4,533.68.

That he has paid out during the year the sum of $1,099.20 to Representatives to the last Annual Communication, and also the sum of $664, as per the order of the last Grand Lodge, out of the Grand Lodge fund; and also the sum of $650 of Grand Charity Fund, for all of which he has produced to your committee the proper vouchers; that by direction of the Grand Lodge he borrowed from the Grand Charity Fund the sum of $500, which was placed to the credit of the Grand Lodge funds; and that there is now in the hands of the Grand Treasurer the sum of $738.83 of Grand Lodge funds, and also the sum of $557.50 of Representative fund, and also the sum of $1,881.65 of Grand Charity Fund—making in all in his hands the sum of $3,177.98.

Your committee are of the opinion that when the Representatives in attendance at this Communication are paid, all the funds in the hands of the Grand Treasurer, with the exception of the Grand Charity Fund, will be exhausted. They would, therefore, recommend that the Grand Treasurer be authorized to place $1,000 of the Grand Charity Fund to the credit of the Grand Lodge funds, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the ensuing year.

In 1854 the per-capita tax was increased to forty-five cents, but even this increase, together with fees for dispensations and charters and the final absorption of the Grand Charity Fund, was insufficient to meet all of the expenses. During some years the mileage account was scaled 25 per cent. so as to come within the compass of the treasury. Accordingly in 1858 the tax was further increased to seventy-five cents.

The year 1860 marked the twentieth of Grand Lodge's existence and forms a convenient point for comparison with both former and later years. The finance report this year showed receipts from dues, charter and dispensation fees, $9,735.04; but this was not sufficient to meet the fixed charges and expenses, and a recommendation was made to still further raise the rate of taxation, as will be seen from the following excerpt from the Finance Committee's report:

Your committee feel it their duty to call the attention of the Grand Lodge to the fact that the disbursements made to meet the expenses of past year exceed the entire receipts of the Grand Lodge by the sum of $747.32, and that there are some fifty-four new lodges recently chartered, whose representative expenses will greatly add to the necessary expenditures of the ensuing year, and that unless some method is devised for increasing the revenue of the Grand Lodge, our means will be totally inadequate to meet our constantly swelling expenses, and the Grand Treasury will become bankrupt. In view of the facts too painfully apparent from the examination of the accounts of the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer, and to meet the exigency of the case, your committee would recommend an increase of the Grand Lodge dues to one dollar.

But Grand Lodge refused to concur and so the old rate remained. One reason of this deficit was, that in many instances the representatives drew out a larger sum for attendance than was actually contributed by the lodges which they represented. It was contended that this practice tended to encourage the unnecessary multiplying of lodges and was an injustice to the lodges which were thus taxed with the expense. The matter came before the body on suggestions made by the Grand Master (Bro. BUCK) and was referred to the Committee on Mileage and Per Diem, which returned a divided report. The majority reported adversely to any change and Grand Lodge concurred.

The year 1861 seems to have been an unusually stringent time with respect to revenue. The disturbed conditions of society incident to the opening of the Civil war, the depreciated currency of the period, and the great events then transpiring which engrossed the attention of the nation, all seem to have had a marked influence upon the affairs of Grand Lodge. The report of the Finance Committee showed a decrease in available funds and a corresponding increase in apparent expenses. Whereupon Bro. ANDERSON offered the following:

Resolved, That in view of the greatly increased and still increasing expenditures of this Grand Lodge, without a corresponding increase of its income, the Committee on Finance be instructed to devise, and report at this communication, some system by which the expenses of this Grand Lodge shall be very materially diminished.

The resolution was referred to a select committee of five Past Grand Masters, with leave to report at the next communication. In the meantime bills were reduced, printing curtailed, and a resolution passed requiring the payment of Grand Lodge taxes in gold or silver. The reason for this was that there were in circulation at this time vast quantities of "wildcat" bank notes which passed as money, but subject to discounts, varying from ten to forty per cent., and which, if received at par, would subject the treasury to large losses. Before the next annual session, however, the Government had commenced the issue of United States Treasury notes, and though these notes were not on par with gold they became the currency of the period and were received as a legal tender in the discharge of all private debts. The resolution was therefore repealed at the session of 1862. At this session was also adopted an amendment to the By-Laws requiring every lodge to pay at least ten dollars as annual dues. The committee on "ways and means" made no report; possibly the recuperation of the finances obviated same, as the returns this year showed a marked increase over the year preceding.

From this period until the present Grand Lodge has had a career of prosperity and for a number of years past has been accumulating a fund which now almost exceeds its charter powers—that is, if Grand Lodge is a civil corporation of the State and not a voluntary association under the ancient laws and landmarks. Its treasury has been raided three times, resulting in large pecuniary losses, but the effects of same have long since ceased to be visible. For more than thirty-five years there has been no material change in the methods of taxation, the manner of assessment or the formula of collection. Its receipts are beyond its needs, even with the liberal salaries and appropriations which now prevail, and the question

of reduction in the per-capita tax may now with propriety be discussed.

The revenue of Grand Lodge is derived from fees for dispensations; to form new lodges ($100); to ballot or confer Entered Apprentice degree in less than lawful time ($20); for advancement in less than lawful time ($5); for any other purpose ($2); from fees for affixing seal of Grand Lodge to diplomas ($1); from an annual per-capita tax of seventy-five cents, levied upon all affiliated Master Masons in the jurisdiction, which is assessed, collected and returned by the constituent lodges and from lodges under dispensation. In addition, although not classed as a source of revenue in the By-Laws, Grand Lodge is in receipt of an income from its investments in interest-bearing securities; and a few small items may sometimes be found arising from the sale of its published proceedings and other printed matter.

In the year 1895, the date of this writing, the receipts of Grand Lodge from all of the sources above referred to, was upward of $40,000, made up of the following items:

Dues from Chartered Lodges	$38,154 00
Dues from Lodges U. D.	87 00
Special dispensations	140 00
Dispensations for Lodges U. D.	500 00
Grand Lodge By-laws, sold	18 25
Books of ceremonies, sold	18 00
Grand Lodge proceedings, sold	7 00
Interest on securities	1,561 95
Total	$40,486 20

The funds of Grand Lodge are divided into General, Contingent and Charity. The first consists of all moneys received except those belonging to, or intended for, the Charity fund. The second is a fund taken annually from the general fund and of such amount as may be necessary to meet the current expenses during recess. The third consists of moneys specially donated or set apart for charity and such as may accrue from the effects of defunct lodges. During the year 1895 this fund was augmented $312.44 through the following items:

Cash from defunct lodges	$ 75 19
Defunct Lodge Jewels, sold	3 50
Dues from defunct lodges	157 75
Certifying diplomas	76 00
Total	$312 44

At this date (1895) there is in the general fund a cash balance of $41,928 and 4-per-cent bonds to the amount of $40,500, par value. In the Charity Fund there is a cash balance of $1,318.26, or a total credit balance of $88,337.47. Compare these figures with the deficit with which Grand Lodge started when it borrowed enough money from Bro. JAMES ADAMS to pay the expenses of its first communication.

The fiscal year of the Grand Lodge commences on July 1st, and ends on June 30th, of each year.

Formerly the disbursements were conducted in a very loose and often improper manner; but for many years no proposition contemplating the appropriation or expenditure of money from the general fund has been permitted to come before Grand Lodge for action before same has been considered and reported upon by some proper committee.

* * *

From the organization of Grand Lodge the Grand Secretary has received some amount annually as a pecuniary compensation for labors performed, and for many years the Grand Master has drawn a salary; but up to 1873 these officers were paid by virtue of

recommendations contained in the annual addresses of the Grand Masters or the report of the Finance Committees. Some years these recommendations would be made and in others not, but the officers interested, relying on the force and power of precedent, continued to draw their respective salaries. In 1871 the Grand Master (Bro. CREGIER), finding that no allowance had been provided by law and no appropriations made by Grand Lodge, refused to draw the customary salary or sign any orders on the Treasury for payments to the Grand Secretary. This led to the enactment of laws specifying the salaries or compensation of Grand officers, and the maximum allowance for other fixed and constant expenditures, with provisions for the payment of same. By these laws, passed in 1873, the salary of the Grand Master was fixed at $1,500.00 per annum, and that of the Grand Secretary at $2,500.00 for the same period, both salaries payable in monthly installments. These sums have continued to be the respective emoluments of these officers.

During the earlier years of Grand Lodge the Treasurer received no compensation, but was permitted to use the funds. As the revenues were meager and the amount remaining in the treasury after the payment of appropriations insignificant, the concession was of no value. At the session of 1858 the Treasurer was allowed 2 per cent. commission for disbursing the funds, and this or some allowance of a like nature has generally been adopted by most of the Masonic bodies of the State since that time. In 1874 the Grand Lodge provided a salary for its Grand Treasurer in lieu of the commissions theretofore paid, and since then he has received the sum of $400 per annum in full compensation for all services.

ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY.

UNDER this head have been grouped a few matters culled from the general history of Grand Lodge which seem to be of more than temporary interest. They represent the policy of the fraternity in this jurisdiction on a variety of subjects; and by adopting the topical method of treatment it is believed better ideas will be afforded of their growth and development than if presented disconnectedly in the chronological review.

LECTURES AND CEREMONIALS.

I. ESOTERIC.

The esoteric ceremonials of Freemasonry, familiarly known as "the work," are usually denominated "lectures;" and by this term they have generally been alluded to for the last one hundred and fifty years. Formerly this term was applied more particularly to the catechetical instruction appended to the degrees, but for many years it has been employed to denote the actual esoteric ceremonies as well, and in that sense now has a well-defined signification.

It would seem that prior to the revival of 1717 expositions of symbolism were not practiced. There were no degrees, as that term is now understood, and the lectures consisted of a very brief series of charges and covenants supplemented by a legendary recital of the origin of Masonry. In 1720 the Grand Lodge of England authorized the use of a system of lectures arranged by ANDERSON and DESAGULIERS. These are known as the ANDERSON lectures, and recognize three degrees, "parts" or "points." They remained in use, with variations, until 1732, when, in response to a growing demand for something better, one MARTIN CLARE was commissioned by Grand Lodge to prepare a system of lectures which should be "adapted to the existing state of the Order, without infringing on the ancient landmarks." The CLARE lectures greatly amplified those of ANDERSON, and also introduced a number of wholly new matters. About 1740 CLARE's lectures were revised and "improved" by one THOMAS MANINGHAM, and this arrangement remained in vogue until about 1770, when THOMAS DUNCKERLY, by authority of Grand Lodge, compiled a new system, amplifying the work of his predecessors, and, like them, introducing a number of innovations. DUNCKERLY'S lectures, although a vast improvement upon all prior systems, only remained in use for a few years, when they were superseded by the brilliant work of WILLIAM HUTCHINSON. The HUTCHINSON lectures seem to have been perfected about 1775, and introduced, for the first time, a scientific element into the Masonic curriculum. But contemporaneously with HUTCHINSON there appeared another brilliant ritual-maker, and in a very few years the work of WILLIAM PRESTON had taken the place of

all others. PRESTON made an entire rearrangement of the lectures, giving to them a shape and purpose they had not theretofore possessed.* In addition to the foregoing, upon the so-called schism which occurred in England in 1739, resulting in the formation of a rival Grand Lodge, one LAWRENCE DERMOTT, the controlling spirit of the "Ancient" or schismatic Grand Lodge, promulgated a system of lectures based upon those of ANDERSON and CLARE. When, in 1813, the English Grand Lodges came together and fused into the present United Grand Lodge of England, a compromise between the two systems then in use was effected, the result being what is known as the HEMMING lectures.

Prior to the establishment of American Grand Lodges on an independent basis, the rituals used in this country were those promulgated by one or the other of the rival English Grand Lodges, or by the Grand Lodges of Ireland and Scotland, for all of these bodies had chartered lodges in the "colonies." Added to this were the variations introduced by the "lecturers" who, in those early days, were the oracles of esoteric liturgies. This was the condition of the Masonic ritual in America toward the close of the eighteenth century.

But about 1795 an American ritualistic star appeared upon the Masonic horizon, in the person of THOMAS SMITH WEBB, who compiled a system of lectures which at once received the approval of the craft and has now survived for more than one hundred years with comparatively little change. WEBB'S system was based upon that of PRESTON, and much of the substance of the Prestonian lectures was incorporated verbatim; but generally the system was more condensed, while the divisions, and many minor particulars, differed materially from any arrangement then known. The WEBB lectures have been to some extent changed, modified, amplified and "improved" by succeeding lecturers and ritual compilers, notably by JEREMY L. CROSS.

At the time of the establishment of the present Grand Lodge of Illinois the esotery of American Masonry was in bad shape. The craft was just recovering from the political shock of the ten or twelve years immediately preceding. In Illinois this shock seems to have been unusually severe and the work of rehabilitation was therefore more than ordinarily arduous. In a majority of cases among the first things to receive attention in a newly organized grand body are the lectures, to the end that a uniformity of ritual may be observed throughout the jurisdiction. But at this time the primary object was the re-establishment of Freemasonry upon the old foundations, and this so fully occupied the time and attention of the fathers that Grand Lodge did nothing, with respect to the lectures, for several years.

The first impetus was imparted by the action of the Baltimore Convention in 1843. This was a gathering of earnest and distinguished Masons from all parts of the country who met in Baltimore in that year to deliberate upon the then disorganized condition of the craft and to remedy, if possible, the confusion which existed by determining "upon a uniform mode of work" throughout the Union. After mature deliberation a system of lectures was agreed upon and their adoption recommended to the Grand Lodges of the country. The "Baltimore work," as it was usually called, was intend-

*The reader desirous of pursuing this interesting subject with respect to details is referred to HUTCHINSON'S *Spirit of Masonry* and PRESTON'S *Illustrations of Masonry*, of which many editions have been published.

ed to be a restoration of the English lectures as modified by WEBB, and is the basis of the authorized lectures in nearly all of the States.

At the annual communication of 1843 Grand Master HELM directed the attention of the Grand Lodge to the proceedings of the Baltimore Convention and recommended the appointment of a Grand Lecturer, "whose duty it shall be, as soon after this convocation as may be, to proceed, at the expense of this Grand Lodge, to St. Louis, to confer with the delegates from Missouri to the Baltimore Convention, to become thoroughly instructed by them in the lectures and work, as adopted by said convention, and to report the same to this Grand Lodge at its next Annual Convocation for their approval or rejection."

The recommendation was adopted and Bro. LEVI LUSK was elected Grand Lecturer in pursuance of same. At the session of 1844, Bro. LUSK reported:

> "That in obedience to a resolution adopted at the last Grand Annual Communication, he proceeded to St. Louis, where he found Bros. CARNEGA and FOSTER, delegates from the Grand Lodge of Missouri, to the National Convention at Baltimore; and from them he obtained the lectures as adopted by said Convention, and is now ready to report at any time to suit the convenience of the Grand Lodge."

Bro. LUSK was then requested to exemplify the lectures before Harmony Lodge that evening. Presumably this was done, as on the day following a resolution was offered "that the report on work of our Grand Lecturer be received and recommended to the subordinate lodges as their guide;" but whether the resolution passed or not the record does not say.

During this year (1844) Bro. JOHN BARNEY came to Illinois, bringing with him a system of lectures which, it is said, he received from HENRY FOWLE, a contemporary of WEBB, and which, it is further said, was practically the same as the "Baltimore work." Bro. BARNEY acted as instructor to the lodges at Chicago during the winter of 1844–5, and at the annual communication of Grand Lodge in 1845 Bros. WALKER and STUART, the W. M.'s of two Chicago lodges, were invited by Grand Lodge "to rehearse the lectures of the first three degrees in Masonry." It would seem they did rehearse the lectures on the first and second degrees, "time not permitting a recital of that of the third," whereupon the lectures were "commended by the M. W. Grand Master, and unanimously approved by the Grand Lodge." Here we have the first action looking toward the adoption of a standard, and the work so "approved" we find was the "Barney lectures." Bro. BARNEY was then appointed Grand Lecturer, and the "work," as taught by him at that time and by him communicated to his successors in office, has ever since, as it is claimed, been the authorized esoteric ceremonial of the jurisdiction. Bro. BARNEY was succeeded by CARDING JACKSON, and he in turn by WILLIAM A. DICKEY, who for many years was regarded as supreme authority on Masonic rituals. During DICKEY'S time the lectures were commonly known as the "Dickey work," but it seems that at all times the system expounded by him was that introduced by BARNEY.

At the annual communication of 1853 the lectures of the three degrees were exemplified before Grand Lodge by DICKEY and six others, to whom the work had been committed, and again in 1855 a like committee, under the presidency of DICKEY, again rehearsed the ritual of the third

degree. The subject of "uniformity of work" was at this time beginning to be recognized as a question of paramount importance. The large influx of immigration had brought with it brethren from every State in the Union, many of whom were strongly prepossessed with the ideas received in the jurisdictions of their late residence, and for this reason the question was one of much difficulty.

As an important auxiliary in the labor of producing uniformity, MOORE's "Masonic Trestle Board"* was approved by Grand Lodge and recommended to the subordinate lodges for use in conferring degrees. As a further aid SHEARER's "Master's Carpet" was recommended. This latter has been generally used by the lodges of this jurisdiction for many years and still continues to find favor. It was from the "delineations" on this carpet that the writer received his first instructions in the lectures of Freemasonry, and from which he, in after years, endeavored to instruct those who offered themselves as apprentices to our art.

Bro. DICKEY was succeeded by J. J. HUNTLEY, a son-in-law and pupil of CARDING JACKSON. At the session of 1857 Bro. HUNTLEY exemplified the first degree before Springfield Lodge, but while the fact is noted in the proceedings of Grand Lodge no action seems to have been taken by that body. It would also seem that at this session Bro. HUNTLEY "illustrated several portions of the work" before Grand Lodge. Presumably such exemplifications were approved, but the record is silent on this point.

The early methods with respect to Grand Lecturers were crude. There was no custodian of the work and the lecturers were changed with astonishing frequency. Some years there would be only one, in other years a number, and all of equal dignity and authority. Nor does it appear that Grand Lodge, during the first twenty-five years of its existence, made any formal adoption of any particular system of lectures. In a few cases exemplifications received an "approval;" and, while it may, with propriety, be contended that such "approval" was equivalent to formal adoption, yet even of the work thus approved there appears to have been much question within a very few years thereafter. The work of the authorized lecturers does not seem to have always been the same, and no systematic method was employed. As late as the year 1851 we find Grand Lodge passing the following:

> *Resolved*, That in order to secure uniformity in work throughout the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, a committee of three be appointed by the M. W. Grand Master to devise some system of general instruction, whereby so desirable an object can be attained, and report at the next Annual Communication.

The committee was appointed but never seem to have reported.

Undoubtedly one prolific source of confusion was the employment of itinerant lecturers. Another was the assertion of personal views by affiliated members of local lodges but hailing originally from foreign jurisdictions. The latter could in various ways be reached, the former were of course exempt from discipline. This led to the passage, at the session of 1851, of the following:

*This work was originally prepared and published under the authority of the United States Masonic Convention, held at Baltimore, Md., in 1843, and was designed to secure uniformity of work in the Lodges throughout the country. It received the approval, and was adopted by a large majority of the Grand Lodges then in existence. It was subsequently enlarged to double its original size, and made to include the work of the Chapters, Councils and Encampments; and, so enlarged, was the most complete and perfect Masonic Manual ever presented to the Fraternity. It has passed through more than thirty editions and still continues, notwithstanding the multiplicity of similar works, to maintain its original popularity.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Grand Lodge that Subordinate Lodges under this jurisdiction should not employ traveling Lecturers appointed by Grand Lodges of other States, or those claiming to be appointed by any authority except by the M. W. Grand Master of this State, nor to permit them to lecture in their lodges.

This remained a standing resolution until 1858, when it was incorporated in the By-Laws.

But while Grand Lodge had never, by formal adoption, placed the seal of authority on any particular system of lectures, it does seem that an arrangement had at least been sanctioned and that this arrangement was the one which at length acquired the name of "Dickey work;" further, that the so-called Dickey work was substantially the same as that taught by BARNEY, and that by the year 1860 this work had become well established and was of general observance throughout the jurisdiction.

About this time Bro. ROB. MORRIS, of Kentucky, had perfected a new ritual which was claimed by him to be the original and literal Webb lectures, with "a few corrections by reference to the older manuscripts," and to which he applied the name "Webb-Preston work." To assist in the dissemination of this ritual he had also contrived a system of "nemonics," and, to secure much needed aid in its introduction had organized a secret society called the "Conservators of Symbolic Masonry." In 1859, on the occasion of the National Masonic Convention at Chicago, he visited that city and opened a "Lodge of Instruction," at which a number of Illinois Masons, on his invitation, were present. At the annual communication of Grand Lodge in 1860 Bro. MORRIS was present as a visitor. He was received with the honors due him as a Past Grand Master of Kentucky, but a motion made in his behalf to grant him the use of the hall for the purpose of a lecture upon the ritual was laid on the table. It would seem, however, that he had made a number of converts to his cause, for on the day following it was proposed to amend the section of the By-Laws relating to itinerant lecturers by adding:

"And the work known as the WEBB-PRESTON work, promulgated by Bro. SAMUEL WILLSON and PHILIP C. TUCKER, of Vermont, and Bro. ROB. MORRIS, of Kentucky, is hereby recognized as the original and only work of this jurisdiction, and this Grand Lodge hereby affirms it in every particular as binding upon its subordinate Lodges."

Under the rules the matter was laid over for one year, when it was rejected.

In the meantime Bro. MORRIS had been active in the propagation of his "Conservators' Association" and the dissemination of his lectures. He had succeeded in enlisting a number of active and influential workers throughout the State, and there was a strong desire evinced on the part of many to supplant the old and somewhat crude lectures of BARNEY and DICKEY by the more finished work of MORRIS. The writer has in his possession a complete copy of the MORRIS, or, as they were called, "WEBB-PRESTON," lectures, and candor compels the statement that they contain much that appeals to the educated Freemason.

During the years 1860–1 the Grand Master, Bro. BUCK, spent much time and effort in attempting to stem the tide of innovation which then seemed to be setting in. In order to harmonize the work a meeting of the Grand Lecturers was held at Springfield in June, 1861, and on the 24th of the same month a circular was sent to the lodges directing conformity to the teaching of the lecturers and the due observance

of the laws and regulations respecting the work and the mode of dissemination. At the annual communication of 1861 the Grand Master recommended the division of the State into districts with a competent lecturer in charge of each and the appointment of one Grand Lecturer for the State at large, with authority to regulate and direct the methods of the others, the formation of such districts and the appointment of lecturers to be left to the discretion of the Grand Master, all of which was concurred in by resolution of Grand Lodge.

Had Bro. BUCK continued to wield the gavel this plan would probably have sufficed to extinguish the movement, then gaining daily momentum, for the introduction of the Morris system of lectures. At this communication, however, Bro. F. M. BLAIR succeeded to the East, and while it does not seem that he was ever connected with the Conservators' Association it does appear that he was strongly predisposed in favor of the method of work which that society was endeavoring to establish. The Grand Master, under the resolution, apportioned the State into seventeen districts, with a lecturer for each, and appointed the Grand Secretary, Bro. H. G. REYNOLDS, Lecturer for the State at large. Of the district lecturers a considerable number are shown to have been Conservators, but the rock on which the Grand Master split was Bro. REYNOLDS. A decided friction then ensued between the Grand Master and Grand Secretary, resulting in the deposition of the latter as Grand Lecturer at Large and the revocation of his powers. No legislation on the subject of work was had at this session, the matter being left, as before, wholly in the hands of the Grand Master. The sentiment against the Conservators had gained such strength, however, that a crisis was imminent; and to avoid this the members of the Conservators' Association came forward and made a voluntary renunciation of the organization. In doing this they denied all idea of violating or evading any edict of Grand Lodge, believing the purposes of the Association to be strictly Masonic; but to heal dissension and promote harmony they withdrew from the Association, which they then declared to be dissolved. The letter of renunciation was signed by sixty-two persons, than whom none stood higher in the estimation of the craft and three of whom have since been called to fill the honorable station of Grand Master. As to the sincerity and honesty of purpose of these brethren there is not room for the shadow of a doubt, and yet the year immediately succeeding was the most perilous of any in the history of Grand Lodge, and never, before or since, has it verged so closely upon a schism.

Bro. BLAIR was re-elected Grand Master at the communication of 1862 and the old fight was renewed with acrimonious vigor. The craft were now fairly divided upon two lines, the one led by the Grand Master, the other by the Grand Secretary, and the *casus belli* was—the work.

The annual communication of 1863 witnessed the culmination of the strife in the final struggle for supremacy. The result was the complete overthrow of the adherents of the Grand Master, and now, for the first time, Grand Lodge makes an authoritative declaration as to what shall constitute its standard lectures. After condemning the acts of the Conservators, which was declared to be "a corrupt and clandestine organization," and interdicting all connection

therewith by "any Mason in this jurisdiction," it was

Resolved, That the old established work of this Grand Lodge, as ordered to be taught by the Grand Lodge, and as taught by Grand Lecturers JOHN BARNEY, JAMES H. LUCE, CARDING JACKSON and WILLIAM A. DICKEY, is affirmed as the regularly established work of this Grand Lodge, and all other forms of work and lectures are hereby prohibited."

Having in possession notes or keys of the work was declared an offense which should subject the offender to expulsion. THOMAS J. TURNER was elected Grand Master at this session, and during the year he devoted much attention to the restoration of the old work. Bro. JEROME R. GORIN, of Decatur, was appointed Grand Lecturer at Large, he having received the work direct from BARNEY, and the lectures as taught by him were ordered to be used in the constituent lodges. A large proportion of the lodges exhibited their respect and fealty by at once resuming the old work; a few gave no sign, but remained sullenly quiet, and few assumed a position of antagonism and open hostility. All such latter lodges were given until May 15, 1864, to return to their allegiance and comply with the requirements of Grand Lodge, and by the time of the annual session of that year the animosities of the past seem to have been practically buried and harmony restored throughout the jurisdiction.

During the year 1864 the Grand Master (Bro. TURNER) made a new assignment of Grand Lecturers, appointing as such Bros. M. D. CHAMBERLIN, of Freeport; THOS. J. WADE, of Ottawa; J. R. GORIN, of Decatur; LEWIS KEYON, of Peoria; DANIEL G. BURR, of Paris; and A. L. VIRDEN, of Virden. To these were subsequently added Bros. CHARLES FISHER, RODNEY ASHLEY and THOMAS J. PRICKETT. Bro. CHAMBERLIN was named as the standard authority for the work, and until the time of his death, in 1895, he continued to be regarded as a final arbiter upon all disputed questions. Immediately preceding the annual communication of 1865 a Lodge of Instruction was opened by Bro. CHAMBERLIN at Springfield, which remained in session for one week, and which was largely attended by brethren from all parts of the State. This meeting was the precursor of the present "Schools" of Instruction which have proved very popular and have been productive of much good.

At the annual communication of 1865 the exclusive power of appointing and controlling Grand Lecturers, which for several years prior thereto had been vested in the Grand Master, was revoked and a commission was created, consisting of three Past Masters, who were styled "Overseers of the Work." Said "Overseers" were given "full charge of the ritual and work of lodges, as approved by Grand Lodge, under the supervision of the Grand Master; and the decision of a majority" was to be final on all subjects connected therewith, and binding upon all Masons and lodges in the jurisdiction. Any person desiring to lecture was first required to procure a certificate of proficiency from the Overseers, and thereupon he might be commissioned by the Grand Master "upon his pledge to teach the work approved by said 'Overseers of the Work' and none other." The first board of Overseers consisted of M. D. CHAMBERLIN, THOS. J. WADE and THOS. J. PRICKETT.

The system of Overseers was continued until 1867, when, upon the suggestion of the Grand Master (Bro. GORIN), that the jurisdiction had become too large to be successfully controlled by one man, the Board

of Overseers was abolished and the State divided into districts in charge of Deputy Grand Masters. These Deputies had no special duties defined, but were "to act under such regulations as the Grand Master may prescribe."

It would seem also that the question of uniformity of work was still far from settled. The lack of uniformity was attributed, to some extent, to the indiscriminate use of monitorial aids, and to remedy this the Grand Master suggested the preparation of a manual. The committee to whom the matter was referred reported back:

> Your committee, fully appreciating the necessity of having a uniform work within this jurisdiction in order that harmony may prevail, would recommend that a committee be appointed by the M. W. Grand Master, in accordance with his suggestions, to prepare a manual or trestle-board for the use of the lodges of this State; such manual to be printed and furnished to the several lodges of this State at cost, or as nearly at cost as possible. And your committee further recommend that a committee of seven members of this Grand Lodge be appointed by the M. W. Grand Master to revise the work of this jurisdiction; such work, when so revised, to be reported to and exemplified before this Grand Lodge at its next annual communication; and when so reported and exemplified, if found by this Grand Lodge to be correct, that the same should be adopted and put in form to be perpetuated by this Grand Lodge. We make this recommendation cheerfully, and with the hope that it may be accepted and adopted by this Grand Lodge, for the reason that after submitting the idea to a large number of the members of this Grand Lodge, we are assured that all controversy as to a correct work will thereby be forever ended;

And Grand Lodge concurred in the report.

It will be observed that this report involved some radical ideas, viz.: that the work, if approved, should be "put in form to be perpetuated by this Grand Lodge." Of course there is but *one* way to perpetuate a ritual. At the same time there is but *one* way to create a standard. Grand Lodge was beginning to realize this fact.

At the session of 1868 the committee reported progress and was given further time.

At the session of 1869 the Grand Master (H. G. REYNOLDS) stated that an impression had gone forth that Grand Lodge had abandoned its work. This, he said, was not true; but how the "impression" gained currency he does not say; that to "place the matter beyond cavil" he had appointed a committee of Lecturers on discrepancies, himself acting as umpire, and that they were prepared to submit their labors.

The Committee on Work reported to this session that "they have carefully considered the subject matter before them, have *revised* the work, and are prepared to exemplify same at the pleasure of Grand Lodge." A subsequent rehearsal was had under the auspices of the Committee, and the first degree was conferred in Grand Lodge upon an actual candidate, the first and only time such an event has occurred. The remaining degrees were less realistically presented.

The result is not stated, but presumably the work was approved, and to guard against its corruption and unauthorized dissemination it was

> *Resolved*, That a Board of four Examiners, to be nominated by the Most Worshipful Grand Master, and confirmed by the Grand Lodge, be appointed, who, with the Grand Master, shall critically examine all applicants for commission as Grand Lecturers, and appoint none who are not thoroughly conversant with the work of this State.
>
> *Resolved*, That it shall be the duty of said examiners to hold a meeting immediately after each session of the Grand Lodge, for the examination of Lecturers; that at the first session they shall in some proper manner cast lots for terms of office, which shall be for one, two, three and four years; that at the next and succeeding annual sessions of the Grand Lodge the Grand Master shall likewise nominate some fit persons to fill the vacancies then occurring, who shall hold their office for four years;

And in pursuance of same MILO D. CHAM-

BERLIN, CHARLES FISHER, THOMAS J. PRICKETT and GIL. W. BARNARD were appointed to constitute such Board.

During the month of March, 1870, a Lodge of Instruction was held at Odin, which attracted a large attendance from neighboring lodges. On the following month this was repeated at Galesburg. The good results which seemed to have been attained by these meetings led to a recommendation to the annual communication of that year that they be continued and held in other localities. At this session also a new constitution was presented, which was subsequently adopted, in which it was made the duty of the Grand Master to "provide for thorough instruction in the work and lectures already established by this Grand Lodge."

In pursuance of this constitutional provision, which, it will be perceived, alludes to a form of work "already established," the successive Grand Masters have continued the appointment of "Grand Examiners" and the employment of sub-lecturers recommended by them. During the years 1871–2 no schools were held; but the Board of Examiners, Brethren CHAMBERLIN, IDE, COOK and PRICKETT, visited lodges whenever called upon. From this time until 1881 schools were held intermittently. Since 1881 they have been held annually. Since 1872 the work has been mainly in the custody of Bro. CHAMBERLIN or Bro. EDWARD COOK.

As to the relative worth of the Schools the reader must judge. There can be no doubt as to the positive good they have accomplished in producing a uniformity of ritual throughout the jurisdiction and of the interest they have created among erstwhile apathetic craftsmen. The question has usually arisen on the expense of their maintenance. During 1877–8 no schools were held and the Grand Master (Bro. ROBBINS) thus assigned his reasons therefor:

> No Schools of Instruction have been held by the Grand Examiners during the year, as I could see no warrant in equity for requiring or permitting it at the expense of the Grand Lodge, whereby the lodges who have perfected themselves in the work at their expense are further taxed for the benefit of those who make no effort for proficiency. Nor is it in my judgment either just or desirable that anything which tends to keep an authoritative knowledge of the work within a close corporation should be encouraged. Such a knowledge is the birthright of every lodge and every Mason; and while retaining, in the exercise of my constitutional authority, the Board of Examiners as a standard of reference, and for assistance in determining the competency of those desiring to teach, I do not favor a course that shall tend to give the Board what I am sure none of its members desire—a monopoly of teaching. I have, therefore, in response to inquiries on the subject, uniformly said that I should be glad, on the recommendation of any one of its members in each case, to give authority to teach, to a sufficient number of competent brethren to place a correct knowledge of the work within easy and economical reach of every portion of the jurisdiction.

The views of the Grand Master were adopted by Grand Lodge. In 1879 no school was held, the Grand Master (Bro. GURNEY) adopting, to some extent, the views of his predecessor. In 1880 a session was held at Bement. In 1881 four sessions were held at different localities and since then the practice has been generally observed.

At the session of 1885 a wave of retrenchment swept over Grand Lodge and a recommendation to discontinue the schools at the expense of the body was adopted; but the provision for their maintenance being constitutional the Grand Master of 1886 (Bro. DARRAH) ordered them to be held at Mt. Vernon, Paris, Bloomington, Bushnell and Chicago, a three-days session being held at each place.

In 1888 the Grand Master (Bro. SMITH)

inaugurated a new departure in the manner of holding schools, which in his annual address he reported as follows:

During the past Masonic year Schools of Instruction have been held at Rock Island, Cairo, Carthage, Carmi, Danville, Taylorville, Peoria, Belleville and Chicago, to each of which I gave one or more days.

In the appointment of Grand Lecturers I had in view the selection of efficient and correct workers, each of whom would be competent to preside over a School of Instruction, though alone. Having secured such brethren and constituted them a Board of Examiners, I divided the Board and increased the number of schools from the customary number of five to nine, assigning two members to one set of schools and three to the other, bringing full Board to closing school at Chicago.

The wisdom of this new departure was questioned at the time, but it has proven a success. In 1887 five schools were held, with a representation of 255 lodges and attendance of 991 members of lodges, while in the schools of 1888 there were 519 lodges represented and an attendance of 2,051 members of lodges.

You will observe that while there were not twice the number of schools held in 1888 that there have been in former years, the lodges represented and members in attendance were more than double those of the past year and nearly equal to twice that of any former year.

Thus it will be seen that there is a remarkable increase in the interest taken in these schools, and an ardent desire manifested by the brethren throughout the State to perfect themselves in the standard work of their own jurisdiction.

Your attention is called to a more interesting and no less important fact, and that is the expense to Grand Lodge of these Schools of Instruction. In 1887 the cost of five schools was $1,105.28, while the cost for nine schools for 1888 was $1,001.10, a less sum than in any former year. Referring now to my previous remarks on reduction of Grand Lodge dues and saving in expenses of this Board, I would under no circumstances have more than five schools in one year; would again divide the Board, and thus save one-half the sum heretofore paid Grand Examiners. The extreme points in this State were covered by schools of last year, and I am therefore confident that expenses of the Board can hereafter be kept within six hundred dollars, and thus save annually a sum of five hundred dollars to Grand Lodge.

The earnest friend and advocate of a dissemination of ritualistic knowledge through means of a Board of Grand Lecturers, I am more the friend of the Craftsmen who have to pay the bills of this Board, particularly of the many who can never participate in this instruction. The distinguished members whom the Craft have delighted to honor, and whose labors in the Masonic field have shed a lustre upon the works of Freemasonry throughout the land, have not been made in Schools of Instruction. They have been lovers of the art, devotees of the science, and believers in the brotherhood of man. There can be no argument founded on reason or justice, why forty thousand Craftsmen should be called upon to pay for that in which they cannot participate, and these Grand Lectures ought to be paid by those who employ them.

During 1888 an impetus was given to ritualistic work by the formation of what was known as the "Standard Team." This consisted in nothing more than an association of zealous and proficient workers led by Bro. JAMES JOHN, of Chicago, who with Bros. F. S. BELDEN, D. F. FLANNERY, H. MCCALL and others, visited lodges whenever invited and gave full exemplifications of the authorized ritual. Their work was performed without expense to lodge or Grand Lodge, and resulted in much indirect, as well as direct, benefit, by stimulating lodge officers to emulate their example.

The question of ritual may be regarded as settled, if not "for all time," certainly for this generation; and while the Masons of Illinois may not have the identical article that King SOLOMON handed over to the keeping of his successors, they have at least a substitute which answers all practical purposes.

* * *

Much of the contention which has arisen, both in Illinois and elsewhere, over the exploitation of the esoteric rituals, has been caused by a false idea of the "sacredness" of the liturgies of the degrees. This sanctity was founded upon the supposed fact that the degrees were very ancient and that the ceremonials connected with same had been handed down "through a chosen few, un-

changed by time and uncontrolled by prejudice" until they had reached the present possessors, and that, of course, they were bound to transmit same to their successors in the same "scrupulous purity" in which they had been received. But this conception is radically false. As has been shown by Bro. W. J. HUGHAN, the English Masonic archæologist, that, while there were Apprentices, Fellow-Crafts and Master Masons hundreds of years ago, yet there were no Masonic degrees in existence until the beginning of the last century, namely, A. D. 1717, or thereabouts. What existed before then were Masonic grades, the Apprentices, Fellows and Masters being all on a level as regards secrets, for in a number of old lodges it was the law that so many Apprentices had to be present at the due admission of Masters and Fellows. Hence, there were three grades of members, not three degrees, with special ceremonies and secrets for each degree. What the secret word was among the lodges before A. D. 1717 we do not know, nor what their secrets or ceremonies exactly were.

The first Masonic Grand Lodge in the world was the Grand Lodge of England, formed in 1717, and no Masonic "Grand Master" existed before then. The pseudo-Masonic historians of the last century, to fill up their books, were not particular as to facts, but dealt largely in fictions, interpolations and alterations. This is now abundantly proved by the labors of the Masonic historians and critics of the last twenty-five years. Previous to 1860 Freemasons, generally speaking, believed the ceremonies and secrets of the then Craft degrees had existed for hundreds or thousands of years, the majority dating from the building of Solomon's temple. It was difficult to prove this on documentary evidence, but the excuse was ever ready that the old documents were lost! It so happens, however, that modern research has discovered many of these old records, and old Masonic charges; and the old lodge minutes, written long before, and up to A. D. 1717, prove that up to that date modern Freemasonry and our system of degrees did not exist. The oldest Masonic minute of the third degree in the world yet discovered is dated 1725. The Kilwinning Lodge, styled by some the "Mother" Lodge of Scotland, seems to have had no Master's degree until 1737, and then it got impregnated with the new Freemasonry from England. There was no Grand Lodge or Grand Master in Scotland until 1736, when the former was formed—after a visit from some London brethren—and the latter was elected then. In Kelso the Lodge first heard of the Master's degree in 1754. The Lodge of Edinburgh, Mary's Chapel, No. 1, has minutes going back to 1598, but these go to prove that there were no Masonic degrees prior to 1717. The three degrees of Craft Masonry are, therefore, now about one hundred and seventy-seven years old—possibly three years or so younger, especially the Third Degree.

From 1720 until the present, Masonic degrees have been evolving from crude to finished forms, and the process is by no means at an end. They have changed in Illinois within the memory of men yet living. It is well enough to have uniformity; indeed this is very desirable; it is highly proper to have a standard, and to maintain it; but there has been much silly twaddle indulged in with respect to "work" and many false ideas propagated in connection therewith by the authorized instructors of the craft.

II. EXOTERIC.

The ancient exoteric ceremonies of the craft have been practiced in this jurisdiction since the time of the formation of the first lodges. There are records of corner-stone layings which antedate Grand Lodge, while the Grand Masters of that body have ever continued to exercise this right as one of their immemorial prerogatives. For many years, however, there was no established formulary, and the published works of other jurisdictions or the "monitors," "charts," "guides," etc., of the professional lecturers, were used indiscriminately. MOORE'S "Trestle Board" was recommended to the lodges in 1855, and until the adoption of the standard liturgies continued to be used; but in later years it became displaced to a large extent by the compilations of MACKEY, MACOY, SICKLES and other ritualistic expounders.

The office for the burial of the dead, as well as the ceremonial for the laying of corner-stones, from their nature, have always been exoteric. The installation of officers, and particularly of Masters, was formerly considered a strictly private and to some extent esoteric ceremony. The early installations of the Grand Master were invariably private and performed only in a lodge of Past Masters. In a comparatively short time this rule became relaxed; all semblance of privacy was abolished, and the Grand officers were inducted into office in some large and commodious apartment to which the general public were invited as spectators. This practice prevailed in Grand Lodge for many years. Following the example set by Grand Lodge, the constituent lodges soon commenced to hold "public installations;" and this practice, condemned by no small number of thoughtful Masons as pernicious, still continues to be observed in many parts of the jurisdiction. The constitution or dedication of lodges, essentially a private and in some respects an esoteric ceremony, is now almost invariably performed with open doors. The only justification for the public performance of the ceremonies of constitution and installation seems to lie in the fact that Grand Lodge has published authorized rituals which may be seen and read by any person, Mason or profane; but with equal propriety the general public might be invited to witness portions of the esotery of the lodge, which is likewise published and may be read by any person so disposed. A distinction should be drawn between the private and the public ceremonials of the craft; and the mere fact that such ceremonials, for the greater convenience of those interested, has been committed to print should not be the determining factor.

* * *

The act of induction into office is termed installation. It is fundamental that before the officers of a lodge can legally discharge the functions of their respective offices they must be formally installed by the Grand Master or by some person by him deputized for that purpose. From motives of convenience a plenary authority is vested in all Past Masters to perform the ceremony.

The ceremony of installation has been employed from a very early period, and is found in the first edition of Anderson's Constitutions as a part of the formulary for "Constituting a New Lodge." It is thought to have been invented by DESAGULIERS, one of the early Wardens of the Mother Grand Lodge of England. The early method, and

one which is still pursued to some extent, was for the Grand Master to install the new Master, who then proceeded to install his Wardens and other officers. The form of service used during the early years of Grand Lodge is not known, but presumably it was an adaptation of the forms then in use in the older jurisdictions. But, whatever it may have been, there came a time when it was no longer acceptable to the representatives, and at the session of 1858 Bro. HOBBS was appointed a committee to prepare a suitable installation ceremony for the officers of Grand Lodge. This duty he performed acceptably to the brethren, for at the session of 1859 he reported back a form of ceremony which was duly approved and adopted. This was the first of the exoteric ceremonials to be compiled under the direction of Grand Lodge.

* * *

At the annual communication of 1867 the Grand Master (Bro. J. R. GORIN) suggested that one of the wants of Grand Lodge was an entire harmony in the work of the lodges, and to this end there was need of a book containing not only a monitorial rendering of the degrees, but also the forms and ceremonials used on special occasions. Wherefore he recommended the appointment of a committee to prepare such a book, contending that Grand Lodge possessed workmen sufficiently skilled to produce its own manual, and that it should no longer be dependent on others to supply its needs. The committee on Address endorsed the recommendation and Grand Lodge concurred in the report. Accordingly a committee was appointed on Arrangement of Esoteric and Exoteric Work. At the annual communication of 1868 the committee reported their inability to complete their labors and requested further time, which was granted. At the session of 1869 further time was allowed, and at the succeeding session of 1870 they reported back a form of Constitution and By-Laws and asked time to make a further report. But this effort seemed to have exhausted their energies, for we find no further reports from this committee; nor was it until 1874, and after an entire change in the *personnel* of the committee, that a code of By-Laws was finally evolved that met the requirements of the representatives. In the meantime the lodges remained in the same position in which Bro. GORIN had found them in 1867. The need of an authoritive "manual" was felt, however, and this want Grand Lodge was at last to supply.

At the annual communication of 1876 the committee reported back a form of ceremonials to be observed in constituting a new lodge, installation of officers, dedication of Masonic halls, and laying the corner-stone of public buildings. While the ceremonies possess a distinctive character they do not materially depart from the ancient forms laid down in the standard Masonic text-books. The main object of the committee was to give in a practical form more full and minute instructions than was furnished in the text-books, for the purpose of aiding those called upon to officiate in the ceremonies indicated. In the arrangement the committee drew from the corresponding ceremonies in use in Massachusetts, Ohio and Missouri, and so the exoteric, like the esoteric, work of the jurisdiction is peculiarly its own and differs from all others. At the same time the work was well done. The ritual will compare favorably with the best, while the instructions given in connec-

tion therewith are superior to anything theretofore published; and, being the result of an extended personal experience of the committee, are eminently practical and helpful in their nature. The credit for the work is largely due to Bro. D. C. CREGIER, whose genius inspired same, and to the discriminating judgment and correct task of Bros. JOHN M. PEARSON and EDWARD COOK.

The report was received and adopted and the form declared to be the authorized ceremonials of Grand Lodge. In 1889 they were subjected to a slight revision and an additional ceremonial for the celebration of cape-stones added.

* * *

The second edition of the Manual contains a ceremony not found in the first edition, nor is same included in the public ceremonials of the "monitors," "charts," etc. It is a form for the Celebration of Cape-Stones. The history of this ceremonial, which appears to be peculiar to the Grand Lodge of Illinois, is not without interest.

In the year 1890 there was completed at the City of Chicago the largest and most magnificent building that has yet been erected and devoted to the muses. It is known as the Auditorium. It was intended by the projectors of the enterprise that its corner stone should be laid by the Masonic fraternity with the ceremonies of the Craft; but the President of the United States being about to visit the city it was deemed advisable to tender this honor to him; which was accordingly done. But prior to the arrival of the President a strike occurred among the workmen, and "non-union" men were employed in the place of those who went out. The local party managers, fearing that any participation by the President in an enterprise upon which "scab" labor was employed would be detrimental to party interests, requested that the President be excused from the duty, and, as a consequence, the stone was laid by the regular workmen and without ceremony of any kind.

But when the building was completed the managers felt that some demonstration by the Freemasons should be made, and accordingly they called on Bro. J. C. SMITH, then the Grand Master of Illinois, to secure his assistance for this purpose. The only thing that suggested itself was the leveling of the Cape-stone. But the Grand Lodge of Illinois had no ritual for such an event among its "ancient ceremonies," nor could any precedent for such a course be found in our annals. Yet this did not deter the Grand Master, who rose to the occasion and decided to furnish both the ritual and the precedent in the creation and performance of a ceremony in keeping with the event. To the writer was assigned the task of preparing a ritual, which was approved by the Grand Master; and the Grand Lodge, at its annual communication of that year, proceeded to the Auditorium and *did* level the cape-stone in the crude manner the writer had prescribed, and afterward adopted such method as a part of the public ceremonies of the jurisdiction.

For the part taken by the Grand Master and the writer there has been much adverse criticism, particularly by the ritualists; and it has been asserted that we have been instrumental in introducing a *new* and inappropriate ceremony, which belongs, if anywhere, to the Chapters of Royal Arch Masons. To fully answer these criticisms, as well as to demonstrate their falsity, would

require greater space than the limits of this work will permit; but a few brief allusions will suffice to show that there has been no innovation; that the authorized ceremony for the Celebration of Cape-stones is but a continuation of the old customs of the Freemasons, practiced from time immemorial, and that it rightfully pertains to craft lodges and not to any other branch, division or rite which is or claims to be Masonic.

The ancient ceremonies of the craft which relate to public buildings are derived wholly from the operative Masons and have no connection, directly or indirectly, with our legendary history or symbolism. In the erection of the monumental piles which adorn the ancient cities of Europe, and which it is undisputed were the work of our Masonic ancestors, there were two important periods; the beginning and the ending; the corner-stone and the cape-stone. Both were attended with more or less ceremony and both were marked as festival periods by the craft.

If we appeal only to the customs of the operative workmen we shall find ample precedent for a ceremony of completion. But this practice was by no means ignored or forgotten, when Masonry ceased to be operative and had become purely speculative. It still continued to be observed by the craft lodges and the infrequency of its use, as compared with the ceremony of "foot," or corner-stones, was due only to the difficulties which intervened by reason of the altitude of buildings and the inaccessible nature of the positions in which the cape-stones were placed. In spite of these difficulties, however, the custom was not suffered to fall into utter disuse, either in England or America; and while there have doubtless been many occasions when no record was made or kept we still have enough preserved to show that it was duly observed.

To recount all of the instances is out of question in this article, but the inquiring student will find an interesting reference in the second edition of Anderson's Constitutions (published in 1738) to one of the buildings erected at the University of Oxford and concerning which it is said that "the craftsmen, having celebrated the cape-stone, it was opened with an elegant oration by Dr. SOUTH." It will thus be seen that this was a recognized craft ceremony more than one hundred years before the Grand Lodge of Illinois had an existence, while the distinguished Masonic antiquary, Bro. G. W. SPETH, of London, writes that the ceremony is still regarded as one of the regular observances of the craft in England and has often been employed in modern times.

In our own country there are a number of well authenticated instances where a ceremony of this kind has been employed. Thus, in the *New York Journal or General Advertiser* of August 8, 1771, there appears the following:

> "We learn from Albany that on the 25th of June last, the body of Freemasons of the lodge formed at Johnstown assembled there and marched in due order to the New Church which Sir William Johnson is erecting at that place, when they levelled the cap-stone *with the usual ceremonies*, and afterwards returned to the Tavern in that town, where they and several other gentlemen partook of a handsome entertainment that was provided for the occasion, and concluded the day with that decency and cheerfulness becoming their order."

Particular attention is directed to the passage in italics, as indicative of a recognized ceremony of some kind at that early day. The cape-stone of the new buildings of William and Mary College was celebrated many years ago by the Grand Lodge of

Virginia, the ritual for same being prepared by the distinguished Mason, Bro. JOHN DOVE. At a later day the cape-stone of the Clay monument at New Orleans was duly celebrated by the Grand Lodge of Louisiana. Thus it will be seen that Illinois has ample precedent for her latest public ceremonial.

THE BALLOT FOR DEGREES.

A survey of the legislation of Grand Lodge, from its organization until the present time, presents a bewildering maze of contradictions, anomalies and inconsistencies. The early leaders, in many instances, however great may have been their zeal, were but little versed in the science of Masonic jurisprudence; and the individual opinion, fancy or caprice of the person or persons who for the time being may have held the ascendency in the councils of the craft was usually made the basis for its laws. As the successive lawgivers appeared upon the scene the actions of their predecessors were annulled or set aside, and so we find an infinite variety of laws on many subjects and not a few of which are in direct contradiction to each other.

Among the many subjects which at different times have engaged the attention of the Solons is that of the ballot for degrees. The trend of sentiment among the jurists and commentators of the country always seems to have been that *one* ballot should suffice for admission to the fraternity and that Apprentices and Fellow-crafts should not be denied advancement without charges and trial. At the organization of Grand Lodge, however, the matter does not seem to have been considered, as no allusion is made to the subject either in the Constitution or By-Laws.

The first official expression in regard to same occurred in 1845, when the Grand Master (LEVI LUSK), in response to the question as to whether a Fellow-craft who had been rejected upon his application for advancement could apply to another lodge or should be required to wait twelve months before making another application in the lodge of his rejection, answered as follows:

> "That a rejection upon a ballot for a degree did not amount to a suspension or expulsion from the Lodge, nor did it divest the applicant of the rights, privileges or benefits of the degree or degrees which he might have taken; that if he was rejected for want of skill, whenever he perfected himself in the degree or degrees he had taken, he had a right to demand and receive a higher degree, unless there were other objections; in that case, the objection should be embodied in the form of charges, to which he should be required to answer."

It will thus be seen that at this time some, at least, of the lodges were requiring a ballot for each degree; but that such practice was not general is shown by the action of Grand Lodge. The committee, to whom the matter was referred, reported back that "the views of the Grand Master were strictly Masonic and just" and sustained the decision. Grand Lodge not only concurred in the report, but to further settle the question, it was

> *Resolved*, That the privileges of our institution are embraced in the three degrees of Entered Apprenticeship, Fellow-craft, and Master Mason, to which a single ballot in favor of a candidate fully entitles him; and the last two of which he may receive, when qualified by suitable proficiency, unless, by apostacy from duty after the degree last taken, he be proved unworthy.

This seems to have been the first legislation upon the subject. That the resolution of Grand Lodge reflected the prevailing opinion of the country is evident on refer-

ence to the laws and usages of the other Grand Lodges of that time.

At the annual communication in 1846 the matter again came before Grand Lodge, in a protest sent up by Bodley Lodge, No. 1, which asked that the rule be rescinded and a ballot be had on every degree. The protest was referred to a committee, which, among other things, reported:

> In relation to the resolution, inserted on page 173 of the printed proceedings of the last Grand Lodge, your committee would also observe, that they are of the opinion that a general compliance therewith is calculated to be more injurious than beneficial to the fraternity. It appears to us that danger is far more likely to arise from the inconsiderate admission of improper persons into the Masonic family than from the exclusion of such as may be truly worthy. It seldom if ever happens that every member of a lodge is present when a candidate is balloted for; and it is very possible that the only one in possession of reasons sufficient for the rejection of the applicant, may be absent when his petition is acted upon. It is, consequently, very proper, whenever such is the case, that the brother who would have opposed his reception in the first instance, had he been present, should be allowed another opportunity for the purpose, and to have his objections removed, if not well founded, or the farther advancement of the candidate arrested, should it appear, upon mature deliberation, that he is unworthy of the privilege he seeks to obtain. Besides, it may be received as a sound maxim, that no one, who has been once admitted within the portals of the lodge and initiated as an Entered Apprentice, will, on slight grounds, be refused *farther light*; or, that one who has been admitted to the First and Second Degrees will be rejected on his application for the Third except from an imperative sense of duty to the Masonic Institution. Your committee, therefore, can see no necessity for the resolution in question, and respectfully recommend its repeal.

But Grand Lodge was not ready for summary action, and therefore adopted a temporizing policy. The matters submitted to the committee involved several other resolutions passed at the session of 1845, and which were considered as of too grave a character to be rescinded without further and more mature deliberation; hence it was

> *Resolved*, That the operation * * * of the resolution on page 173, of the published proceedings of the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, held at Jacksonville, in the year 1845, be and hereby is suspended until the opinion of the subordinate lodges be obtained; and that said opinion be requested to be sent in at the next regular communication of the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

Whether the "opinion of the subordinate lodges" was obtained on this question the records do not show; but at the annual communication of 1847 the Committee on Unfinished Business made a report concerning the matter stating that "in their opinion the resolution of Bodley Lodge is called for by this innovation on the usages of Masonry;" and thereupon it was

> *Resolved*, That the resolution in Grand Lodge proceedings of 1845 (p. 173 of printed minutes) be rescinded and that subordinate lodges be required to ballot for candidates in every degree.

But the question was far from settled, notwithstanding the apparent peremptory declaration of the resolution. From that time until 1850 the subject was not considered in Grand Lodge, but in this latter year it was again presented by the Grand Master (Wm. C. Hobbs) in his address at the annual communication. It would seem that many contradictory opinions were entertained, by the members of the constituent lodges, respecting the meaning and import of the resolution of 1847, and such opinions had led to frequent requests to the Grand Master for its interpretation. Therefore he laid the resolution before the session with the suggestion that it be either rescinded or explained by another resolution, "so that the true meaning and intention of it may be definitely understood." The ambiguity of the resolution seemed to exist with respect to the character of the ballot to be taken, or, as the Grand Master stated it, "the question

has invariably been, whether the ballot for the Second and Third degrees was intended to decide upon the Masonic proficiency, or upon the *moral* eligibility of the candidate." In the latter event the Grand Master considered "this construction of usage dangerously erroneous and eminently un-Masonic," being clearly of the opinion that one ballot entitled the candidate to the three degrees. Thus it will be seen how the "great lights" of Grand Lodge have ever disagreed on vital points. The arguments of Bro. HOBBS in support of his position are logical and sound; and, as they so nearly coincide with those always held by the writer, a portion of same are reproduced *in extenso*. Bro. HOBBS said:

When a man petitions a lodge in the first instance, he states, "that having long entertained a favorable opinion of your ancient institution, he is desirous, if found worthy, of being admitted a *member thereof*." He does not specifically petition to become an Entered Apprentice alone, but to become a *member* of the fraternity. He knows little or nothing about the different degrees; his object is to become entitled to the *rights, lights and privileges* of the order. His petition is referred to a committee, whose duty it is to carefully inquire into the moral, physical and intellectual capabilities of the applicant—to decide upon his eligibility to receive, not only the Entered Apprentice's degree, but all the degrees within the jurisdiction of the lodge he petitions.

Should the report of the committee be favorable and the ballot clear in the first instance, the privileges of the three degrees are guaranteed to him, should his *future* conduct and improvement warrant his advancement.

When an applicant is received it is tacitly understood by every member, that full and rigid examination has, or should have, been made, respecting his moral character and his other necessary qualifications to become a Mason, otherwise the appointment of a committee of investigation is silly and unnecessary. According to the laws and usages of Masonry throughout its extent, an interdict is placed upon the reception of a candidate by ballot in a less time than one lunar month after his petition is referred; this is to give time for full investigation. No such interdict prevails respecting the time for conferring the Second and Third degrees, nor is it necessary. You will remember that the only question touching eligibility, which is legally propounded upon the admission of a candidate into either of the degrees after the first, is, "Has he made suitable proficiency to warrant his request for advancement?" For it will also be remembered that after having received the First degree he is no longer a petitioner for Masonry, but only for Masonic advancement—he is already introduced within the veil of Masonic mystery—he *no* longer belongs to the ranks of the uninitiated. After receiving the first degree, he is no longer responsible to Masonic discipline for any offense, committed previous to his initiation, unless it be for an offense committed in the preliminary parts of the ceremony. At the time he *stands as a just and upright Mason*, he receives absolution for all antecedent offenses—full, clear and irrevocable absolution so far as Masonry has right, power or control over him. Such being the case he *then begins* to learn and receive those first instructions whereon to build his *future* moral and Masonic edifice.

Should an Entered Apprentice or Fellow-craft be guilty of un-Masonic conduct, after his *initiation*, no one will deny the right of dealing with him agreeably to the laws and usages of the order. He is liable to reproof, suspension, or even expulsion, as the wisdom and justice of his *peers* may determine. But if no charge for offense committed since he entered upon the ground floor can be sustained against him, the only question which can properly arise upon his application for advancement, is upon his suitable proficiency or Masonic knowledge in the previous degrees. As this application is not made by a new, written petition, which, by any law, must be referred to a committee of investigation, the lodge may decide upon his proficiency as it may determine or as the by-laws of the individual lodge may set forth.

But Grand Lodge was not in accord with the views of the Grand Master, or at least not with that part of them which looked toward a rescission of the resolution of 1847, and, acting upon his suggestion, that same should be explained in case of its retention, adopted the following:

Resolved, That the standing resolution which requires a unanimous ballot for each of the three degrees should be understood literally, and that it should be the same in each and unanimous in all, upon the moral, intellectual and Masonic qualifications of the applicant.

The resolution was practically re-affirmed in 1854 and continued to be the law of the jurisdiction until 1858.

But Bro. HOBBS was not satisfied with the decision of Grand Lodge upon this point, and at the session of 1856 he again brought the matter before the body for consideration by the presentation of the following:

Resolved, That one ballot, if clear, on the petition of a candidate for admission into the Masonic Order, entitles him to the three degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow-craft and Master Mason—that after his initiation the only question to arise upon his application for advancement will be upon his Masonic proficiency—recognizing, as this Grand Lodge does, that an Entered Apprentice or Fellow-craft can be disciplined for offenses against Masonry, as well as a Master Mason—Masonic proficiency to be determined in the manner specified by the By-Laws of the Lodge.

The resolution was referred to the committee on jurisprudence with instructions to report at the following communication. At the session of 1847 the committee reported adversely to Bro. HOBBS and recommended the rejection of the resolution. The report was adopted.

It would seem, however, that the one-ballot advocates were not to be deterred by a few failures, and their efforts were now directed in a new channel. A revision of the By-Laws was then in progress, under the personal direction of Bro. WM. B. HERRICK. How it was accomplished the writer is unable to state; but at the succeeding annual communication, in 1858, a new code was adopted, and Section 5 thereof provided that

One ballot on a petition to be made a Mason, if clear, entitles the applicant to the three degrees of symbolic Masonry.

In 1859 the triune-ballot leaders rallied their forces for an attempt to repeal this law. The Grand Master (Bro. BUCK) gave impetus to the movement by stating that while he had favored the change made the previous year, yet it did not answer the purpose intended. Bro. WM. LAVELY proposed as a substitute the following:

The ballot shall be spread for each degree, and shall be unanimous.

Bro. HODGE also submitted an amendment as follows:

That Section 51 of the By-Laws of this Grand Lodge be, and the same is, hereby repealed; and that resolution 33 of Grand Lodge of 1854 be inserted in lieu thereof.

Both amendments went over for one year.

In 1860 there were a large number of amendments pending, and for convenience of action they were numbered and printed. The amendments of Sec. 51 were placed together, that of Bro. LAVELY having precedence. When the question was put on this proposed amendment it was adopted by a large majority; and as this was a substitute for the old section it was supposed, of course, that Bro. HODGE'S amendment would fail. But Grand Lodge was in one of its not infrequent complacent moods at this session, and inclined to grant almost anything that might be asked. Accordingly, when the vote on the second amendment was taken it passed with quite as much unanimity as the other, and as they were both proposed as substitutes, and both covered the ground, they were both incorporated into one section as follows:

SECTION 49. The ballot shall be spread for each degree and shall be unanimous. A unanimous ballot for each of the three degrees should be understood literally, and should be the same in each, and unanimous in all, upon the moral, intellectual and Masonic qualifications of the applicant.

This law remained in force until 1874, when a new code of By-Laws was adopted, Sec. 3, Art. XIV., of which provided:

> The ballot shall be had upon all petitions for initiation, whether the report thereon is favorable or unfavorable (unless it shall appear as provided in Section 8, of the last preceding article, that the Lodge has no jurisdiction), and shall be upon the moral, mental and physical qualifications of the applicant. The ballot upon petition for membership, or for advancement, is taken upon the moral, mental, and may include the Masonic, qualifications of the candidate; or the test of his Masonic proficiency may be decided by the Master; *Provided*, That the vote to elect to any degree or to membership, shall be unanimous in each and all.

This left the matter to some extent enigmatical, but at the session of 1875 this section was amended as follows:

> Strike out from Section Three (3) of the same article, all after the word "applicant" and insert the words, "The vote to elect to the degrees, or to membership, must be unanimous; but the test of the Masonic proficiency of a candidate for advancement may be decided by the Master, or by a majority vote of the members present."

Thus the old rule was restored, and one ballot again sufficed for all the degrees. And that such is the "old rule" cannot be gainsaid by any one who will give to the subject a little thoughtful consideration and study. It is, and always has been, the rule of the Mother Grand Lodge of England, and in the oldest Grand Lodges of the United States, notably those of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, there never has been a deviation from the same. By the General Regulations of 1721 the power to advance candidates does not seem to have been vested in the lodges, and Apprentices were "admitted Masters and Fellow Craft" only in Grand Lodge, "unless by dispensation." The degrees seem to have been honorary distinctions conferred by the superior body, and the ballot, if any was required, was taken only upon the admission of the candidate as an Entered Apprentice. When in later days the system was changed so as to permit the "particular" lodges, as they were called, to confer all three degrees, the rule remained the same and the only ballot required was for initiation. An Apprentice has a *right* to advancement upon displaying suitable proficiency.

The rule of one ballot for the three degrees has remained unchanged since 1875, and it is not likely that a return will be made to the former method, during this generation at least.

RELIGIOUS DOCTRINE AND DOGMA.

It has long been the proud boast of Freemasonry that it imposes no sectarian tests or dogmatic creeds upon those who apply for admission to its fold, and that within its portals all men, however diverse may be their religious convictions or beliefs, may meet and fraternize upon a common ground. It is to the rigid observance of this tenet that the institution owes much of its present strength, and it is only by its constant practice that the claims of universality can be maintained. Under the benign influence of religious toleration it has become possible to unite "men of every country, sect, and opinion" and to "conciliate true friendship among those who might otherwise have remained at a perpetual distance." No better illustration of this principle can be furnished than that afforded by the Chicago Lodges during the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893, when Masons from all parts of the world, and representing almost every shade of religious belief, met around the common altar and without in any manner abating one iota of their respective creeds yet found a

common bond of unity in "that religion in which all men agree." It has been laid down by the fathers aforetime that Masonry recognizes the great fundamental principles of all true religion,—faith in God and obedience to the moral law,—but leaves each one to entertain his own peculiar views "by whatever denominations or persuasions they may be distinguished." So they are "good men and true, or men of honor and honesty," as says the first of the ancient charges, it matters little whether they have been baptized, or circumcised, or neither; whether they worship God after the manner of the Christian, the Jew, the Mohammedan or the Buddhist. So long as they venerate the Deity and obey the moral law no inquiry can be made with respect to their particular creed or sect.

The first Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Illinois was a Jew. Throughout his long and useful life he remained steadfast to his religious convictions and died in the faith of his fathers. Yet the records of Grand Lodge, no less than the concurrent testimony of those who knew him in life, show that he was "a good man and true" and a man "of honor and honesty." No name stands higher on the scroll than that of ABRAHAM JONAS. At least two of his successors were ministers of the Christian Church. Of others it is known that they made no professions of faith, but nevertheless they also were "good men and true" and justly merited the sacred name of "brother."

But not infrequently the zeal of some good brother overcomes or clouds his judgment. The impatient Jew chafes under the invocation of the God of the Christian. The fervent Christian sees no sanctity in a prayer that is not offered through a mediator. The cardinal principle of toleration is forgotten; the ancient charges are disregarded; a house becomes divided against itself—and falls. Such was the fate of the first lodge chartered in Chicago. Well may we say with the Psalmist, "Behold, how pleasant and how good it is for brethren to dwell together in unity!"

Fortunately the jurisdiction of Illinois has been but little vexed with questions of a religious character, and upon the few occasions when such questions have been presented the cool heads and wise judgment of the leaders have been sufficient to close all extended discussion thereon.

The question first came before Grand Lodge at the session of 1845, when, upon the motion of Bro. W. F. WALKER, it was

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge is clearly of the opinion that a distinct avowal of a belief in the divine authenticity of the Holy Scriptures should be required of every one who is admitted to the privileges of Masonry; and that a denial of the same is an offense against the Institution, calling for exemplary discipline.

Bro. WALKER was an Episcopal clergyman, at that time living in Chicago. He was a man of strong individuality, and easily succeeded in impressing his views upon Grand Lodge. There was no particular occasion for the declaration at this time, but Bro. WALKER thought that Grand Lodge should, "by formal action, place herself unequivocally upon this high but truly Masonic ground."

At this session (1845) Bro. WALKER was elevated to the East, and in pursuance of his prerogative he revised the "usual constitutional questions," and notified the lodges that thereafter there should be propounded to, and affirmatively answered by, the candidate, previous to his initiation, the following interrogatory:

II. Do you, upon your honor, before these gentlemen, distinctly avow your belief in the divine authenticity of the Holy Scriptures?

This interrogatory, he contended, was rendered necessary by the resolution above quoted.

But the lodges did not take kindly to the new regulation, and Bodley Lodge, at the communication of 1846, presented a protest. The protest was referred to a committee, which in due time reported as follows:

The select committee to which have been referred certain resolutions from Bodley Lodge, No. 1, having had the same under consideration, respectfully beg leave to report: That the said resolutions embrace matters of the highest importance to the Masonic Fraternity, and in relation to which widely different opinions are doubtless honestly entertained by worthy members of the Craft. This is believed to be more particularly the case with the first resolution, inserted on page 222 of the published proceedings of the last annual communication of this Grand Lodge, the repeal of which is earnestly urged by Bodley Lodge, No. 1. With unaffected diffidence in their ability to arrive at a just and truly Masonic conclusion upon the momentous question submitted to them, and with due deference to the high authority from which the resolution objected to emanates, your committee humbly state that, in their judgment, the said resolution was adopted hastily, and without sufficient caution, and that the good of the Masonic Institution requires that its operation should be suspended until an expression of the opinion of the subordinate lodges can be had thereon. We heartily believe the Bible to be the first *Great Light* of Masonry; and that it is, and should be, the constant guide of the Christian Mason; yet, being aware that at the period of the institution of the Order by King Solomon, only a small portion of the Holy Scriptures was in existence, and that Masonry is designed to be universal in the extension of its benefits, and to embrace within its ample bosom all, whether Jews or Gentiles, Christians or Pagans, who avow "a steadfast belief in the existence and perfections of Deity," we are unwilling to close the door against those whom our first and Most Illustrious Grand Master would have admitted, by imposing a test which would exclude from the lodge every person not a professor of Christianity. According to our understanding of ancient landmarks, the imposition of such a test might be a dangerous innovation upon the well-established principles of Masonry—one that may sever the *mystic tie* which binds together all the Craftsmen, wheresoever scattered over the surface of the globe, and confine to a comparatively small portion of the human family benefits obviously designed for the whole race. It is not unreasonable to suppose that if "a distinct avowal of a belief in the Divine authenticity of the Holy Scriptures"—including, of course, the New as well as the Old Testament—be deemed indispensable to admission to the privileges of Masonry, and, as a necessary consequence, operate to the exclusion of the descendants of the original founders and patrons of the Order, it may hereafter be found practicable to introduce other tests, requiring "a belief" in one of the numerous creeds into which the Christian world is now divided, and rejecting all others.

Whereupon the committee recommended that the operation of the resolution be suspended "until the opinion of the subordinate lodges be obtained." At the succeeding communication (1847), on motion of Bro. J. L. ANDERSON, it was decided that the resolution (with others offered by Bro. WALKER) was "not adopted, if adopted at all, in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution and By-Laws of this Grand Lodge;" and therefore it was

Resolved, That those resolutions are not regarded by this body as the resolutions of the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

This practically closed the question for many years, for it was not until 1887 that the subject again assumed any importance.

At the session of 1854 the question was presented by Bro. ELIJAH HAINES, who offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence:

WHEREAS, It has been represented to this Grand Lodge that a brother of Union Lodge, No. 78, has declared that he will oppose the admission of any person making application for the mysteries of Masonry who does not first distinctly avow to the lodge his belief in the Divine authenticity of the Holy Scriptures; therefore

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Grand Lodge, such requirement on the part of any Mason is un-Ma-

sonic and contrary to the fundamental law of Masonry; and that no person, in making application to a lodge for the mysteries of Masonry, should be interrogated as to his religious belief, further than his belief in a Supreme Being.

But the committee evaded the question by reporting back all matters referred to them and recommending that same be referred to the committee to be appointed for the year, with instructions to report at the next communication—which was agreed to. The new committee were apparently equally averse to considering the resolution, for it made no report on same at the session of 1855, notwithstanding Bro. HAINES was present and participated in the deliberations, being then Junior Grand Warden. Nor does it seem that the matter was thereafter alluded to by any person, from which it may be inferred that the subject was regarded as "delicate ground" and a theme to be avoided.

At the annual communication of 1887 occurred the episode known as the Vienna Lodge Case. The Grand Master (Bro. DARRAH) in his annual address reported as follows:

June 5th I received a communication from a member of this lodge inquiring whether "Charges could be sustained against a Mason who disbelieves the Bible, and who does not believe in the God of the same?" I assured the brother that charges should be sustained against such brother and he promptly expelled.

I subsequently learned that a number of the members of Vienna Lodge belonged to a society which disbelieved the Bible and denied the existence of the God of the same. The president of the society, Bro. JOHN S. CRUM, some time previous published an address, which had been delivered on the subject of the Bible and the God of the Bible, but which bore for a title the startling words, "Believe or Be Damned." In this he takes great delight in making light of the Book of Books, as well as of the God of our fathers.

I need only quote one sentence from his address: "I therefore pronounce the first sentence in this old Jewish book a falsehood." The sentence to which reference is had, as will be remembered, is a part of our ritual, from the "Great Light in Masonry," and has reference to our Supreme Grand Master. This is a sample of the address. The doctrine of this atheistic society has crept into the lodge, and unless speedily checked must affect the welfare and reputation of the Fraternity very seriously in the community where it is located.

Bro. CRUM was placed on trial, at which R. W. Bro. JAMES A. ROSE presided, and although found guilty on one specification the lodge refused to fix a penalty. This being reported to me, I immediately suspended the functions of the lodge.

Pending the trial, Bro. CRUM preferred charges against W. Bro. H. L. ARNOLD, Master of the lodge, for permitting a sectarian question to be presented to the lodge for consideration. These were at once dismissed, with the assurance to Bro. CRUM that, in my opinion, any Mason holding such views as his ought never to see the inside of a Masonic lodge. In reply to this he requested me to submit the case, fairly, to the Grand Lodge. This I have done, and urgently request that it receive that attention its merits demand.

The matter was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, consisting of Bros. JOS. ROBBINS, D. C. CREGIER, JAMES A. HAWLEY, JOHN R. THOMAS and C. H. PATTON, which committee, after mature consideration, reported back as follows:

The subject brought up by the trial of a member of Vienna Lodge, No. 150, on charges growing out of his alleged theological opinions, and the bringing of counter charges by the accused against the Master of the lodge for permitting sectarian matter to be presented to the lodge for consideration, imposes upon your committee a delicate duty, not only because the subject is one which always lies very near the prejudices and passions of men, but because of the difficulty of discussing it without overstepping here in the law-making body itself the bounds which the law, made here in consonance with the fundamental law of Masonry, sets up for the constituent lodges and forbids them to pass. For these reasons it seems to your committee that the law in a general way may be profitably considered before passing to the case which has arisen under it, or in spite of it; and because the time allotted to the committee is too brief for the preparation of a fresh presentation of the subject, it quotes here from the proceedings of the Grand Lodge in a former year a presentation which then received the approval of the Grand Lodge and which now reflects the opinions

of your committee relative to the law and the line of Masonic duty touching the very basis of Masonic union.

"In entering upon this inquiry our manifest duty is to consult first the Ancient Law—the landmark—by whose prescriptions every Masonic body and every individual Mason is alike bound to square their Masonic action. The first of the Old Charges, 'Concerning God and Religion,' says: 'But though, in ancient times Masons were charged in every country to be of the religion of that country or nation, whatever it was, yet 'tis now thought more expedient only to oblige them to that religion in which all men agree, leaving their particular opinions to themselves; that is, to be good men and true, or men of honour and honesty, by whatever denomination or persuasion they may be distinguished; whereby Masonry becomes the centre of union, and the means of conciliating true friendship among those who must have remained at a perpetual distance.'"

Under this same charge Atheists are excluded from Masonry, the warrant for such exclusion being found in the following:

"A Mason is obliged by his tenure to obey the moral law; and if he rightly understands the art he will never be a stupid Atheist nor an irreligious libertine."

Atheists being excluded, what is, then, "that religion in which all men agree?" Manifestly it is the belief in a Supreme Being, the initial point and one great *inclusive* idea of all religions—the only one common to all.

From this one common point of theological agreement diverge the paths which lead to the countless divisions and subdivisions, ethnic and denominational, of the religious world. As the only possible centre of union, the only possible means of conciliating true friendship among those who must otherwise have remained at a perpetual distance, the landmark utterly refrains from indicating which, if any, of these diverging paths leads backward to the Supreme.

Holding in common to the great fact of the existence of God, all Masons must stand upon the level of a perfect equality whenever and wherever assembled as such. As a man, Masonry leaves each one free to his own theological interpretation; but this freedom confers no license to enforce or engraft his interpretation upon the Institution.

The moment a brother assumes that the Supreme can be approached only through some one name—be that name Brahma, Jesus, Buddha or Allah—that moment he enters upon theological definition and interpretation, the very root of sectarianism, which, with its twin evil, political partisanship, Masonry seeks above all others to exclude.

Our Grand Lodge, mindful of its obligations to the landmark, has by statute prohibited the introduction of either upon any Masonic occasion; and no one who will pause to reflect upon the essential nature of a brotherhood claiming to be universal can doubt the wisdom of its actions.

In the case before us a strongly sectarian address, published in pamphlet form by the accused, was made the basis of a charge against him of committing a Masonic offence, and also constituted the sole evidence put in upon his trial to substantiate the charge. One of the specifications involved the charge of Atheism, a disbelief in God, and the others, three or four in number, were various ways of stating in substance that he was guilty of denying the divine authenticity of the Bible, of ridiculing that book, of declaring that some portions of it were false, or of speaking contemptuously of it. Upon the trial the accused was found not guilty of the specification of Atheism, and not guilty of all the rest of the specifications save one, and that one was one form of specifying that he had cast ridicule and contempt upon the Bible. Failing to agree upon any punishment for the specification upon which he was convicted, the presiding District Deputy immediately closed the lodge, and the Grand Master immediately suspended the charter. Meanwhile the accused preferred charges against the Master for permitting a sectarian question to be presented to the lodge for consideration, which charges were curtly dismissed by the Grand Master. The section under which the charge was brought against the Master is to be found in Article II, Part Third, defining Masonic offences. It is the third section and reads as follows:

"The Master of any lodge shall not permit any charges or specifications, or any other subject matter either written or oral, involving questions of a political or sectarian character, to be read in, or in any manner presented to the lodge."

Language could not make plainer the prohibition aimed at precisely the character of matter introduced in this case, and which was first disobeyed by the Master and afterwards ignored by the Grand Master. To your committee it seems impossible to deny that in permitting the introduction of the sectarian pamphlet, and also of some if not all the specifications, the Master very squarely disobeyed the unmistakable letter of the law. But your committee finds on referring to the Grand Master's report that in permitting this matter to be introduced he was acting under such advice from the Grand Master as he might well be excused for considering an order, or at least a direction; and from the statements of the Master in

its presence it was impressed with the belief that he would not intentionally defy the laws of the Grand Lodge, and that he might safely be again intrusted with the custody of the charter of Vienna Lodge.

The acquittal of the accused of the charge of Atheism shows that there was nothing that could afford the least shadow of excuse for defying the plain letter of the law, and therefore no possible excuse for now insisting that the lodge should inflict punishment pursuant to a verdict found in a trial void on its face because held in violation of law. On the other hand there is nothing to be gained in inflicting punishment upon those who have broken the law, at all comparable to the mischief of continued agitation of a question so dangerous to the peace of the Fraternity, one which, as the Grand Lodge long ago foresaw, can bear only the bitter fruits of strife, alienation and discord.

Your committee therefore recommends that the whole proceeding be regarded in fact, as well as in law, void *ab initio*, leaving all parties enjoying the same status as before the mischievous proceeding was begun.

Grand Lodge concurred in the recommendation; and for the second, and, it is hoped, the last time, the question was closed upon this highly dangerous subject.

The action of Grand Lodge did not escape criticism either at home or abroad. It is certain, however, that the disposal of the case in the manner indicated was an act of wisdom on the part of the representatives, while the reasoning of the committee, cool, temperate and yet convincing, is a correct exposition of long settled Masonic law.

* * *

As to how far a Mason may go in his denunciation or ridicule of the faith or religious teachings of others without entrenching upon Masonic rules, it is difficult to say. No true man, and certainly no true Mason, will ever ridicule or asperse another's belief, be it what it may. Neither, on the other hand, will he ever say to his neighbor, "I have the one true faith," or "I am holier than thou." No true Mason will ever cast contumely or throw ridicule upon that venerable book known as the Holy Bible, however much he may disbelieve its statements. Nor will he ever speak slightingly or contemptuously of the sacred books of other religions—the Koran of the Mohammedan, the Vedas of the Hindu, or any other writing that men accept as expositions of divine wisdom, however much he may disbelieve them. Freemasonry in its broad catholicity now encompasses all religions, and in the oriental lodges it is no uncommon thing to find many diverse religionists who yet profess the unity of Masonry. The religious opinions of all of these brethren must be respected, and a failure to render such respect is a violation of obligation.

At the same time we must recognize the right of all men to "liberty of conscience," and as a part of such liberty the privilege of discussing creeds, religions and forms of worship. All that can be said is that such discussions should be conducted dispassionately, respectfully and honestly. CRUM may have failed in this respect, but so have countless others who have died in the very odor of sanctity. Whatever our own views may be with respect to the "gentle Master of Nazareth," we have no right to taunt our Mohammedan brother by allusions to the "false prophet." Yet were our lodges to commence to discipline its members for every utterance of this kind, where would be the end? The members of schools of religious thought would at once separate from the main body; schism would certainly follow, and in a little time Freemasonry, like the Christian Church, would be split into innumerable contending sects, and then,

from its own weakness, fall to pieces and dissolve. God save the Fraternity!

* * *

But while toleration is a cardinal principle of the fraternity, yet this does not mean that a Mason may not have decided opinions upon all subjects, scientific, political, religious; nor that he may not freely, openly and forcibly express same; it does mean, however, that he shall accord to others the same rights he claims for himself, and he is not to esteem less his brother who is equally honest and decided in opinions which are directly opposed to his own. This probably is the essence of the Masonic doctrine of toleration.

* * *

The general subject of this section brings up a number of interesting historical and ethical questions. It is indeed true that Freemasonry is broadly tolerant in the matter of religious belief, and that this very principle of toleration is cited as a landmark —an unchanging and unchangeable fundamental law. If by "landmark" is meant an immemorial law, then the jurists are mistaken. If by that term they mean a rule of universal application, then they are again mistaken, for the principle of toleration is not two hundred years old and is not of universal observance.

It is undeniable that early English Freemasonry—the Freemasonry from which we trace our descent—was Christian, and so also was its correlated branches upon the continent. All of the old Gothic constitutions recognize Christianity. From a compilation made a few years ago by Bro. Wm. J. Hughan the following selections are made as illustrations of the point presented. Thus in the earliest known manuscript (Regius Poem) we find the following written late in the 14th century (1388):

Plures Constituciones.

"That whose wol conne thys Craft and come to a state
He most love wel God, and holy churche algate."

* * * * * *

"*ars quatour coronatorum.*

"Suche mawmetys he hade yn hys dawe,
To tume the pepul from Crystus lawe,
But they were stedefast in Cryste's lay
And to here craft, withouten may

* * * * * *

So he dede that tyme other also,
Of dyvers craftes mony mo.
Through hye grace of Crist yn heven
He commensed yn the Syens seven.

* * * * * *

"And when thou herest the belle rynge
To that holy sakerynge
Knele ze most, both zynge and olde
And bothe yor hondes fayr upholde
And say thenne yn this manere
Fayr and softe, without bere—
'Jhesu Lord, welcome thou be,
Yn forme of bred, as y the se'.
Now, Jhesu, for thyn holy name
Schulde me from synne and schame.'"

Certainly nothing could have been more distinctively Christian than the prayer which concludes the foregoing excerpta, and the same MS. abounds in sentences of a like character. The next oldest (Add MS. No. 23, '98, British Museum), late in the fifteenth century, has the following:

"but be-
hoveth hem fyrst prncypally
to God and holy church &
all halowis and his mastr.
and his felowes as his aine
brotheryn."

The Harleian, Sloane, and Lansdowne MSS. in the British Museum, containing the

old charges of the 17th century, commence with an invocation to the "Holy and undivided Trinity" much as follows:

"The myght of the Father of Heaven
With ye wisdome of the glorious Son
Through the goodness of the Holy Ghost
Yt be three in one God, &c.
Be with us att our beginning
And give us grace so to govern us in our living
Yt we may come to His bliss
That ne'er shall have ending."

It would seem that in Scotland the same conditions prevailed, and in many of the old lodges of that country, particularly in the Kilwinning branch of the fraternity, the Christian character is said to be still retained. That Scottish Masonry was Christian in the last century and for many years prior thereto is proved by the records still extant. Thus D. MURRY LYON (of Edinburgh) says that the Eglinton MS. "held the Wardens of lodges answerable to the *Presbytery* for all offensis committed by the 'maissons subject to the ludgis' over which they were placed; and to the Deacon and Warden of Kilwinning was it 'given' . . to put forth of their societie and cumpany . . all persoins disobedient ather ta the *Kirk*, Craft, Counsall,' &c." This MS. is dated 1599. He further says that in the archives of the Mother Lodge Kilwinning there is a MS. of about 1670 which "clearly shows the Roman Catholic faith to have been that of the Craftsmen to whom the Mason oath was administered prior to the Reformation."

HUGHAN says that even after 1716 and for the greater part of the century, Freemasonry was Christian in its character and ceremonies. It is well known that until 1754 the only prayers used in the lodge were those of the church, and that at this time was introduced the first Masonic prayer.

The Constitutions of 1723 are accepted by the Grand Lodge of Illinois as the fundamental bases of Masonic law. These purport to have been extracted from the "ancient records of Lodges beyond sea, and of those of England, Scotland and Ireland." It is, however, a well established fact that the charges were in reality compiled by Dr. ANDERSON from various English documents, but, as HUGHAN says, "in such a free manner that in many respects in their new garb they are quite the opposite of the originals."

But while the Constitutions of 1723 only required an adherence to that form of religion "in which all men agree," it would seem that all of the craft were not disposed to be as liberal as Dr. ANDERSON, and as a consequence Christianity continued to find expression in various ways, and particularly was this noticeable in the prayers. While the Master was left to his own discretion in this matter, and might introduce extemporaneous prayers, yet the book of common prayer was practically the text-book of the lodge. Thus matters continued until 1754, when Dr. MANNINGHAM drew up the following prayer to be used at the initiation of candidates, and laid it before the Grand Lodge at London for its sanction. That body immediately adopted it; and the Doctor personally introduced it into the metropolitan lodges; "by whom," says Bro. OLIVER, "it was gratefully received." This prayer, says the same learned brother, was used in the lodges until the time of PRESTON, "who altered without improving it." It was published in the "Freemason's Pocket Companion," in 1754, and is as follows:

"Most Holy and Gracious Lord God, thou Architect of heaven and earth, who art the giver of all good

gifts and graces! and hath promised that when two or three are gathered together in thy name, thou wilt be in the midst of them; in thy name we assemble and meet together, most humbly beseeching thee to bless us in all our undertakings, to give us thy Holy Spirit, to enlighten our minds with wisdom and understanding; that we may know and serve thee aright, that all our doings may tend to thy glory and the salvation of our souls. And we beseech thee, O Lord God, to bless this our present undertaking, and to grant that this our brother may dedicate his life to thy service, and be a true and faithful brother amongst us. Endue him with divine wisdom, that he may, with the secrets of Masonry, be able to unfold the mysteries of godliness and Christianity. This we humbly beg, in the name and for the sake of Jesus Christ, our Lord and Saviour. Amen."

It will be observed that the tone of the foregoing prayer is distinctly Christian, and it would seem that it continued to be employed until 1772, at which time PRESTON introduced the present form. Presumably if this prayer were to be used in the lodges of Illinois to-day it would be regarded as a rank violation of the ancient law and landmarks, and its employment would subject the offending Master to discipline; but it comes from the same source as all of the rest of the Masonry of the jurisdiction.

The writer has not appended these excepta with a view to creating any controversy in regard to the rulings and action of Grand Lodge in the matter of Vienna Lodge. With the decision in that case he is in harmony and the final action he believes correct; but when we are appealing to the past or relying on the old precedents, it may not be unprofitable to sometimes go back and see what the old precedents really are.

MILITARY LODGES.

Movable or traveling lodges, attached to regiments or troops of the army, have long been established features of English Freemasonry. Originally such lodges seem to have been very loosely conducted, but for many years they have been subject to strict laws and regulations. No warrant is now granted without the consent of the commanding officer of the regiment, battalion, or company, to which the lodge is to be attached; nor is such lodge permitted, under any pretence, to initiate any sojourner, or any inhabitant of any place at which its members may be stationed, nor any person who does not at the time belong to the military profession, nor any military person below the rank of a corporal.

During the Revolutionary struggle lodges of this character are known to have existed in both the British and Continental lines, and in the late Civil war military lodges were frequently met with on either side. Among the Northern jurisdictions which issued dispensations for the establishment of movable military lodges was Illinois.

The subject of military lodges was first brought to the attention of Grand Lodge during the Mexican war. At the annual communication of 1847 the Grand Master, Bro. NELSON D. MORSE, reported to the session that

> On the 15th of August last, I received a petition from GEO. C. LANPHERE and six other brethren, belonging to a company of mounted volunteers for the war in Mexico, praying for a dispensation empowering them to work as a lodge. The annual communication being so near at hand, I did not think proper to grant them a dispensation. The petition I herewith submit marked C.

The petition was as follows:

> *To the Most Worshipful Grand Master of the State of Illinois:*
>
> Your petitioners, GEORGE C. LANPHERE, GEO. W. PALMER, JOHN H. MITCHELL, DANIEL T. DENMAN, WYATT B. STAPP, EZEKIEL KENT and JAMES TOWNSLEY, would respectfully represent that they are all Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and belong to

a company of mounted volunteers received into the service of the United States, and known as Company B; that they are about to depart for Vera Cruz, in Mexico, to operate against the enemy there; that they are desirous of being authorized by dispensation to work under the authority of said Grand Lodge, and do respectfully recommend GEORGE C. LANPHERE to be Worshipful Master, GEORGE W. PALMER to be Senior Warden, and JOHN H. MITCHELL to be Junior Warden; and they will, as in duty bound, ever pray, &c.

GEORGE C. LANPHERE,
GEORGE W. PALMER,
JOHN H. MITCHELL,
EZEKIEL KENT, JR.,
D. T. DENMAN,
WYATT B. STAPP,
JAMES TOWNSLEY.

[*Vouched for and recommended by Hiram Lodge, No. 26.*]

On motion of Brother ANDERSON, the report and accompanying papers were referred to a select committee, consisting of Brethren JONAS, DAVIS and TAYLOR, who in due time reported back adversely to the prayer of the petitioners and recommended the passage of the following:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to grant the prayer of Bro. LANPHERE and others, praying for a dispensation to a company of mounted volunteers.

Brother CABANIS moved to amend the resolution by striking out all after the word Resolved and inserting,

That the M. W. Grand Master be instructed to issue a dispensation for a traveling lodge in Mexico, according to the application of Brother LANPHERE and others,—

Which, on motion of Brother JONAS, was laid on the table, and the report and resolutions adopted.

But Bro. CABANIS was not satisfied with this disposition of the matter, and the next day, presumably after a canvass of the members, he renewed the attack by presenting the following resolution and moving its adoption:

Resolved, That the Most Worshipful Grand Master be authorized to grant dispensations for traveling lodges attached to the Illinois regiments in Mexico, to work in the territory thereof, to any brethren qualified, who may be engaged in the service of the United States in that country; provided they shall not initiate, pass or raise, any persons but residents of the State of Illinois; that such lodges shall in all cases comply with the requisitions of the constitution and by-laws of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, and shall return such dispensations at the expiration of their term of service.

The ayes and noes being called upon the adoption of the resolution, it was decided in the affirmative: ayes 17, noes 11. It does not appear from the record, however, that this resolution was ever acted upon, or that any dispensations were in fact issued during the period of the Mexican war.

But the authority for such lodges was now established and at a later period Grand Masters were not slow to avail themselves of it.

In 1849 the discovery of gold in California caused a large exodus of "fortune hunters" from this State, and among those who thus sought to win wealth in the new *el dorado* were many of the Craft. It is difficult to understand how these brethren could with advantage pursue the esoteric works of Masonry in a quest of this kind, or upon what authority a Grand Master could issue his dispensation for a migratory lodge which, unlike a military lodge, had absolutely no connection with any place, or any organization that might give to it the stability of place; yet at the annual communication of 1849 the Grand Master (Bro. WM. LAVELY) reported, among other dispensations, the following:

7th. To Bro. N. D. MORSE as Master, Bro. ALEXANDER EWING as Senior Warden, Bro. L. D. MONTGOMERY as Junior Warden, and other brethren, to form and open a Traveling Lodge, in the Territory of California, by the name of Pacific Lodge.

8th. To Bro. JOHN R. CRANDALL as Master, Bro. A. O. GARRETT as Senior Warden, Bro. J. W. MOFFITT as Junior Warden, and other brethren, to form and open a Traveling Lodge, in the Territory of California, by the name of Lavely Lodge.

In explanation of this action the Grand Master further said :

In granting the dispensations to the two lodges in California, as the petitioners could not designate any particular place in the territory where they might remain while there, I gave them authority to open their lodge and hold their meetings at any place where they might sojourn, where no G. Lodge was established. And in view of the great distance they would be from us, and the impossibility of their being enabled to make returns of their work, &c., to our present communication, as required in ordinary cases, the dispensations were so granted as to continue in full force until the return of the respective Masters named therein, unless sooner revoked by the Grand Lodge. This act may be considered as an assumption of power on my part, as in ordinary cases it is understood that the Grand Master cannot in the recess of the Grand Lodge, grant a dispensation for a new lodge to extend beyond the next annual communication. But all the circumstances in connection with these two lodges and their destination, seemed to justify some deviation from the general rule, and as the dispensations were entrusted to such brethren and members of our Grand Lodge as P. G. M. MORSE and P. D. G. M. CRANDALL, I could not hesitate in drafting their dispensation to give them such powers as the emergency of their cases actually required, being well assured that the trust would not be abused in their hands, wherever their lots might be cast. It is with you, however, to ratify or annul my proceedings in the matter, and take such further action as may seem right and proper, as to the continuation of those two lodges.

Unfortunately we have no knowledge as to what action, if any, was taken upon this report by Grand Lodge. The original records of this communication were destroyed by fire prior to publication, and the restored records fail to show any disposition of the matter, either by way of ratification or disaffirmance. The dispensation for Lavely Lodge was returned at the annual communication of 1852. Of the other nothing is known.

Probably this would have been the last instance of dispensations for movable lodges had not the Civil war intervened. The tendency of Grand Lodge for many years had been toward conservatism in matters of this kind, and this is now its settled policy. But the political ferment, occasioned by the opening of hostilities in 1861, was not without its effect upon the craft, and patriotic impulse was permitted in many cases to overpower discreet judgment. In every branch of the service the fraternity was well represented. The ardent Mason desired to bring with him, even amidst the turmoil of war, the peaceful influences of the brotherhood that had been so instrumental in shaping his life and character in his northern home; the boon seemed but a slight concession to him who was ready, if need be, to lay his life upon the altar of his country, and in this jurisdiction it was seldom denied.

The first dispensation for a military lodge was issued by Grand Master BUCK on May 25, 1861, when, upon the petition of Lieut. E. W. TRUE, Col. JOHN COOK, and others, duly recommended by Mattoon Lodge, No. 260, a warrant was granted for a movable lodge named "Dubois," confined to the jurisdiction of the Seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteers, to expire with the disbanding of the regiment. A code of special rules and regulations was also prepared for the use of said lodge by the Grand Secretary. The matter was duly reported to the annual communication of 1861, but the record does not disclose any action with respect to same.

During the year 1861–2 dispensations

were granted by Grand Master F. M. BLAIR as follows:

To Bro. W. D. CRAIG and others to form and open a Military Lodge in the Ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, by the name of Dick Oglesby Lodge.

To Bro. ALBION F. TAYLOR and others to form and open a Military Lodge in the Fortieth Illinois Regiment, by the name of Egyptian Military Lodge.

To Bro. JOHN N. NIGLAS and others to form and open a Military Lodge in the Sixth Cavalry Regiment Illinois Volunteers, by the name of Governor Yates Military Lodge.

To Bro. EDWIN H. SMITH and others to form and open a Military Lodge in the Second Artillery Regiment Illinois Volunteers, by the name of Halleck Military Lodge.

To Bro. SILAS C. TOLER and others to form and open a Military Lodge in the Sixtieth Illinois Regiment, by the name of Douglas Military Lodge.

These dispensations were reported to the annual communication of 1862, with the recommendation that the same be continued; but it does not appear that any action was had thereon.

During the year 1862–3 dispensations were issued by Grand Master BLAIR,

To Bro. JOSEPH POGUE and others to form a lodge in the Sixty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, to be named Justice Military Lodge. This dispensation was returned to the annual communication of 1871, and so far as known is the only dispensation which found its way back to Grand Lodge.

To Bro. W. W. JACKSON and others for a lodge in the Sixteenth Army Corps, to be named Metamora Lodge.

To Bro. STEDMAN HATCH and others to form a lodge in the Sixteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, to be named the Sixteenth Illinois Volunteer Regiment Lodge.

To Bro. W. S. POST and others, for a lodge in the Eighty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteers, to be named Union Lodge.

To Bro. GEORGE BROAD and others for a lodge in the Forty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteers, to be named William A. Thrush Military Lodge.

To Bro. D. D. IRONS and others for a lodge in the Eighty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, to be named Wallace Military Lodge.

The committee on Lodges U. D. recommended at the annual communication of 1863 that the dispensations of Gov. Yates, Halleck, Metamora and D'Arcy Military Lodges be continued, they having made returns and paid dues. Of D'Arcy Lodge the writer is unable to furnish any information, but from a perusal of the record believes this to be an error of the committee. It seems a dispensation was issued for a regular lodge to be located at Jerseyville and to be named De Arcy.

During the year 1863–4 dispensations were granted by Grand Master THOMAS J. TURNER for

Washington Military Lodge in the One Hundred and Second Regiment Illinois Infantry.

Fuller Military Lodge in the Thirty-ninth Regiment Illinois Infantry.

Illinois Military Lodge in the Second Regiment Illinois Cavalry.

Smith D. Atkins Military Lodge in the Ninety-second Regiment Illinois Infantry.

No other information concerning these dispensations has been preserved.

At the annual communication of 1864 the only military lodge that made returns or paid dues was Halleck.

No dispensations were granted during the year 1864–5, nor have any dispensations been issued for movable lodges since that time.

The authority for this extraordinary exercise of the dispensing power will be hard to find. Unless it shall be conceded that the Grand Master possesses same as an "inherent right" or "immemorial prerogative," we shall be forced to the conclusion that all of the dispensations issued during the years 1861–4 were void, and, as a necessary corollary, that all acts performed under them were without legal effect. Certain it

is that the Constitutional requirements could not have been complied with in the issuance of these dispensations, and, as a general proposition of law, applicable to every institution created by or existing under a constitution, that which violates or contravenes the organic law is void and neither courts nor legislatures can give to same any validity or legal effect.

* * *

There is little or nothing in the records by which we may arrive at any adequate conception of the powers granted to the military lodges or the extent of their jurisdiction. Presumably such jurisdiction was limited to the particular regiment to which the lodge was attached or at most did not extend beyond persons actually engaged in the military service of the United States and who hailed from Illinois. If such were the facts it would seem that many of the military lodges greatly abused their privileges and in some instances even brought reproach upon the fraternity. Very little regard seems to have been had respecting the material received, and not only were the degrees conferred indiscriminately upon soldiers and civilians, both of Illinois and other States, but not infrequently candidates were admitted whose habits and mode of life utterly disqualified them from becoming Masons.

At the close of the war and the disbandment of the army, a number of perplexing questions were raised with respect to the status of Masons made in military lodges and the rights that should be accorded them. In some jurisdictions the work was repudiated, it being contended that such persons, not having been made in "regular lodges," had no claim on the Masonic character. In a large number of instances the lodges dissolved under the strain of the long marches and fierce hostilities that marked the last year of the war, leaving the surviving members with no dimits or other documentary evidence whereby they might be able to prove their Masonic standing. Yet the great majority of those who survived the conflict naturally sought affiliation on returning to their homes.

The matter came before Grand Lodge at the annual communication of 1865, upon the recommendation of the Grand Master (THOS. J. TURNER), that some method be devised for the affiliation of army-made Masons and the advancement of those who should be so disposed. As a partial solution of the question, it was

Resolved, That all Masons made in military lodges under dispensation from this Grand Lodge should, upon the best evidence that can be procured of that fact, be acknowledged and received as such, and, if found worthy, should become members of subordinate lodges where they reside, and be advanced if incomplete.

That our sister Grand Lodges are fraternally requested to take into their charge such Masons within their jurisdiction as have been made under these dispensations, and, if found worthy, to incorporate them into the fraternity where they may reside.

As a rule the work of the military lodges has been discredited, both in Illinois and in other jurisdictions, and notwithstanding the resolutions above shown the "best evidence" has generally been of such a character as to preclude all recognition of the person offering same.

CONSTITUTIONS AND BY-LAWS.

The basis of all Masonic law and government is found in what are known as the Gothic Constitutions, or the Ancient Charges and Regulations of Freemasonry. The

term "ancient landmarks" is in common use, and the words are frequently employed in a very vague and general sort of a way as a last and convincing argument, but no two persons seem to agree as to what they consist of. There are, in fact, no such things as "landmarks;" and the term, together with all of the matters that may be correlated under it, may be regarded as expressing mere abstractions which rest on no other authority than individual opinion.

That which we now call the Ancient Charges, and to which all references are made for expositions of fundamental law, consists of a compilation made by JAMES ANDERSON under authority of the Grand Lodge of England in the years 1721–3. At the communication of the Premier Grand Lodge, held September 29, 1721, it is said "that the members, finding great fault with all the copies of the old Gothic Constitutions, Bro. JAMES ANDERSON, A. M., was ordered to digest them in a new and better method." At the session of December 27, 1721, Bro. ANDERSON made a report of his work, which was received and "fourteen learned brothers" were appointed to examine same. At the session of March 25, 1722, the committee reported that "they had perused Brother ANDERSON'S manuscript, and, after some amendments, had approved of same," whereupon the report was adopted and ordered to be printed for the use of the lodges. At the session of January 17, 1723, Bro. ANDERSON "produced the new book of Constitutions in print, which was again approved, as was also the addition of the ancient manner of constituting a lodge."

These charges are a compilation and digest of the old constitutions theretofore in use and purport to have been "extracted from the Ancient Records of Lodges beyond Sea, and of those in England, Scotland and Ireland," and were "appointed to be read at the making of new brethren, or when the Master shall order it." They are generally regarded as "landmarks," and therefore not subject to alteration or change. They have never been touched by the Grand Lodge of England, beyond a few slight verbal changes, and are now generally received as the universal and unchangeable law of Freemasonry.

The General Regulations were first compiled by GEORGE PAYNE, while Grand Master of England, in the year 1720. They purport to be an exposition of the ancient customary law and immemorial usages of the Fraternity, and were formally adopted by the Premier Grand Lodge in December, 1721. When ANDERSON completed his work the General Regulations were added, and the book published in 1723 contained all of the written law of the craft up to that time. Unlike the Ancient Charges, the Regulations are subject to change, modification or repeal. The Charges represent the fundamental principles of Masonry, which are immutable; the Regulations are merely governmental rules, which must of necessity change to meet the varying exigencies of life and the conditions produced by time and circumstance.

* * *

When the Grand Lodge of Illinois was organized in April, 1840, the convention adopted a written constitution and by-laws. This Constitution consisted simply of a few brief paragraphs declaratory of the jurisdiction claimed and a general definition of the powers of Grand Lodge and its officers. Yet, simple as it was, it remained

unchanged for many years, and, supplemented by the ancient charges and regulalations, was found sufficient for every exigency that arose.

The by-laws which accompanied this constitution were equally brief, but with the first annual communication, in October of the same year they were adopted, the work of amendment was commenced and nearly every annual session since that time has witnessed some attempt at change or alteration.

The first constitution fills but two pages of the printed proceedings; it recites who shall compose Grand Lodge; the official title of the body; the officers; the conduct of elections and method of voting, and a brief and general enumeration of sovereign powers. At the annual communication of 1845 Bro. McNeil offered the following preamble and resolution, which were read and adopted:

WHEREAS, The Constitution and By-Laws of this Grand Lodge are in many respects imperfect; and, whereas, various resolutions have from time to time been passed, recognizing many of the most important principles of our ancient and honorable order, which should be preserved by being engrafted regularly in the Constitution; therefore,

Resolved, That our Most Worshipful Grand Master elect be a committee to prepare and revise the Constitution and By-Laws of this Grand Lodge, and report at our next Annual Grand Communication.

The M W. Grand Master "elect" was Bro. W. F. Walker, a man of very pronounced ideas upon many subjects but lamentably ignorant on some points of Masonic law and usage. It would seem that he endeavored to comply with the resolution, but beyond a few changes in the by-laws conforming to later amendments and a codification of the "resolutions in force" nothing further was done. Bro. Walker never attended Grand Lodge again and made no formal report.

By the terms of the Constitution no alteration was permitted until the proposed change had been submitted to the lodges, and no amendment could become effective unless two-thirds of the lodges concurred in same. At the session of 1845 Bro. Lavely offered an amendment striking out this clause. At the session of 1846 the matter was laid over with instructions to the lodges not reporting to take action thereon, and a committee was again appointed to "revise and amend" the Constitution and By-Laws. This committee reported progress to the communication of 1847 and were given further time. The amendment of Bro. Lavely seems to have been dropped, as no mention is made of any action having been taken thereon by the lodges. The clause in question has always formed a part of the Constitution and is still in force.

At the session of 1848 the committee reported a new form of Constitution, which consisted mainly in amplification of the Constitution of 1840. The instrument was twice presented to the lodges for affirmance or rejection, but failed to receive the requisite two-thirds vote, and at the session of 1851 was declared rejected.

Nothing further was done until the session of 1853, when H. G. Reynolds offered for the consideration of Grand Lodge the draft of a new Constitution. The matter was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, which reported back

That they have carefully examined the Constitution prepared and presented for adoption by the Right Worshipful Grand Secretary, H. G. Reynolds, Esq., and lament that they feel compelled to report said document back to the Grand Lodge, and ask to be excused from the further consideration of the same. The document is an exceedingly able one, abounding in

much valuable Masonic Law, and evincing on the part of our Right Worshipful Grand Secretary a most laudable industry and zeal for the benefit of the Craft.

Some important errors, in the opinion of your committee, are embraced in the proposed Constitution; but the chief and controlling objection to the document, in the minds of your committee, is its extreme, and we think, vitally objectionable length. It is singularly voluminous.

Your committee beg leave to recommend that the Ancient Constitution of Masonry, known as "Anderson's Constitution," be printed in the proceedings of this session; this, with the present Constitution, will, in the opinion of your committee, be in all respects sufficient, and more readily understood than the document referred to us.

It was contended by Bro. REYNOLDS that the document presented by him followed in a general way the Constitution and General Regulations of New York, and it would seem that it was not as voluminous as the present organic act. For the next two years the old Constitution remained, supplemented by the old Charges and Regulations.

At the session of 1855 Bro. W. B. HERRICK offered the following:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed, whose duty it shall be to revise the present Constitution and By-Laws, define the order of business, and recommend the adoption of such resolutions as in their judgment would seem most appropriate for the government of this Grand Lodge and its subordinates.

The motion prevailed and Bros. HERRICK, BIRD and REYNOLDS were appointed such committee. Bro. HERRICK at this session became Grand Master. It is said that Bro. BIRD never attended a meeting of the committee and that Bro. REYNOLDS had no voice in same; that the entire draft was the work of Bro. HERRICK, and that, only after much unsuccessful effort on the part of Bro. REYNOLDS to procure certain changes, it was finally consented to by him for the purpose of bringing the matter in shape before Grand Lodge. When presented at the session of 1856 Bro. BIRD dissented to the report, but it was received and made a special order. The document was criticised with much severity in some quarters, was considerably amended, but finally received the necessary two-thirds vote of the lodges and became a law. Thus, after fifteen years of service and repeated onslaughts, the first Constitution was at length superseded. The By-Laws which accompanied the Constitution were referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, but they were subject to so much discussion, both in Grand Lodge and committee, that it was not until 1858 that they finally secured adoption.

The Constitution of 1856, like that of 1840, was very brief, and occupies but two pages in the printed report of proceedings. It consists simply of a statement of whom Grand Lodge is composed; its official title; officers, their duties and powers; method of voting and a declaration of sovereign powers. The instrument is a model of brevity and apparently answered all practical purposes. The By-Laws are quite voluminous, as compared with former codes, although not as long or verbose as those in present use.

In 1867 the Grand Master (Bro. GORIN) suggested a revision of the Constitution and By-Laws, for the reason that the old laws had become "entirely inadequate or inappropriate to our wants at the present time," and asserted that in view of "our immense extent and diversified wants, an entire revision is indispensable." Grand Lodge concurred in the suggestions, and a committee was appointed to fill the hiatus in our laws. This committee, of which Bro. W. M. EGAN was chairman, evidently found the subject one of difficulty, for it was not until 1870 that a report was presented,

and then only of the proposed Constitution, the By-Laws being reserved for further consideration. The Constitution was presented in the usual manner, ratified by a vote of two-thirds of the lodges, and formally promulgated at the session of 1871. Considerable progress had been made on the By-Laws and Regulations, but the work was all destroyed in the fire which consumed the archives of Grand Lodge in 1871, after which the committee never came together again.

At the annual communication of 1872 a committee, consisting of D. C. CREGIER, JNO. M. PEARSON, A. W. ADAMS, GEORGE O. IDE and EDWARD COOK, was appointed to "draft a code of By-Laws conforming to the Constitution," and at the ensuing communication of 1873 the committee reported back such a draft. This code was arranged on an entirely different system from former enactments, and is the substantial basis of the present By-Laws. It was divided into three parts, the first relating to Grand Lodge, the second to constituent lodges, and the third to the exercise of disciplinary and penal powers. In their report accompanying the draft the committee say:

> While the matter submitted may appear prolix, compared with the code now in force, your committee think it will be found not only as concise as the nature of the subjects will admit, but as much so as the wants and interests of this large jurisdiction will justify, to insure consistent and uniform government in both the Grand and constituent lodges.
>
> Your committee have been somewhat embarrassed in their work by the tenor of the Grand Lodge Constitution, but have carefully framed the present code in strict accordance with that instrument. It has been their aim, also, to retain in the new code all that is fundamental in that now in force; the substance of the old By-Laws, with their amendments, is incorporated in the new draft, and no attempt has been made to depart from the regulations which have hitherto governed in this jurisdiction; but, on the contrary, your committee have simply sought to elaborate and systematize a code of laws, to take the place of those which, through frequent alterations, have become unsuited to the present demands of the fraternity, both by reason of their ambiguity and their want of systematic arrangement, from which causes more or less confusion has arisen among lodges and brethren.

The draft was taken up, discussed, amended, partly adopted, and finally was "referred back to the committee for correction of grammatical and typographical errors." At the session of 1874 the By-Laws as amended were formally adopted. The code has since been subjected to a number of amendments of specific parts, but otherwise remains as adopted. The credit for the work is largely due to Bro. D. C. CREGIER, particularly with reference to form and arrangement.

While the present code is deficient in several respects, particularly in the exposition of the penal jurisdiction, it is yet a great advance upon all preceding compilations, and with the amendments that time and experience shall suggest will doubtless long remain as the authoritative statement of the general regulations of the craft in this jurisdiction.

CORNER-STONE LAYING.

From the annual reports of the Grand Masters it would seem that for the past twenty-five years the active participation of the craft has been invited in the construction of nearly every public edifice of moment that has been erected within the State. The long list includes the Capitol at Springfield, the Government buildings at Chicago, and other cities, State and private institutions of learning, a majority of all the county court-houses erected within that period,

together with a vast number of churches and semi-public buildings.

The first corner-stone celebration in this State, of which we have any record, occurred during the year 1838, when Equality Lodge, then working under a charter from the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, performed this ceremony upon "the public work" at Shawneetown "in due and ancient form."

After the formation of Grand Lodge it does not appear that the services of the craft were required in the adjustment of corner-stones for a number of years. It does not follow, however, that the ceremony was not performed simply because the records make no mention of same, for not only are the records of early transactions very meager but in most cases the Grand Masters did not report the minutiæ of their official actions during recess as is now the case. Indeed, until the accession of Bro. H. G. Reynolds, this procedure was never attempted, and it is only since his time (1868) that corner-stone layings find much mention in the official reports.

It is not unlikely that during the time of the early Grand Masters their services for this purpose were not in frequent demand. Society during the "forties" was not in all respects as favorably disposed toward Freemasonry as at present, and the returns for that decade show that the growth of the craft was slow and comparatively small. Until as late as 1860 a virulent anti-Masonic prejudice was apparent; nor was it until about this time that the institution began to exhibit the great strength which has since characterized it. But from this period we may perceive a constantly growing public appreciation of the dignity conferred upon a building by reason of its corner-stone having been laid by the Masonic Fraternity. Occasionally this preference calls forth an indignant protest from our good friends of the National "Christian" Association and similar organizations, and the public ear is besieged by their plaintive wails concerning "Masonic favoritism." This was noticeably the case in 1874, when the Grand Lodge was invited by the civic authorities to lay the corner-stone of the Custom House at Chicago. Every effort was brought to bear to induce a rescission of the invitation, but without success; and the stone was laid under circumstances of more than ordinary grandeur and impressiveness.

By the regulations of Grand Lodge this ceremony can be performed only by the Grand Master in person or by some person specially deputized in writing by him, assisted by the officers of an "occasional Grand Lodge" (whatever this may be), and such of the craft "as may be invited" or may choose to attend, "either as lodges or as individual brethren." Nor can any corner-stone be laid with the ceremonies of the craft except those of "acknowledged public structures" or buildings which are to be used for Masonic purposes; and then only upon special request of the "proper authorities." During the incumbency of Grand Master Reynolds this regulation was liberally construed by him and "no reasonable offer was refused." As a consequence he reported to the session of 1868 a long and varied list of edifices upon which he had performed the labor of laying the corner-stone. This included not only churches and other buildings of a semi-public character but also a ladies' seminary, a rolling mill and a county poor-house. A resolution was offered expressive of the sense of Grand Lodge as to what was and what was not an

"acknowledged public structure," a participation in the erection of which would comport with the dignity of Grand Lodge; but the Grand Master held this to be an infringement of his prerogatives and ruled the resolution out of order.

It may be that occasionally the exercise of this prerogative may be open to criticism, but as a rule the ceremony is only performed under such circumstances as reflect honor upon craft; and while the regulation, "acknowledged public structure," may be a little vague and indefinite, yet if we look to the ancient precedents we shall find that much latitude has always been allowed in its construction.

FEES AND DUES.

It seems to have been an established custom in Masonry as far back as authentic history extends, for candidates to pay a fee or "make an offering," at the time of their initiation. This practice had always been followed in this country and was in vogue at the time of the establishment of Grand Lodge. Nothing seems to have been done or said with respect to fees when the first Constitution and accompanying By-Laws were adopted, the whole matter being left in the discretion of the subordinate lodges. At the commuication of 1842, however, Bro. S. H. DAVIS offered the following amendment to the By-Laws, which was received and laid over for one year:

> Each subordinate lodge shall have authority to fix its own fees for conferring the three degrees, and for membership; but no lodge shall charge a less sum than twenty dollars nor more than thirty, for the former, and not less than two nor more than five for the latter; provided, that no charge of membership shall be made against those who have received the three degrees in the lodge.

In 1843 the proposed amendment was called up for action, when it was proposed to amend same by striking out the word "twenty" and inserting the word "fifteen," and by striking out the word "thirty." The Grand Master ruled the amendment to the amendment out of order, and on appeal from such decision was sustained by Grand Lodge, whereupon "the amendment was laid over for the present." Here the matter ended, for the amendment does not seem to have been called up at any subsequent communication. At the session of 1845 Bro. WM. STUART offered the following, which was adopted:

> *Resolved*, That no Lodge under this jurisdiction shall initiate any candidate for a less sum than seven dollars; or pass to the degree of Fellow-craft for a less sum than three dollars; or raise to the sublime degree of Master Mason for a less sum than five dollars; and the three degrees shall in no case be conferred upon any one for a less sum than fifteen dollars. *Provided*, That any Lodge may confer the degrees without fees upon any acknowledged minister of the gospel; and in no case shall a degree be conferred by any Lodge upon a credit; but the fees must be actually paid at or before the time of admission to any degree.

This resolution seems to have remained in force until the adoption of the Code of By-Laws of 1858. By this Code the minimum fee for the degrees was fixed at fifteen dollars, but the proviso in favor of "any acknowledged minister of the gospel" was omitted. This remained unchanged until 1867, at which time the By-Laws were amended by raising the minimum fee to twenty-five dollars. The By-Laws adopted in 1874 confirmed this figure and peremptorily forbade the conferring of the degrees upon any person as a gratuity, the sections in question being as follows:

No Lodge under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge shall be permitted to confer the three degrees upon any person for a less sum than twenty-five dollars; and the apportionment of such sum to the degrees, respectively, shall be regulated by the By-Laws of each lodge.

No Lodge shall confer any degree or admit to membership until the prescribed fee shall have been paid to the proper officer; nor shall any written or verbal promise to pay the same be received in lieu thereof, nor any portion of the fee remitted, either directly or indirectly.

This is still the law of the jurisdiction, except that in the city of Chicago the minimum fee is fifty dollars. Ordinarily this would be void as "class" legislation, but Grand Lodge is a law unto itself.

Grand Lodge has never legislated upon the subject of dues otherwise than to prohibit the Lodges of its obedience from levying any special taxes or assessments upon their members or imposing pecuniary obligations other than those provided in the By-Laws. As the Grand Lodge per-capita tax is seventy-five cents, the lowest sum demanded for dues is generally $1.50, while in many lodges, particularly those located in Chicago, the sum of five dollars is collected.

TRANSACTION OF BUSINESS.

It is beyond question that in "ancient times," meaning thereby the early years of lodge organization under warrant, there was practically but one degree practiced in the lodge; and that was the Entered Apprentice. The "Master's part" came later and was conferred only in Grand Lodge. When the lodge finally obtained jurisdiction of both Fellow-craft and Master it does not seem that there was any "opening up" or "closing down" as a preliminary for the conferring of these degrees, but candidates were passed and raised in the presence of the Apprentices. The lodge, when once opened, was open for all purposes. It was a lodge of *Masons*, and not of any particlar degree or grade of Masons. As the degrees evolved from the simple to the complex this early characteristic of lodge unity, though somewhat modified, was not essentially changed. It is true that in time the Apprentices were excluded from a participation in the passing of a Fellow-craft, and the Fellow-crafts, in like manner, from the raising of a Master; but the essence of the lodge was the first degree, in which every member had a voice and vote. All business was transacted while the lodge stood open on the first degree, and a "Fellow-crafts' Lodge" was never opened except for the purpose of a passing. This was the invariable practice of the early Illinois lodges. All elections of officers were conducted by Apprentices, or with the lodge at labor on that degree. All of the early lodges, as appears by their records, were instituted and consecrated while open in the first degree.

The records of the pioneer Grand Lodge do not disclose on what degree the business was transacted, except the installing of officers and qualifying of Masters, which was done in a "Lodge of Past Masters;" but it would seem at this time (1823) there was some diversity of usage, for by resolution it was recommended to the subordinate lodges "to transact the ordinary business of the lodge in an Entered Apprentices' Lodge, and to receive and act upon all petitions for membership, or any degree in Masonry, in a Masters' Lodge only."

At the time of the formation of the present Grand Lodge it was still customary for the lodges to transact business in the first degree. About this time, however, a movement set in to abrogate the ancient rule and transfer all business to the third degree.

In Illinois there was no uniformity in this respect, but at the annual communication of 1844 it was

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Illinois would recommend to the lodges under their jurisdiction to do all their business in a Lodge of Master Masons, except conferring the First and Second Degrees.

While this became a standing resolution it will be seen that it purports to be advisory merely. Lodges were "recommended" to transact their business in the third degree, but, by inference, they might continue to follow the old rule. At the annual communication of 1845 a resolution upon this subject was introduced by the Correspondence Committee, and with a batch of thirteen others received approval. The resolution provided

That the several lodges within this jurisdiction be and are hereby instructed to transact all business in a Lodge of Masters, except the work and lectures appertaining of necessity to the first and second degrees respectively, which may, and must be, attended to in a Lodge of E. A. or F. C., as the case may be.

At a subsequent session Grand Lodge decided that the entire batch was never properly passed and hence of no binding effect. Thus matters remained until 1848, when the original standing resolution was amended by adding the words, "and the trial of E. A.'s and F. C.'s for delinquencies," so that the resolution then read as follows:

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Illinois would recommend to the lodges under her jurisdiction to do all their business in a Lodge of Master Masons, except conferring the first and second degrees, and the trial of E. A.'s and F. C.'s for delinquencies.

While the resolution still continued to be a recommendation and not a command, it would seem that the recommendation had been followed and that the practice therein enjoined had become general. At the communication of 1852 an effort was made to restore in some measure the old order of affairs by the introduction of the following:

Resolved, That resolution No. 27 of this Grand Lodge, under the head of Resolutions, adopted at sundry times, *and now in force*, be so amended as to permit, and this Grand Lodge does now declare, that the ballotings for the several degrees shall be held in the several lodges whilst working on the degree in which the same is about to be conferred, and that at all ballotings for initiation Entered Apprentices shall have a vote; and on the application to pass, Fellow-crafts shall be permitted to vote; and that all business pertaining to the several degrees be done in the Lodges whilst working on such degrees.

The resolution provoked a spirited discussion, but the final result was an indefinite postponement, and the question does not seem to have been ever taken up or further considered.

The standing resolution remained as the only expression of Grand Lodge upon the subject until 1858, when a new code of By-Laws was adopted. By a "general regulation" all resolutions in force were repealed, and in lieu of the resolution in question a by-law was adopted which "required" all subordinate lodges "to do all their business in a Lodge of Master Masons, except the conferring of the First and Second degrees and the trial of Entered Apprentices and Fellow-crafts." This provision has been substantially re-enacted in the later codes, and is, in effect, the present law of the jurisdiction.

AFFILIATION AND DIMISSION.

The third clause of the Ancient Charges says that "every brother ought to belong to a lodge and to be subject to its by-laws and the general regulations," while the General Regulations provided that no brother should withdraw his membership from a

lodge except to unite in the formation of a new lodge or on his removal to the jurisdiction of another lodge, and then only by virtue of a dispensation. Hence it is contended that, notwithstanding the use of the word "ought," the fundamental laws of Masonry require that every Mason should be an affiliate or member of a particular lodge. In other words, while the Ancient Charge is not in the form of a command—an imperative direction—it does prescribe, in unequivocal language, a Mason's duty, and that which a Mason should do requires no command.

The subject of non-affiliation has long been a vexed as well as a vexatious question in this and many other jurisdictions. As early as 1842 it occupied the attention of Grand Lodge and called forth a remonstrance in the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, As the opinion of this Grand Lodge, that it is contrary to and inconsistent with the ancient usages and precepts of our order to withdraw from a subordinate Lodge, without some good cause, or to reside in the neighborhood of a subordinate Lodge without becoming a member thereof.

But the simple expression of its "opinion" by Grand Lodge was not sufficient to check the evil. At the session of 1845 Bro. LOUIS WATSON, of Bodley Lodge, proposed a cure by the application of a drastic remedy. He proposed to throw the responsibility upon the lodges and to compel action on their part as a matter of self-defense. Accordingly he offered the following resolutions, which, under the rules, were laid upon the table until the ensuing annual communication:

Resolved, That the two following sections be added to the By-Laws of this Grand Lodge:

1. Each subordinate Lodge shall report to the Grand Lodge, at each Annual Communication, all Master Masons that may be under its jurisdiction, and are not members of any Lodge, and shall pay dues for the same.

2. Each subordinate Lodge shall collect of all Master Masons that may be under its jurisdiction, and are not members of any lodge, the dues its By-Laws require of its members, and shall, at its discretion, suspend from Masonic privileges all such as neglect or refuse to pay the same; provided, that where two or more Lodges exist, in the same city or county, the oldest lodge shall have jurisdiction.

At the session of 1846 the proposed amendments came up for action, but Grand Lodge was not prepared to adopt such heroic treatment, and so the amendments failed to pass. The matter was incidentally touched upon at the session of 1848, in connection with the projects for educational charities then being discussed, but without definite results.

At the annual communication of 1850 the Grand Master (Bro. HOBBS) called the attention of Grand Lodge to the general subject of non-affiliation and dimits in the following language:

I most respectfully invite your attention to the subject of Masonic dimits. It is the prevalent usage of lodges to grant a dimit to any brother desiring one, who is clear from charges and clear of the books, even though the brother dimitting has no intention to remove from the jurisdiction of the lodge, or to become attached thereby to another lodge. This usage is eminently wrong, in my opinion, and detrimental to the prosperity and good of the fraternity.

This practice greatly encourages and augments the number of non-affiliated Masons—a race of Masons perfectly inexplicable to me, and who occupy a most unnatural and unprofitable position in the Order. From its being known, as it frequently is, that these non-affiliated brethren were formerly *attached* members, their present position conveys to the uninitiated world the erroneous idea that they discovered in the institution principles repulsive to their feelings, and usages and customs incompatible with their opinions of right and propriety. And yet this cannot be the case—Masonry "to be known is to be admired," and can never be otherwise than popular and pleasing to the enlightened and the good.

I hold the opinion that no honest and good Mason, at heart, will desire to live non-affiliated, unless impelled so to do by some extraordinary and imperative cause beyond his control—a cause which in the course of human events does not often exist. Many dimits are asked for and obtained, during moments of temporary excitement—most frequently produced by imaginary wrongs, and which, if allowed to subside by the wear of a little time, would be forgotten and forgiven. When dimits are thus impulsively obtained, a false pride too frequently prevents a re-affiliation. There are men, no doubt, who join our order with the positive hope and expectation of finding the "PHILOSOPHER'S STONE." They expect to become invested with supernatural knowledge, or with necromantic power. Nothing short of becoming wizards, or of being continually excited by a complicated machinery or mummery, equal to the false but bewitchingly mystical worship of olden times, when Oracles and Gods were almost as numerous as the stars of our present firmament, could satisfy the rapacious marvelousness of such beings, and upon not being thus gratified they dimit.

Benevolence should indicate the duty of keeping such men within the protection of our embrace. They unquestionably need some guardian to guide and direct their steps, and to restrain their desires within due and reasonable bounds.

Some, no doubt, request and obtain dimits, impelled by motives of parsimony and penuriousness alone, to avoid the payment of the small dues exacted by the lodges. It is natural that such should withdraw. No SOULLESS man *can* be a Mason.

Others dimit, from feeling of absolute inertia, and nothing else—they are too lazy to do their duty.

Scarcely a lodge within this jurisdiction can be found which has not within its immediate vicinage a number of these backsliders and unfruitful half-brothers,—a band who hang upon the skirts of the army deriving in times of danger its positive protection—and this, too, without adding an atom to its strength or a beam to its glory. I most earnestly commend the careful consideration of this subject to your wisdom and decision. Some plan should unquestionably be adopted to stay this evil, and if possible to remedy the inconvenience and wrong inflicted upon the order. Difficulties will present themselves in the accomplishment of this task, but I think they will be only such as may be easily overcome or properly provided for. In your deliberations upon this subject, your justice will doubtless suggest the propriety of making provision for superannuated and diseased Masons, and such as live too remote from lodges to enable them to attend.

The Committee on Grand Master's Address reported that they had "taken that very able and valuable paper into careful consideration," but evidently they regarded the foregoing extract as a simple exhibition of rhetorical effervescence, as they further reported that in their opinion the standing resolution of 1842, which was then in force, was a sufficient regulation on the subject of dimits; and Grand Lodge accepted the report. But the question was not considered as decided by some of the representatives, and to bring it to a narrower issue Bro J. H. HIBBARD offered the following, which was received and laid over for one year:

Resolved, That all non-affiliated Master Masons who refuse to contribute to the support of the institution, unless prevented by disability, do, by so doing, forfeit all the rights, privileges and benefits of the Order.

But nothing came of this resolution and the matter apparently dropped out of sight for a number of years. The By-Laws of 1858 practically re-enacted the resolution of 1842. In 1865 it was again presented to Grand Lodge under peculiar circumstances. At the session of 1864 Bro. DUNHAM offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a member of any subordinate lodge in this jurisdiction, having paid his dues and being free from charges, shall be entitled to a demit,—

Which was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence and laid over for one year. To the craftsman of to-day, who recognizes in the resolution the prevailing law in nearly every jurisdiction and particularly that of Illinois, the introduction of such a measure seems superfluous; but in 1864 the assertion of the absolute right of dimission was considered rank heresy. The

old regulations were still generally observed in this jurisdiction, and the By-Laws provided that "It is contrary to and inconsistent with the ancient usages and precepts of the order, to withdraw from a subordinate Lodge, or to reside in the neighborhood of a subordinate Lodge without becoming a member thereof." With this by-law before them the committee doubted the power of a lodge to grant a dimit except for the purpose of permitting the applicant to join some other lodge or assist in the formation of a new one; they also doubted the right of a brother to demand a dimit simply to remain in a state of non-affiliation, all of which was strictly in accord with the General Regulations of 1722. On the other hand the committee could not deny "the power and duty of a subordinate Lodge to grant a dimit when demanded by a brother in good standing at the time"—in other words, that a man could not be compelled to remain in the Masonic communion if he desired to withdraw, and this the By-Laws also recognized. To reconcile both opinions, as well as the apparent conflict of the laws, they recommended the passage of Bro. DUNHAM'S resolution, but added thereto the following proviso:

Provided, That any brother who does not unite with some other lodge, as well as all non-affiliated brethren, shall not be entitled to any of the benefits of Masonry, such as the burial service, uniting in Masonic celebrations, laying corner-stones, visiting lodges, &c. Nor shall they or their families have any claim upon the Fraternity for pecuniary aid until such time as they shall renew their affiliation.

This, it is said, was the great question of the session. It was discussed with unusual energy and the whole field of dimits, non-affiliation, obligation and duty was thoroughly canvassed with the final result that no agreement could be reached and the whole subject was laid on the table. At the evening session it was called up, discussed anew, and referred back to the committee. Action was deferred until the next communication. If any action was taken at the annual communication of 1866 the records do not disclose the fact.

As a result of the deliberations of the session of 1865 Bro. H. G. REYNOLDS drew the following deductions, which he published in the current number of the *Masonic Trowel*, viz.:

1. That a Mason has no right to remain in a state of voluntary non-affiliation.
2. That no lodge should directly or indirectly afford any facilities to a brother to do wrong.
3. That no lodge can lawfully grant dimits except to unite with another lodge or to assist in the formation of a new one.

And these deductions he regarded as the settled law and policy of the jurisdiction. But despite the long standing resolution of 1842 the foregoing deductions can hardly be said to have ever been the "settled law," and certainly were never the settled policy of this State, for dimits have always been granted as a matter of course and usually without question. The ancient records of many of the lodges abundantly prove this statement.

At the session of 1874 Grand Lodge adopted a new and elaborate code of By-Laws, by which the right of dimission was expressly recognized; but as an offset the substance of the rejected proviso of 1865 was also incorporated and non-affiliates were explicitly denied Masonic rights. The right to dimit, however, while expressly recognized, was not absolute, but rested to a large extent in the discretion of the continuing members of the lodge, the law providing that "if the applicant's dues are paid, and

there are no charges against him, a dimit *may* be granted by the vote of a majority of the members present."

By this code the resolution of 1842 was substantially reaffirmed, and as a penalty for willful non-compliance with its spirit it was further provided as follows:

> Voluntary non-affiliated Masons shall not be permitted to take part in any of the ceremonies of the Lodge, nor shall they, of right, be entitled to any of the privileges or benefits of Masonry, such as Masonic burial, uniting in Masonic processions or celebrations; nor shall they or their families have any claim upon the fraternity for pecuniary aid in cases of misfortune or distress: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall be construed to deprive a Lodge, or any member thereof, of the right to render to a non-affiliated Mason aid and assistance, Masonic burial or any fraternal courtesy (except the privileges of the Lodge) they may deem just and proper.

This latter clause has remained unaltered and constitutes a part of the written law of Masonry in this jurisdiction to this day.

As before observed, the By-Laws of 1874 left it discretionary with the lodge to grant or withhold a dimit. At the session of 1877 this discretion was withdrawn, and for the first time in its history the full and absolute right of dimission was conceded by Grand Lodge. The By-Law in question was amended so as to read that in all cases when the applicant had discharged all indebtedness to the lodge, or, as the old records say, "was clear of the books," and was not under charges of any kind, "a dimit shall be granted and a record made thereof." Such is the present law of the jurisdiction. The only restriction upon this right is that the application must lie over one stated communication, this delay being required "for the protection of the good name of the lodge."

Grand Lodge has retained and still asserts the ancient prerogative of disciplinary supervision over non-affiliated Masons within its jurisdiction, and such persons, for any violation of moral or Masonic law, may be cited to appear before any lodge in whose jurisdiction they may reside.

The subject of non-affiliation has been a burning question at some time in every Grand Lodge on this continent. Many different views and opinions have been advanced concerning it. Some contend that it should be an offense to be visited by severe punishment; others contend that Masonry existed before lodges and that lodge dues were not introduced until very recent times—hence a modern innovation. These represent the extreme views, with many varying shades of opinion between. As an example, showing how it has been regarded in the jurisdiction, the following from the pen of the late THEODORE T. GURNEY is submitted. The excerpt is from the report on Foreign Correspondence, made to the Grand Lodge in 1876. Bro. GURNEY in this extract undertakes "to state as near as possible the ground occupied by our Grand Lodge." He says:

> It is of no consequence to us what was the practice of "Operative Masonry." Speculative Masonry cannot have an organic existence without financial support; and for this reason we find it fundamental that the applicant for degrees, if accepted, pays to the Lodge a stipulated sum, and thereafter an annual amount which experience has determined is necessary to carry on the work. Every initiate perfectly understands this; and further, *obligates* himself to support the regulations which govern the organization. This *pledge* covers the whole ground of these relations to the Fraternity, and is just as obligatory as any other part of his obligation. He is not to cheat, *wrong* or defraud. Every member of a Lodge has a perfect understanding of all this. He has voluntarily assumed those obligations, and is not ignorant of the fact that when he neglects or refuses to pay his dues, without a reasonable apology, he violates a solemn pledge, and thus *wrongs* the Fraternity. On these points we can-

not discover any legitimate ground for controversy. If, then, we are correct, what should be the status of the non-affiliate? We say, emphatically, that when a a member of a Lodge *voluntarily* ignores a contract into which he entered of his own free will, the Lodge cannot, and maintain one particle of self-respect, decline to recognize the departure. The only thing it can do is to let him off from every *claim* with which a faithful compliance with *all* his obligations invested him.

We are treating of facts and not theories. In doing this we are forced to say things that are not palatable. We do not believe in the doctrine of reserved rights, that a Mason can trample with impunity upon one vital feature of the organization and still *claim* a right which inheres from another. Masonry must be taken as a whole. We have no right to select from it that which is simply comment, and reject that which enjoins and expects from us sacrifices for its maintenance; when we do this, we commit an *offence* which *demands* the infliction of a penalty.

We are forced to these conclusions from a long and varied experience in all the branches of Masonry. We make the assertion without fear of successful contradiction, that ninety per cent. of non-affiliates are not in sympathy with the Fraternity. Curiosity in some, avarice in others, and in the majority a combination of both, prompted them to knock at the door of lodges. A few weeks of intercourse with the brethren satisfied the first, and in the second place assured them that Masonry was not an insurance association for their benefit, but, on the contrary, that any favors from the brethren would only accrue from a well ordered life and faithful devotion to their obligations. These dimit, or as is law in some jurisdictions, allow themselves to be "stricken from the roll." It is true that a small percentage of non-affiliates dimit for reasons which they believe to be sufficient. For these we entertain the warmest sympathy, and for this reason we are of opinion—

First.—That a non-affiliate has no *claims* upon the Fraternity.

Second.—That Grand Lodges should allow constituent bodies to be the judges of what fraternal courtesies should be extended to non-affiliates, either in life or death.

Third.—That a dimit should be granted upon application in writing, stating reasons therefor. If the applicant declined to furnish such reasons, the dimit should state the fact.

THE SEAL.

When Grand Lodge was organized it had no seal, nor any money with which to purchase one. However, the propriety, if not the necessity, of some method of authenticating its official acts was recognized, and the Grand Secretary was authorized to procure a seal. This he did not do, but in lieu thereof purchased a cheap stock wood cut, upon which the engraver had distributed a miscellaneous assortment of Masonic emblems and symbols. For several years this substitute was made to do the duty of a seal, and the charters were attested under the hands of the Grand Masters and the "seal of Masonry." An example may be seen in the charter of La Fayette Lodge, of



Seal of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. & A.M. (From the original, through the courtesy of J. H. C. Dill, Grand Secretary.)

which a fac-simile is presented on page 34. In due time, however, this crude method was dispensed with and a regular seal provided. It does not seem that the design was ever authorized by any specific enactment or provision, or that any report of same was made to Grand Lodge, or any approval expressed by that body. Like the present act of incorporation it grew out of the caprice of some Grand Secretary, and by long use and acquiescence has become legalized by prescription. It is probable that the combination of emblems on the

early wood cut suggested the present arrangement of same on the seal.

The practice of appending a copy of the seal to the printed journal seems to have been inaugurated by Grand Master CREGIER in 1870, and since that time it has been followed by all of his successors.

OFFICIAL NOMENCLATURE.

The convention which organized Grand Lodge met as the representatives of "the several subordinate Lodges of Ancient Freemasonry in the State of Illinois," and "as a matter of right" established a governing body "to be known and designated as the Grand Lodge of Illinois." The first constitution provided that the organization should be styled and known by the name of "The Grand Lodge of Illinois of Free and Accepted Masons." After 1845 the word "ancient" was employed by the Grand Secretary in writing up the minutes, and by the Constitution of 1856 the official style became "Grand Lodge of Illinois, of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons." This style was retained in the Constitution of 1871.

All of the constituent lodges have been chartered as lodges of "Ancient Free and Accepted Masons," and the craft generally throughout the jurisdiction is designated by that name.

Grand Lodge was incorporated by the General Assembly in 1847 as the "Grand Lodge of Illinois of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons" and by this title it maintained an existence as a civil corporation until 1855. In this latter year an amendatory act was passed which eliminated the word "Ancient" from the title, leaving the name the same as that provided by the then existing Constitution. It does not seem that Grand Lodge ever authorized this amendatory act or the elimination of the word "Ancient" from the corporate name, nor that the said amendatory act was ever formally or expressly approved and accepted. There is not the slightest allusion to same in the printed proceedings of the years immediately preceding and following the passage of same, nor was it until a number of years afterward that the fact was even noticed by any person officially connected with Grand Lodge. The work of emendation is now attributed to HARMAN G. REYNOLDS, who was Grand Secretary at the time, but with what degree of truth the writer is unable to say. There is no doubt that the Masonic and civil name of Grand Lodge should agree, and it is certain that from 1847 to 1855 they were different. Presumably Bro. REYNOLDS, if he was the person responsible for the Amendatory Act, took this view of the matter; and in securing the corporate change merely made the civil charter conform to that which for fifteen years had been the declared official name of the body.

In 1856, however, just one year after the passage of the Amendatory Act, Grand Lodge adopted a new Constitution, in which the official style of the body was made to conform to the corporate name in the Act of 1847, i. e., Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, thereby again creating a difference in the methods of appellation. Hence, it will be seen that for a period of one year only the civil corporate entity and the craft assembly had the same name. But Grand Lodge has never paid much attention to the civil side of its organization, and, notwithstanding the change of name was known, it continued to style itself as a Lodge of An-

cient Free and Accepted Masons, and to charter subordinate lodges by the same nomenclature.

Upon the revision of the Constitution in 1871 the name remained as before, and so continues at this writing.

During the BURRILL trial this point was sharply brought out as a part of the technical defense of the accused. It was shown, however, that Grand Lodge had indirectly recognized the Act of 1855, and so the alleged "departure" was overruled.

From 1845 until 1874 the Grand Secretaries in writing up the journal invariably used the present constitutional title. This is true of Bro. REYNOLDS and of Bro. MINER, his successor, while all petitions, reports of committees, and other matters presented for action or consideration were invariably addressed to the Grand Lodge of *Ancient* Free and Accepted Masons. When J. F. BURRILL became Secretary he used the constitutional name for several years, but in 1875 changed to the name of the civil corporation, a style he continued to use until 1880, and then returned to the constitutional form. His successor, Bro. L. L. MUNN, at first employed the constitutional name, but after the BURRILL trial he abandoned same and employed the civil title instead, and by this name Grand Lodge has since been officially described and addressed.

It will therefore be seen that the subject is still involved in obscurity and confusion. Grand Lodge, in the most solemn manner in which it can speak, declares that its name is "Ancient Free and Accepted Masons," while the State is equally positive that its name is "Free and Accepted Masons." What the true name is the writer does not assume to decide.

MASONIC BURIAL.

Not the least among the ancient ceremonies of the craft is the beautiful and impressive funeral service, or office for the dead. Even to the profane this ceremony is more than ordinarily interesting, while to the craftsman it is fraught with a deep significance.

Like many other of the ceremonies of Freemasonry, neither the time nor place of its origin can be indicated, yet, like the celebration of corner-stones, it is in all probability a survival of one of the customs of the ancient operative society. Prior to the Reformation the craftsmen were the favored children of the church, whose offices and ministrations were always employed on all proper occasions. It is easy to imagine the evolution of the modern ceremony from its primitive form as a funeral conducted by the Benedictine monks and thence through successive stages until, finally, in the eighteenth century, the services of clerics were finally dispensed with and the brethren performed the office with no extraneous aid. This, however, is merely a surmise. There is no direct evidence upon which to found a theory, and we must look back into the ever-deepening obscurity of the past with no other assistance than is afforded by the meagre sidelights of history. But we are justified in believing that the service is no modern invention, however much it may be in adaptation, and that it is a veritable survival of the "ancient ceremonies of the craft."

None of the ancient Gothic Constitutions make any allusion to the subject, nor does it find mention in ANDERSON'S compilation of 1723 or the revision of 1738. It is known to have been in use in 1742, as a

caricature published in that year represented, among other things, a Masonic funeral procession.

It finds its first official mention in the year 1754, when a regulation was adopted by the Grand Lodge of England prohibiting the members of its obedience from attending a funeral or other procession attired in Masonic clothing except by dispensation.

When PRESTON wrote (1772), the service was evidently an established feature controlled and regulated by customary law, for Grand Lodge made no regulations with reference to same until after the union in 1813. PRESTON lays down the rule, since universally accepted as of controlling efficacy, that "No Mason can be interred with the formalities of the Order unless it be at his own special request, communicated to the Master of the Lodge of which he died a member, foreigners and sojourners excepted, nor unless he has been advanced to the Third Degree of Masonry;" and from these restrictions the ancient law made no exceptions. Hence, Fellow-crafts and Apprentices were not entitled to Masonic burial. This part of the rule has been retained in all parts of the world, yet if we are correct in the theory that the ceremony is a survival and adaptation of one of the ancient ceremonies of the operative guild, or even of the early speculative lodges, then it seems clear this inhibition is an innovation on the old rules.

The Grand Lodge of Illinois has no by-law or general regulation upon this subject, but in the Book of Ceremonials, officially adopted as the standard of the exoteric rituals of the jurisdiction, the substance of the old Prestonian rules are reaffirmed and stated in the "General Instructions and Requirements," with such modifications as time and circumstance may have introduced.

The right of Masonic burial belongs to every Master Mason in good standing at the time of his decease. Only once does this principle seem to have been denied in this jurisdiction. In 1870 the Grand Master (Bro. REYNOLDS), reflecting the spirit of the old law which refused Christian burial to one who had taken his own life, decided that

> "It is unlawful to give a suicide Masonic burial, unless the evidence of insanity is clear."

The decision was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, who refused to sustain this illiberal view and reported back as follows:

> Your committee are of opinion that the right of Masonic burial is the right of every affiliated Master Mason in good standing at the time of his death, without regard to the cause of his death or condition of his mind at the time of death;

And Grand Lodge concurred in the report.

It must be said, however, in justice to Bro. REYNOLDS, that while the committee's report reflects the humane and charitable spirit of Masonry, yet the Grand Master was technically correct. With all his vagaries Bro. REYNOLDS was probably the best informed Mason in the State at the time, and his decision was in consonance with the generally received interpretation of Masonic law. In 1866 the *National Free-mason*, one of the then leading journals of the craft, in answering the question, "Should Masonry honor a suicide?" said:

> Masonic burial, in the full acceptation of the term, cannot be bestowed upon a brother committing suicide if in his right mind; but committing it in a fit of insanity it is a misfortune and no crime. Such should receive the attention of brethren.

This was the prevailing law at that time. But suicides were seldom denied the right of Masonic sepulture, as in such cases it was generally held that the act was committed "in a fit of mental aberration."

THE GRAND LODGE.

CIVIL CORPORATION.

THE Grand Lodge of Illinois has a dual existence and personality. Primarily it is a "general assembly of the craft," composed of the representatives of its constituent lodges according to immemorial custom. In this capacity it has its own organic act or constitution, framed by the lodges, under which its practical government is administered. This constitution the constituents may alter and change at their own pleasure, agreeably to their own rules, and in all matters of legislation arising in Grand Lodge it forms the fundamental or basic law.

But Grand Lodge is also a body politic, under a charter of constitution granted by the State of Illinois. The wisdom of this dual existence has often been doubted, while its real utility has never become apparent. The Grand Lodge of England, after nearly two centuries of active life, still retains its primitive character of an unincorporated association.

The first movement toward incorporation was made at the annual communication of 1846, when Bro. J. H. MATHENY offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to apply to the next General Assembly of the State of Illinois, for a charter for the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Illinois, giving to it a legal existence.

The resolution was adopted, and a committee, consisting of Bros. MATHENY, LAVELY and ROBINSON, was appointed to procure the desired legislation. The records do not show that this committee ever made any formal report to Grand Lodge, yet it must be assumed that a verbal report of some kind was made, for at the session of 1847, on motion of Bro. ANDERSON, it was

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to examine the charter granted by the Legislature of Illinois to this Grand Lodge, and ascertain whether or not any action of this Grand Lodge will be necessary at this time under its provisions.

Whereupon Bros. MITCHELL, ANDERSON and DAVIS were appointed that committee.

The next day this committee reported as follows:

The committee appointed to examine the charter granted by the Legislature of the State of Illinois incorporating this Grand Lodge, would respectfully recommend that the three trustees provided by the said act to be appointed, be now elected by ballot, as other officers of this Grand Lodge; and the committee would also recommend that hereafter all notes, bonds and other instruments for the payment of money or performance of duties, be made payable to the Grand Lodge of Illinois of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, that being the incorporate name of this Grand Lodge.

On motion the report was laid on the table, and, so far as is disclosed by the records, was not again taken up. At a later stage of the session Grand Lodge went into the election of three trustees "as provided for in the charter," and Bros. BAILHACHE,

HAPPY and DAVIS were elected. It was then

Resolved, That the Most Worshipful Grand Master be authorized, if necessary, to require the attention of the trustees to such business as he may think proper, and which may come within their jurisdiction during the ensuing year, unless otherwise provided by the Grand Lodge.

No other or further acts of acceptance or approval appear of record. At the session of 1848 the same trustees were re-elected, and then the whole matter drops out of sight, no action of this kind being taken after this year. Apparently Grand Lodge got on as well without a charter as with it.

At the session of the General Assembly held in 1855 an amendatory act was passed, changing the name of the corporation and otherwise altering and apparently abolishing several of the provisions of the original act. By what authority or under whose direction this amendatory act was procured, the writer is unable to ascertain. It does not appear that Grand Lodge ever granted any express authority to any person to procure such additional legislation, or that any report of same was ever made after the amendatory act had been passed. Neither does it appear, except inferentially, that Grand Lodge ever accepted the amended act, and practically it failed to exercise any overt acts under it until nearly thirty years afterward.

By the first act of incorporation Grand Lodge was made a body politic and corporate under the name "Grand Lodge of Illinois of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons." It styled itself in its Masonic Constitution, "Grand Lodge of Illinois Free and Accepted Masons," and by the latter description chartered all of its subordinates. The same name was carried upon its corporate seal and for years this was the title by which it was known. It is said that the word "Ancient" was highly distasteful to the Grand Secretary, H. G. REYNOLDS, and that to eliminate, so far as he could, the obnoxious word he caused the amendatory act to be adopted. By the amendment the official name became "Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois Free and Accepted Masons;" and this is now its title.

Whether tradition is correct in ascribing this act to Bro. REYNOLDS the writer is unable to say; but, as lending confirmation to the story, it may be said that when Grand Chapter was incorporated in 1853 Bro. REYNOLDS was the committee which procured the passage of the act. Among other provisions of this latter act was one which required a copy of the proceedings of Grand Chapter, together with a list of the officers, its subordinate chapters and their members to be filed annually with the Secretary of State. Bro. REYNOLDS was the Secretary of Grand Chapter as well as Grand Lodge. In the amendatory act of 1855 there is a "rider" amending the act of incorporation of Grand Chapter by repealing this provision. The act of incorporation of Grand Chapter is supposed to have been drawn by Bro. REYNOLDS, and the amendatory act of 1855 closely follows same in structure and phraseology. All of these facts strongly tend to verify the tradition that REYNOLDS, of his own motion, and in the exercise of his own caprice, caused the amendatory act of 1855 to be introduced and passed. As this is the act of present incorporation its main provisions are here reproduced. It was published with the proceedings in 1872, on the occasion of the publication of the proposed new By-Laws, but never since,

except as a part of the "Book of Constitutions."

The text of the Act is as follows:

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS, OF ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS."

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly,* That the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Grand Wardens, Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer for the time being, and their successors in office, of the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, together with the Masters and Wardens of the several Lodges subordinate to said Grand Lodge, while holding said offices, shall be and the same are hereby declared to be a body politic and corporate, by the name, style and description of "The Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois Free and Accepted Masons."

SEC. 2. The said corporation, by the name and style aforesaid, shall have full power to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, prosecute and defend in all manner of actions at law or in equity, in all places where legal or equitable proceedings are had. The said corporation shall have power to make such Constitution, By-Laws, Rules and Regulations for its own government, and the management of its concerns and government of its subordinates, as shall be deemed advisable, and to alter or amend the same at pleasure: *Provided*, That such Constitution, By-Laws, Rules and Regulations shall not conflict with the Constitution and Laws of this State and of the United States.

SEC. 3. The said corporation, by the name and style aforesaid, shall be capable in law of purchasing, holding and conveying real and personal estate for the benefit of said corporation, to create a charity and educational fund, a representative fund, a library fund and a Grand Lodge fund, and for no other use or benefits whatever: *Provided*, That said corporation shall not at any one time hold personal or mixed property to an amount exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, nor real estate to an amount exceeding two thousand acres of land.

SEC. 4. That said corporation shall have power to loan money belonging to the same, and take promissory notes or other evidences of debt for the money so loaned or any property sold, which may be recovered in their corporate name aforesaid, in all courts or places where judicial proceedings are had.

SEC. 5. The said corporation is also authorized to borrow money in sums not exceeding one thousand dollars at any one time, and at a rate of interest not exceeding ten per cent. per annum.

SEC. 6. In the management of its business concerns, said corporation is hereby authorized to appoint such agents, officers and attorneys for that purpose as from time to time may be deemed proper.

SEC. 7. Each subordinate Lodge under the jurisdiction of the aforesaid Grand Lodge, now in existence or which may hereafter be chartered by the same, is also hereby declared to be a body politic and corporate by and under the name, style and number set forth in their respective charters, and by such designation they may respectively sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, prosecute and defend against all suits arising in law or chancery, in all the courts of this State. The said subordinate lodges, respectively, shall be capable in law of purchasing or receiving, by purchase, gift or otherwise, and of selling and conveying, real and personal estate for the benefit of said subordinate Lodges respectively: *Provided*, That neither of said Lodges shall at any one time hold real estate exceeding in value thirty thousand dollars.

SEC. 8. So far as applicable, the provisions of sections four, five and six of this act shall be applicable to each of said subordinate Lodges.

SEC. 9. In case any subordinate Lodge under the jurisdiction of said Grand Lodge shall cease to exist, or forfeit its charter, then all the estate, real and personal, together with all the records, books, papers, vouchers, furniture, jewels, seals and fixtures belonging to such lodge, shall immediately vest in said Grand Lodge; and all personal property, books, records, papers, vouchers, jewels, seals, furniture, deeds, money, evidences of debt, leases or mortgages belonging to said lodge so forfeiting its charter or ceasing to exist, shall be delivered over by its last Secretary or Treasurer of the same, or other persons having custody of them, to the proper officer or agent of said Grand Lodge, on demand, and on failing to do so, each and every member of such delinquent Lodge shall be liable to said Grand Lodge in an action of debt for the full value of the same.

Sec. 10 is the usual formula that the act shall be a public act, to be liberally construed by courts for the benefit of the corporation; Sec. 11 is the "rider" repealing a part of the Act of 1853 incorporating Grand Chapter; Sec. 12 is the usual repealing clause of inconsistent acts; and Sec. 13 provides for its immediate effect.

Presumably Grand Lodge exists and transacts its business under this charter. If

so, then it is not a sovereign body, but, like any other corporation, is amenable to the laws governing and controlling creations of the State. Fortunately we have never been subjected to either the indignities or notoriety which several of the imitative societies holding like civil charters have experienced in controversies growing out of internal difficulties, and it is to be hoped that in the years to come our civil life may be as peaceful and harmonious as it ever has been in the past.

THE CAPITULAR DEGREES.

INTRODUCTION.

POSSIBLY the most profound of all the mysteries of Masonry is the origin of its legendary histories and esoteric liturgies,—that truly wonderful system of moral symbolism and allegorical teaching which we now denominate degrees. We know but little concerning them prior to the last half of the last century, and much of the knowledge that has come down to us from that period is, at best, but fragmentary tradition. The Masonic romancer has indeed essayed to depict in glowing colors the scenes and incidents that have marked the course of Masonry from primeval man to the present time, but under the piercing light of critical inquiry his pictures have dissolved like frost before the morning sun. The legend of the Craft, as preserved in the ancient charges, is probably the only authentic information we now possess which antedates the beginning of the year 1700, and this but faintly outlines a very few of the many symbolic allegories that vitalize the esoteric rituals of the Masonry of today. Nor have these remarks special reference to the high grades only; they apply to all alike, for the system of speculative Freemasonry, as now practiced, contemplates a progressive expansion of but one thought, and that is the sanctity and preservation of the Holy and Ineffable Name. Toward this pivotal principle gravitate all the degrees of Masonry of all rites and systems, and to the elucidation of the mysteries which encompass the subject are they all devoted. Inseparably connected by continuity of thought and design they bear internal evidence of a common origin, and from the meagre historical data now at our command we are led to infer that they assumed their present shape about the middle of the last century.

At the time of the revival, in 1717, there is every reason to believe that there existed no degrees, as that term is now employed, and that the esoteric ceremonials were of the most simple and informal character. The symbolism was crude and undeveloped and the philosophical teachings scarcely more than a suggestion. The fifty years that next ensued were marked by a restless and ever increasing activity. The schism of 1738 produced a keen rivalry that soon begat competition. The Scottish lodges abandoning their operative character entered the speculative field; Ireland did the same; and soon five grand lodges struggled for supremacy in the British Islands. Then it was that the simple legends that formed the basis of the early ceremonial were eagerly seized upon by the enthusiast, the visionary and not infrequently by the schemer. Allegory and symbol pieced out the fragmentary traditions of the Ancient Craft, and imagination furnished historical data where the facts were wanting. Be-

yond the seas rites and systems arose like the exhalations of magic, and the fundamental ideas of primitive Masonry were expanded to the last stage of attenuation through the extended scale of degrees which in many cases were adopted. These years may well be called the period of the Masonic renaissance. A new impulse was imparted to the fraternity by the development and expansion of its old legends; an impulse that in many cases was made to serve the purposes of the charlatan and trickster, but in the end was productive of the highest good, and from the confused and ill-digested mass that marked this epoch have been evolved the great rites that now dominate the Masonic world.

* * *

With the exception of the three primary degrees of the Symbolic Lodge no degree in Masonry is so well known or widely diffused as that of the Royal Arch. When, where or how it originated is not definitely known, but the favorite theory of the students is, that it was fabricated by one LAWRENCE DERMOTT at or about the time of the so-called schism of the fraternity in England. This latter event occurred in the year 1738, and the first mention of the Royal Arch, so far as known, was in the year 1740. It was employed as an adjunct by both of the rival Grand Lodges of England and by them was introduced into the American Colonies, where it continued to be practiced in connection with craft lodges, the lodge warrant serving as a full authority for its conference upon candidates. Until the latter part of the eighteenth century its government was that of the lodge, but about 1790 a separation commenced to take place. The convocations in which it was conferred were called Chapters, and certain detached degrees as well as new fabrications were about this time added to and included in the chapter jurisdiction. This was largely accomplished through the labors of THOMAS SMITH WEBB, who may with propriety be styled the founder of the American Masonic system. From the fact that the Royal Arch and its subsidiary degrees are conferred in bodies called Chapters they have now come to be generally styled the Capitular Degrees.

Prior to 1797 the Capitular degrees, in this country, were in a confused and ofttimes chaotic state. With no recognized form of government and no organic connection with each other, the few scattered chapters were without influence or power, and the Masters' Lodges continued to exercise their ancient prerogative of conferring the Royal Arch degree at their pleasure. But in October of this year, at the instigation of WEBB, a convention of "committees" from chapters at Boston, Newburyport and Albany met at Boston and addressed a circular to all of the chapters within the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont and New York, inviting them to send delegates to a convention to be held at the city of Hartford, Connecticut, the year following, for the purpose of organizing a Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons and establishing a constitution for the government and regulation of all chapters "that now are or may hereafter be erected within the said States." The convention was held, as proposed, on January 24, 1798, and an organization effected under the name "Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the Northern States of America." In 1799 the word "General" was prefixed to the

title of the body, and in 1806, on the extension of its territorial jurisdiction, the old title was abolished and in lieu thereof was adopted the name "General Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons for the United States of America," which name it still retains. From this body has emanated nearly all of the State Grand Chapters and all of the Royal Arch Masonry of the West, including that of Illinois.

* * *

With the re-establishment of the Grand Lodge in 1840 came also a desire for the cultivation of the Capitular degrees. Prior to this time the only bodies within the State were those of the Symbolic Lodge, and "high Masonry" of every description was practically unknown. On July 19, 1841, the first chapter of Royal Arch Masons was organized at the city of Springfield, by virtue of a dispensation from M. E. Comp. JOSEPH K. STAPLETON, the Dep. Gen. Grand High Priest, and on Sept. 17th following, at the triennial session of the General Grand Chapter, a charter was issued to same. Springfield Chapter remained in full possession of the entire State until July 2, 1844, when a dispensation was issued to WM. F. WALKER and others for the formation of a chapter at Chicago. The printed abstract of the transactions of the General Grand Chapter do not show that any charter was granted in pursuance of this dispensation, yet it would seem that on Sept. 12, 1844, at the regular triennial session of that year, a charter did issue for a chapter at Chicago to be known as La Fayette, No. 2. At the succeeding triennial convocation held in 1847 charters were granted for chapters to be known as Jacksonville, No. 3, Horeb, No. 4 (Henderson), Quincy, No. 5, and Shawneetown, No. 6. These were all of the charters granted by the General Grand Chapter for chapters within this State.

THE GRAND CHAPTER.

1850.

ON April 9, 1850, in pursuance of a call issued by William B. Warren, a convention of representatives from all of the chartered chapters in the State, except Shawneetown, No. 6, assembled at the city of Springfield to concert measures for the formation of a Grand Chapter. The meeting was held under the authority of WILLIS STEWART of Louisville, Ky., G. G. K. of the General Grand Chapter, and the action was approved by that body at its triennial session in September of the same year.

Comp. WARREN was called to the chair and Comp. E. R. ROE was chosen secretary. It was then resolved that the convention do "now proceed to form a Grand Chapter for the State of Illinois," and the organization was completed by the election of the following officers:

W. B. WARREN, Jacksonville....G. H. P.
J. H. HOLTON, Quincy.....D. G. H. P.
J. V. Z. BLANEY, Chicago.....G. K.
PETER SWEAT, Peoria.....G. S.
MASON BRAYMAN, Springfield.....G. Secy.
THOS. H. CAMPBELL, Springfield..G. Treas.
W. S. HURST, Jacksonville.....G. M.

By resolution Shawneetown Chapter, upon signifying its assent to the proceedings, was permitted to come into Grand Chapter on equal terms with the other chapters; the By-Laws of the Grand Chapter of Ohio, with slight modifications, were adopted provisionally, and the matter of a constitution was deferred until the regular annual convocation. From the day of the convention until the present time Grand Chapter has met regularly in annual convocation. During the entire period it has enjoyed a career of uninterrupted prosperity and continuity, and the original six chapters that participated in the organization have been augmented by lawful increase until, at this writing, one hundred and eighty-six are borne upon the roll.

The regular annual convocation was held at Alton in October of the same year (1850), with WM. B. WARREN presiding and the representatives of four chapters present. The first dispensation for a chapter under the new organization was issued to Comp. WACKERLEE, and others, at Meredosia, Morgan county, but inasmuch as the General Grand Chapter, at the time of the formation of Grand Chapter, had dispensations in force in several localities in the State, the chapters so under dispensation were permitted to come in and receive a priority of number on the registry. The chapters availing themselves of this privilege were Peoria, No. 7, Howard, No. 8 (Upper Alton), Stapleton, No. 9 (Rushville), Union, No. 10 (Barry). Meredosia Chapter, therefore, although the first to be created by Grand Chapter, became No. 11, of the registry.

J. H. HOLTON was chosen Grand High

Priest, and J. L. ANDERSON, Grand Secretary. Jacksonville was selected as the place of permanent location.

1851.

The convocation of 1851 was held at Jacksonville. The provisional constitution was continued in force for another year; the project of a representative fund was considered, and all chapters in the jurisdiction were ordered not to confer the degrees of Royal and Select Master. J. V. Z. BLANEY was elected G. H. P., and HARMAN G. REYNOLDS, Grand Secretary—a position he continued to occupy for many years afterwards.

1852.

At the convocation of 1852, held as before, at Jacksonville, neither one of the first three officers was present. A permanent constitution was adopted; a committee was appointed to procure a Charter of Incorporation from the State; a resolution was passed opposing the project, then being agitated, of the dissolution of the General Grand Chapter, and the order probibiting the conferring of the degrees of Royal and Select Masters by the chapters of its obedience was reaffirmed. LEVI LUSK was elected G. H. P.

By the terms of the Constitution, adopted at this session, the official name of Grand Chapter became "The Grand Royal Arch Chapter, of the State of Illinois."

1853.

The convocation of 1853 was held at Jacksonville, M. E. LEVI LUSK, presiding. By resolution R. A. Masons hailing from Pennsylvania were denied the privilege of visitation in any chapter in the jurisdiction. The reason for this singular action is not apparent in the record and the act itself was the subject of much unfavorable comment in other jurisdictions. It would seem that the question originally arose in La Fayette Chapter at Chicago, where a companion hailing from Pennsylvania was denied admission by the High Priest on the ground that the work of Pennsylvania was essentially different from the work of the General Grand Chapter. An appeal was taken to the Grand High Priest, who sustained the decision. This in turn was approved by the Committee on Jurisprudence, with the result above indicated. For several years the leading spirits in Grand Chapter endeavored to defend their illiberal position by specious reasoning, until finally the force of popular sentiment compelled a repeal of the obnoxious resolution.

The "Act of Incorporation" was approved, and from thence hitherto the Grand Chapter has preserved its dual existence, acting both under its own Masonic constitution and that emanating from the State. Comp. M. J. NOYES, of Pittsfield, was elected G. H. P.

The Act of Incorporation provided the same name for the aggregate body as the Constitution, to-wit: "The Grand Royal Arch Chapter, of the State of Illinois." It is a somewhat noticeable fact that neither the words "Mason" nor "Masonry" anywhere occur in the Act.

1854.

The convocation of 1854 was held at Jacksonville, with M. E. MICHAEL J. NOYES presiding. The proceedings were mainly routine. A committee of seven was appointed "to revise the mode of conferring the Past Master's degree," and "to report and exemplify the work as soon as possible."

After wrestling with the subject for twenty-four hours the committee reported that they "had been unable to agree on any mode," and recommended the appointment of a committee of *one* who should "perfect himself in the work and report at the next Grand Convocation." Comp. LEVI LUSK was selected as such committee.

Just why the "higher" bodies, with far less revenue than Grand Lodge, should so excel the latter in the matter of charitable disbursements is among the unsolved problems. A comparison of records, however, unmistakably discloses the fact. At this session (1854), with about $500 in the treasury, after making the usual appropriations, Grand Chapter gave $100 to relieve the necessities of the widow of a worthy Past Grand Master, and donated the sum of $50 annually toward the education of two of the orphan children of deceased companions. This generous policy still characterizes the body, as its liberal annual appropriations to the organized Masonic charities of the State abundantly testify.

Comp. LOUIS WATSON, of Quincy, was elected G. H. P.

1855.

On September 27, 1855, the annual convocation was held at the Masonic Hall in Jacksonville, M. E. LOUIS WATSON presiding.

Comp. LUSK, appointed at the convocation of 1854 as a committee to prepare a report on the mode of conferring the Past Master's degree, submitted a verbal report, "which was unanimously adopted and recommended as a proper mode of work to be adopted by the subordinate chapters." There are still chapters in this jurisdiction that possibly might profit by the report. Why was it not preserved?

The Grand Lodge, having recently taken measures for the establishment of a library, Grand Chapter offered to co-operate and bear part of the expense. Accordingly $50 was appropriated for such purpose.

Comp. IRA A. W. BUCK, of Aurora, was elected G. H. P.

1856.

The annual convocation of 1856 was held at Jacksonville, M. E. IRA A. W. BUCK presiding. Business routine and of temporary interest only.

By the terms of the Constitution the location of Grand Chapter was fixed at Jacksonville until the year 1856. This period having expired an amendment to the Constitution became necessary. Accordingly such amendment was made by providing for an annual convocation "at the place of, and three days before, the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge." Thus the Grand Chapter became ambulatory and dependent upon the actions of another body. Inasmuch as Grand Chapter paid mileage and per-diem to representatives, the necessity of the move is not fully apparent; and while it was sought to be justified at the time on the score of convenience, yet this is shown by subsequent events to be untrue. However, for a number of years this custom prevailed, all of the bodies meeting at the same place and about the same time.

Comp. EDWARD M. M. CLARKE, of Rushville, was elected G. H. P.

1857.

The annual convocation of 1857 was held at Springfield, and immediately preceding the session of Grand Lodge. The

embargo against the Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania was raised, Grand Chapter having vindicated to its own satisfaction its "inherent and inalienable right to admit or exclude visitors" in its own discretion, and Royal Arch Masons from Pennsylvania were permitted "to visit upon the same terms as others, hailing from any sister jurisdiction." Another appropriation was made for the library, and the perusal of Masonic publications was recommended "as a means of disseminating Masonic intelligence."

The election resulted in the choice of JAMES H. HIBBARD as G. H. P., and he, together with the remaining officers, was installed by the retiring G. H. P. (Comp. CLARKE) "with ease and elegance, and in an impressive manner."

The death of the beloved companion, WM. A. DICKEY, was duly commemorated.

The only incident to disturb the serenity of the session was caused by the presentation of a petition from Comp. J. W. SPALDING and others praying for the erection of a new chapter at Galesburg. The committee to which same was referred found that the usual application for a recommendation from the nearest chapter, in this case Horeb, No. 4, at Knoxville, was denied by such neighboring chapter, "upon pecuniary considerations alone," and recommended the granting of the prayer. Comp. H. G. REYNOLDS, the Grand Secretary, raised the question of jurisdiction of Grand Chapter over the subject, as a point of order. The G. H. P., Comp. CLARKE, held the point well taken and decided that Grand Chapter had no jurisdiction over the matter, under Sec. 7, Art. II, of the General Grand Chapter Constitution. That the reader may judge for himself as to the correctness of this ruling the section in question is here given, viz.:

> SEC. 7. No dispensation or charter for the institution of a new chapter of Royal Arch Masons shall be granted except upon the petition of nine regular Royal Arch Masons, which petition shall be accompanied with a certificate from the chapter nearest to the place where the new chapter is intended to be opened, vouching for the moral character and Masonic abilities of the petitioners, and recommending that a dispensation or charter be granted them.

Thereupon Comp. SPALDING and twenty-seven others entered of record a protest and memorial, urging that the section only applied to those cases where the General Grand Chapter was exercising original and exclusive jurisdiction in States or Territories where no Grand Chapter existed; that same did not apply to State jurisdictions in the obedience of State Grand Chapters; wherefore they appealed from the decision of the M. E. Grand High Priest to the Grand Chapter. This produced a counter protest from Comp. REYNOLDS and the officers of Horeb Chapter, and was in turn followed by a second "memorial" by Comp. SPALDING. The result was that the whole matter was referred to the Grand High Priest (Comp. HIBBARD), with power to act.

Acting under this power, Comp. HIBBARD visited Galesburg and Knoxville (the towns are only five miles apart) and endeavored to effect a compromise alike honorable to both parties. In this he was signally unsuccessful. It would seem that by Horeb Chapter he was treated with much indignity; and when, in the exercise of his powers, original and delegated, he granted a dispensation for Galesburg Chapter, the companions of Horeb Chapter issued an incendiary and disloyal manifesto addressed to all of the chapters of the jurisdiction.

1858.

This was the situation when Grand Chapter met in its annual convocation in 1858. The Grand High Priest presented a report of his actions in the premises, as well as of the action of Horeb Chapter and certain of its officers and members. The Grand Chapter sustained Comp. HIBBARD, censured Horeb Chapter, and appointed a committee to "recommend what action is necessary on the part of this Grand Chapter to sustain its dignity in the person of its chief officer." In the meantime Horeb Chapter, by its officers, presented a petition asking for an annulment of the dispensation to Galesburg Chapter and denying intentional disrespect towards Grand Chapter, "although they claimed and exercised the right of commenting upon the official acts of the Grand High Priest, and condemning those acts when they deemed them contrary to Masonic law, and subversive of the rights and privileges of Horeb Chapter." But Grand Chapter thought otherwise, for it confirmed the dispensation and granted a charter to Galesburg Chapter; required "full and ample retractions and apologies" to Comp. HIBBARD from certain of the officers of Horeb Chapter, under pain of suspension, and directed the incoming G. H. P. to call "a full convocation of said Horeb Chapter at such a time as may suit his convenience and require that a suitable apology be made to this Grand Body and to M. E. Comp. HIBBARD, for the insults and indignities aforesaid," and in case of a refusal to make such apologies the Grand High Priest was instructed to suspend the charter until the next annual meeting.

At the meeting of 1858 Comp. NELSON D. ELWOOD was elected G. H. P.,—a position to which he was twice re-elected and which he continued to occupy until the day of his death in 1861.

Comp. ELWOOD, who is described as having been a man of most gentle and agreeable manner, proceeded to pour oil on the troubled waters of Knox county Masonry. He visited Knoxville; called a meeting of Horeb Chapter; presented the mandate of Grand Chapter, and in every way sought to close the breach that had been opened. But Horeb Chapter had made up its mind in advance as to what it should do in this event, and now reiterated all that it had said and refused to recede from what it had done. As a result the charter was arrested, and at the session of 1859 all of the rights and privileges of the chapter were declared forfeited to Grand Chapter; the members in attendance at the meeting called by the G. H. P. and voting to sustain the contumacious position then taken were suspended, and the members remaining loyal to Grand Chapter were accorded certificates of good standing to have the force and effect of dimits. So ended one of the most painful episodes in the history of Grand Chapter.

But the baneful root from whence sprang all this trouble has never been eradicated, either in this or the other branches of Masonry, and "pecuniary considerations only" still interfere with the interest and convenience of many brethren in many localities. If a Masonic body cannot support itself in any given locality without a "protective tariff," it is time for such institutions to close. The only object of a recommendation from the nearest body is, or should be, to advise the Grand body of the moral and Masonic character of the petitioners. The question as to the propriety of a charter should be the sole prerogative of the Grand

body. But, as a matter of fact, the primal sin of Horeb Chapter has many times since been repeated and recommendations withheld for no other reason than that the grant of a charter to the petitioners *might* reduce the revenues of the body so refusing.

1859.

The General Grand Chapter met in Chicago in 1859, but the event does not seem to have been particularly noticed by Grand Chapter; nor does it appear that any official welcome was tendered to the distinguished visitors. This, however, was simply an oversight, and the Grand High Priest (Comp. ELWOOD), on his own responsibility, maintained the honor and reputation for hospitality of the Grand Chapter of Illinois.

The definition of the clothing of a Royal Arch Mason as made by the General Grand Chapter was adopted; the constituent chapters were prohibited from conferring the degrees on non-affiliates, and another appropriation was made for the library.

1860.

At the eleventh annual convocation, held at Springfield, Sept. 28, 1860, Comp. WM. W. MITCHELL, D. G. H. P., presided, a domestic affliction detaining the G. H. P. (Comp. ELWOOD) at his home; and while the Grand Chapter evinced its affection for its absent chief by re-electing him to the East, yet he was destined never again to preside in that body. Before another year had rolled around Comp. ELWOOD was gathered unto his fathers. The session presents no features of more than temporary interest.

1861.

At the convocation of 1861, held at Springfield, the chair was occupied by Comp. WM. W. MITCHELL, D. G. H. P., who paid a tribute of sorrow and respect to the memory of the late Comp. ELWOOD. The Civil war was then the paramount theme with all men, but the Acting G. H. P. decided that the matter had "become too formidable for us to meddle with it as a Society," and that the "discussion of the subject would embarrass us and be liable to misapprehension and misconstruction;" and Grand Chapter wisely concurred.

For the benefit of some of the latter-day representatives it may be here stated that the regular hour for convening was *eight* o'clock A. M.; and if the record is to be taken as importing verity the officers and representatives were always in their places at that time.

The accounts disclosed the fact that, either through insufficient revenue or over appropriation, the funds had fallen short, and that after the necessary allowances there would be a deficiency. The mileage and per-diem rate was then scaled twenty per cent. and a corresponding reduction made in other "incidental expenses."

Comp. WM. W. MITCHELL was elected G. H. P.

1862.

At the convocation of 1862 Comp. MITCHELL was absent from the State, and Comp. A. W. BLAKESLEY occupied the East of the Sanctuary. The only subject of moment was the still depleted condition of the treasury. To remedy this $500 was raised by a loan, and a repetition of the heroic measures of the year preceding with respect to mileage and per-diem was had, the final result being the repeal of the law granting same. The printing of the proceedings was deferred until better times.

Comp. JAMES H. HIBBARD was elected G. H. P.

1863.

The convocation of 1863 opened brighter than its immediate predecessors. Several dispensations for new chapters had been issued, including one military chapter; and a petition for a further military chapter to be attached to Gen. GRIERSON'S Cavalry Division was presented and the prayer denied.

It would seem that "substitutes" were permitted in those days, as a resolution prohibiting chapters from exalting less than "three genuine candidates at one and the same time" failed of passage.

The election resulted in the selection of Comp. H. W. HUBBARD as G. H. P.

1864–5.

The year 1864 did not vary much from its immediate predecessors. The business of Grand Chapter was meager and strictly routine. The finances were so far recovered as to permit the payment of mileage and per-diem.

Comp. WILEY M. EGAN was elected G. H. P.

The year 1865 exhibited a decided advance when the Grand Chapter assembled in its sixteenth annual convocation at Springfield. The war was now over and with a general resumption of the arts of peace came a corresponding increase of Masonic interest. The number of dispensations for new chapters greatly exceeded that of any former year in the history of Grand Chapter and throughout the jurisdiction there was evidence of a healthy growth of Royal Arch Masonry.

The business of the session was brief. The restored finances permitted the continuance of the payment of mileage and per-diem, and from the surplus an appropriation of one hundred dollars was made for the Lincoln Monument Association, a like sum to the Douglas Monument Association, and a like sum for the relief of Comp. A. G. MACKEY, of South Carolina, "in consideration of his faithfulness to his Masonic obligations, his contributions, personal attention, medical services, and cordial sympathy in behalf of sick, wounded, and destitute Masons from Illinois, while prisoners at Charleston and beyond the reach of their brethren, relatives and friends."

On motion of Comp. J. M. BAILEY, a special committee was appointed to prepare an appropriate burial service for the use of Royal Arch Masons, with instructions to report at the next annual. The committee did *not* report at the next annual, however, nor at any succeeding annual. Presumably Grand Chapter became convinced that a funeral service for a chapter was as unnecessary as it was unwise; that the simple yet beautiful ceremony for the interment of a Master Mason, where all distinctions of rank are abolished and all meet on the level, was all-sufficient for every need. At all events no report seems to have been called for and none was made.

Comp. L. L. MUNN was elected G. H. P.

1866.

The year 1866 was one of great prosperity. The number of exaltations greatly exceeded those of any previous year, while dispensations were issued for the creation of seventeen new chapters. The returns showed that a very large number of chapters were employing "substitutes," whereupon such practice was declared irregular and by resolution the conferring of the

Royal Arch Degree "on less than three actual candidates at a time" was expressly forbidden.

Comp. O. H. MINER was elected G. H. P.

1867.

The year 1867 was marked by a healthy growth both in membership and new chapters, eleven dispensations having been issued for the latter.

Up to this time no "work" had ever been formally adopted as the authorized lectures of Grand Chapter. The work then in use throughout the jurisdiction was substantially that prepared by a committee of the General Grand Chapter in 1859, but this work had never received the formal sanction even of the body for which it had been prepared. To secure a uniformity of ritual and substantial conformity to a standard, a committee, consisting of Comps. HUBBARD, MUNN, EGAN, MINER and PEARSON, was appointed "to determine the work of this Grand Chapter and prepare a manual of constitutions, laws, forms and ceremonies, for the use and guidance of the Chapters under its jurisdiction."

The returns this year disclosed the fact that certain chapters had omitted the P. M. degree in the advancement of candidates, conferring the M. E. immediately after that of M. M. It was presumed this had been done only in cases where the candidate was already an actual Past Master, for at this time no Master could assume the chair of a symbolic lodge until he had been invested with the P. M. degree; but Grand Chapter decided to make the matter sure and by resolution *all* candidates were required to receive the P. M. degree before advancement to the M. E.

About this time there was much dissatisfaction throughout the country with respect to the General Grand Chapter. The matter came before Grand Chapter in a series of resolutions looking toward a release of allegiance and a severance of relations with the former body, but no action was taken. Two hundred dollars was donated to relieve an old and infirm brother. Chapters employing "substitutes" were again warned to desist, under penalty of forfeiture of charter.

Comp. G. W. LININGER was elected G. H. P.

1868.

The increase and general prosperity of the year 1868 was in advance of all prior years. Seventeen new chapters were organized under dispensation.

The Committee on "Work" submitted a report, which was adopted; and the lectures which were reported at that time are those now in use. Two weeks were devoted to the preparation of the report by the committee, during which time they examined "almost" every system of work then practiced in the State and of several other jurisdictions, the merits of which were discussed and considered. The result of their labors is our present lectures, but whether the same "will stand the test for all time" remains to be seen. Of the zeal, learning and ability of the committee there can be no question, and of the three members who are still with us time has only deepened our respect; yet it is just among the possibilities that the system which they reported may be susceptible of improvement. The experience of two hundred years in the manufacture of rituals is not favorable to any system standing the test of twenty-five years, much less "for all time."

Subordinate Chapters were by resolu-

tion directed to "purge themselves of intemperance and profanity," under penalty of arrest of charter; candidates were "required" to pass an examination in open chapter before being advanced; petitioners were required to state whether they had ever before petitioned for the degrees; and the Grand Treasurer was directed to invest the surplus, $4,000, in Government bonds. How far these requirements have all been carried out those familiar with this branch of Masonry can tell. Thirty dollars was made the minimum sum for the degrees.

Comp. JAMES H. MILES was elected G. H. P.

1869.

The annual convocation of 1869 was held at Springfield. The year had been peaceful and fairly prosperous. The new work having been promulgated the office of Grand Lecturer was left vacant as being, in the opinion of the G. H. P. "an unnecessary and expensive appendage," and that, "the published work being in the hands of the several High Priests throughout the jurisdiction," they would thus be enabled "to constitute themselves lecturers of their own Chapters, if they desired so to do." Apparently Grand Chapter held the same views, but only those who, like the writer, have spent long and weary hours pondering over that masterpiece of "Choctaw" composition known as the "History of the Black-Hawk War," are in position to state how thoroughly a High Priest may be his own lecturer after a perusal of that document. If the "old residents of the Military Reservation" had designed their work as a new and refined instrument of torture they could not have succeeded better.

About this time Grand Chapter commenced the practice, which it has since observed, of giving to each of its presiding officers on his retirement an official jewel, the first to receive the honor of this decoration being the authors of the "History of the Black-Hawk War." After an unsuccessful search for a jewel indicative of past rank in Grand Chapter, the ordinary insignia of a P. H. P. of a Chapter was selected, to which was added a mitre, as a mark of increased honor. This was formally adopted as the official jewel of the jurisdiction.

Comp. JOHN M. PEARSON was elected G. H. P.

* * *

Grand Chapter had now been in existence twenty years. At the time of its organization Freemasonry was just beginning to resume its old time popularity; the "higher degrees" were commencing to attract notice, and the old prejudice was dying out. The State was emerging from its pioneer condition and the people were emulous of the manners and customs of the Eastern States. All the conditions, therefore, were favorable to rapid and healthy growth. The few obstacles which intervened during the early years were soon overcome, and at the completion of its second decade Grand Chapter found itself in affluent circumstances with a large and constantly increasing list of constituents. There were at this time 138 chapters working under charter, with an aggregate membership of 7,581 Royal Arch Masons. The treasury showed a cash balance of $12,234.23, of which upwards of $4,000 was invested in Government bonds.

1870.

The twenty-first annual convocation was held at Chicago, Oct. 7, 1870, and since

then the annual session has been held each year in the same city. Notwithstanding that the published work was in the hands of the High Priests of constituent chapters, it was still deemed necessary to have some "skilled workman" act as instructor, for we find Grand Chapter adopting the following:

Resolved, That the M. E. Grand High Priest appoint a Grand Inspector of the work in this jurisdiction for the ensuing year, with instructions to proceed from Chapter to Chapter, and correct errors in phraseology, the manner of communicating lectures, and to see that the mode of working be uniform in all the Chapters; for which service he shall be paid the sum of twelve hundred dollars, and his expenses shall be paid by the Grand Chapter.

It does not seem, however, that this resolution was acted upon, or that such "Inspector" was appointed.

About this time there was again much dissatisfaction with the methods, operation and practical workings of the General Grand Chapter. Several States, exclusive of those which seceded from the National Union, had during the decade preceding withdrawn their allegiance, and Illinois now seemed ready to join the disaffected sisterhood. A motion to withdraw from the alliance was presented, but failed to pass. The sentiment, however, was favorable to a dissolution of the General Grand, and in pursuance thereof the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Representatives of this M. E. Grand Chapter to the M. E. General Grand Chapter of the United States be instructed to advocate and vote for the dissolution of the same.

From the time of its organization until this year Grand Chapter had been a satellite of Grand Lodge, meeting immediately before or after that body and always at the same place. The time consumed by the two bodies, as well as those which also met in conjunction with them, was greater than many of the representatives cared to devote to the purpose. It was also thought that a more complete disassociation would be beneficial to both bodies in many ways; accordingly it was decided to hold the annual convocation toward the end of the month instead of the beginning, as had been the custom theretofore, and the "first Thursday after the fourth Tuesday in October" was the day selected. This provision has ever since continued in force.

Comp. AUGUSTUS A. MURRAY was elected G. H. P.

1871.

The convocation of 1871 presents nothing of special permanent interest. The representatives to the General Grand Chapter disregarded their instructions when they attended that body and became convinced that it was a good thing to keep same intact; to all of which Grand Chapter assented.

Comp. JAMES A. HAWLEY was elected G. H. P.

* * *

Immediately after the close of the annual session occurred the famous "Chicago Fire." To relieve the distress occasioned by that event the G. H. P. (Comp. HAWLEY) called upon the craft to bring forward their offerings and at the same time appointed a committee, consisting of Comps. W. M. EGAN, JAMES H. MILES and R. H. FOSS, to receive and disburse the contributions sent in. The report of this committee showed total receipts of $3,404.30. The money, or such of it as was deemed necessary, was employed in the assistance of worthy Royal Arch Masons.

1872.

The convocation of 1872 was the first held under the rule providing for a later date than had previously been the custom. The transactions were routine and of temporary importance only; $500 was appropriated "to purchase suitable jewels and regalia." At the convocation of 1871 a committee on lectures was appointed, but with no specific definition of duties disclosed of record. Evidently the committee found nothing to do, for at this session it presented the following report and was discharged:

> Your Committee on Lectures, appointed at the last Convocation, have given the subject such consideration as their opportunities would allow, and respectfully report that they find the subject one fraught with many difficulties, and that in their opinion, with the work now promulgated in this jurisdiction, and the monitors published by Eminent Companions, there really exists no pressing need of any system of lectures more than we now have, and recommend no action in the case, and asked to be discharged from any further consideration of the subject.

Comp. A. W. BLAKESLEY was elected G. H. P.

1873.

The year 1873 found the chapters in a prosperous and healthy condition, but nothing transpired to engage the historian's pen and the year closed in peace. The proceedings of the annual convocation were strictly routine.

Comp. GEO. E. LOUNSBURY was elected G. H. P.

1874.

The convocation of 1874 marked the twenty-fifth year of the organized existence of Grand Chapter. During this period it had grown from feeble infancy to lusty youth, with no set-backs or other incidents to mar its symmetrical development. Peace and prosperity had been its attendants, and as a result the returns showed 152 active chapters, with a total membership of 10,430.

Wm. A. J. DELANCEY was elected G. H. P.

1875–6.

The convocation of 1875 presented nothing of special interest at this time. HASWEL C. CLARKE was elected G. H. P. He was succeeded at the convocation of 1876 by ARTHUR R. H. ATKINS.

1877.

At the convocation of 1877 Grand Chapter was again confronted with a deficit. For several years in fact the expenses had exceeded the receipts and a reduction in taxation had brought the income to a point where it failed to meet expenses. To remedy this condition of affairs the per-capita tax was increased and a loan of $1,500 negotiated to tide over until the next harvest. A proposition to charter chapters to work in the German language was considered and rejected. The present division of the jurisdiction into districts was made and assigned to the Grand officers.

During this year occurred the famous "merger" of the Council degrees. This consisted practically of a dispensation from the Grand Council to the constituent chapters of the Grand Chapter to organize councils and confer the degrees. As this episode forms a part of the history of the Grand Council the subject will be deferred until that body is reached.

JAMES C. MCMURTRY was elected G. H. P.

1878.

The only special feature of the convocation of 1878 was the legislation necessary to

carry out in a constitutional manner the conferring of the Council degrees under the authority of Grand Chapter.

JOHN D. HAMILTON was elected G. H. P.

1879.

The year 1879 was one of peace and apparently of prosperity. The proceedings were strictly routine.

SAMUEL W. WADDLE was elected G. H. P.

1880.

The reports of the officers at the session of 1880 displayed a gratifying condition of harmony throughout the jurisdiction, with no cause of grievance of a sufficiently serious character to require the attention of Grand Chapter. Comps. L. R. JEROME and HENRY G. PERRY were admitted to "honorary" membership. The former has since passed "beyond the vails," the latter is still with us, venerable with years and long service. The question of "honorary" membership in a representative body is one which must be left to the jurists of the craft to determine; but these companions, the only ones ever thus honored, were received in pursuance of a law of the body. At all events Grand Chapter was not without precedent, for Grand Lodge upon one occasion had done the same thing.

A resolution was introduced to discontinue the practice of granting testimonial jewels to retiring officers, and on being put to passage was adopted; but before the session closed the representatives relented, repealed the resolution, and presented to Comp. WADDLE on retirement the usual testimonial of "a beautiful Past Grand High Priest's Jewel." At this session was inaugurated the initial legislation giving to the G. H. P. a salary which was fixed at $100. The sum has since been increased to $400; but, in view of the time and labor now demanded from the presiding officer, even this sum is scarcely adequate.

SILAS O. VAUGHAN was elected G. H. P.

The question as to the value or expediency of Cryptic consolidation was now again being discussed. The plan had not worked as well as was anticipated, nor had it been adopted in many parts of the country. During this year a new element of strength had been added to the Council by the formation of a league of Grand Councils known as the General Grand Council, and pressure was being brought to bear upon the merging Grand Chapters to discontinue their further protectorate over the Cryptic degrees. The principal reason advanced by the promoters of the merger movement was, its economy in obviating the expense of maintaining the Cryptic organization in councils and Grand Councils; but while this may have been an important factor of the movement in the State where it originated it was hardly worthy of serious consideration in Illinois. Nor had the plan worked well merely from the "preservative" point of view, for the degrees, having no very responsible management, were becoming lost sight of in the chapters, and so the leaders began to suggest the propriety of a return to the old ways.

1881.

The convocation of 1881 found the general condition of Capitular Masonry throughout the State more vigorous and healthy than at any time since the organization of Grand Chapter. There were now 171 constituent chapters on the rolls and the majority seemed to be doing well. The

present rule limiting the commissions of Grand Representatives near other Grand Chapters to three years from date of issue was established.

The matter of relinquishment of control of the Council degrees was presented, and it was:

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed by this Grand Chapter to confer with a like Committee from the Grand Council as to the best disposition to be made of the Council degrees, and that they report to this Grand Chapter at the next Annual Convocation.

Comp. JOHN P. NORVELL was elected G. H. P.

1882.

At the convocation of 1882 a communication was received from the Grand Council asking Grand Chapter to take such steps as it might deem necessary to re-commit the degrees of Royal and Select Master to their original custody. At the same time the special committee raised by the resolution of 1881 reported back that they had carefully considered the matter referred to them in conference with a like committee appointed by the Grand Council; that it was the earnest desire of the Grand Council to again resume control of the degrees, and in furtherance of such desire the committee recommended the repeal of such parts of the Constitution as should leave it in the same condition as it was in the year 1877. The practical effect of the proposed amendment would be to eliminate all reference to the Council degrees. The committee further recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That on and after January 1st, 1853, the Chapters of this jurisdiction cease to confer the Council degrees, and that the Grand Council be requested to take such action in reference thereto as they may deem proper, and that the Grand High Priest issue his edict to that effect.

The report was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, which approved the recommendations of the special committee, and Grand Chapter concurred.

A resolution was offered by Comp. E. C. PACE directed to the Committee on Jurisprudence and inquiring by what authority the esoteric work of the lodge is used by the chapters; but the committee, after cogitating upon the matter for a year decided that the subject was so inseparably connected with the "legends of the misty past" that they could throw no light upon it.

Comp. SAMUEL SHANNON was elected G. H. P.

1883.

The session of 1883 presents nothing of importance. The last links that bound the Council degrees were severed and WILLIAM L. ORR was elected G. H. P.

1884.

At the convocation of 1884 the G. H. P. (Comp. ORR) recommended,

"That this Grand Chapter select a competent Companion to prepare a history of this Grand Chapter, from the date of its organization to the present time. I deem it a matter of necessity and great importance, as many of those who were conversant with the organization and early history of this body have passed away, and ere long all will be gone. It will be of great value and benefit to the present and coming generations of the Royal Craft that this history be compiled."

It is much to be regretted that the recommendation did not meet the concurrence of Grand Chapter.

The Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons of England was extending its "colonial possessions" just about this time, and it seems chartered lodges within the territorial jurisdiction of the Grand Chapter of Quebec. For this alleged invasion the G. H. P. was directed to issue his edict in-

terdicting all fraternal communication with the Grand Mark Lodge of England until Quebec should signify that the difficulty had been adjusted. Presumably this was all right. Indeed, as Grand Chapter had said it, then it must be all right; but as a matter of fact the Mark Lodges, controlled by the Grand Mark Lodge of England, are about as little related to American Capitular Masonry as are the chapters of that Scottish exotic known as Royal Ark Mariners. If identity of degree—lectures, ceremonies, etc.—is to form the basis of jurisdictional rights and not mere similiarity or even identity of names, then the Grand Mark Lodge of England might plant bodies of its obedience in Illinois without in any way invading the jurisdiction. The Mark degree of the American system, beautiful and impressive though it may be, is *not* the old Mark degree so long preserved and worked in the North England and Scottish lodges.

As in religion the worshiper too often forgets the thing symbolized and worships merely the symbol, so in Masonry the form too often hides the substance, and men pay reverence to the letter and ignore the spirit. Upon several occasions this fact has become unpleasantly manifest in Illinois. An impression prevails in certain of the Masonic circles that Masonry consists of degrees and a governmental hierarchy of some kind. The extremists confine these degrees to three in number, the government and superintendence of which is vested in the Symbolic Lodge. But with these views the writer cannot agree; for, if his conception is right, Masonry does not consist of degrees at all. Degrees are but convenient subdivisions of the general subject which may be compressed into one degree or expanded into one hundred. But, then, others think differently, as they have a perfect right to do, and not infrequently these persons are men of brilliant minds and strong aggressive intellects. The late Comp. T. T. GURNEY was one, and at this session (1884) he discussed his views in the report on Correspondence, asserting that the Royal Arch Chapter was not a "duly constituted Masonic body." Thereupon Comp. WM. E. GINTHER offered the following:

Resolved, That all that part of the Report of the Committee on Correspondence, expressing the opinion that our Masonry is not legitimate, and that the Chapter is not regular and duly constituted, be and is hereby emphatically rejected,—

Which after debate was made a special order for a later hour. This brought up the subject broached by Comp. PACE two years before with reference to the use of the esotery of the lodge in chapter ceremonials, and Comp. D. C. CREGIER presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence:

WHEREAS, This Grand Chapter is the only source of authority and exercises exclusive jurisdiction in all matters pertaining to Capitular Masonry in the State of Illinois; and

WHEREAS, This declaration includes the possession of, exclusive authority over, and control and custody of, all and every one of the esoteric and exoteric ceremonies and rituals pertaining to the several degrees of Mark Master, Past Master, Most Excellent Master and Royal Arch; and

WHEREAS, These claims are essential to and consistent with the sovereign powers and dignity of this Grand Chapter, as well as to other bodies of Masons; therefore,

Resolved, That the M. E. Grand Chapter of the State of Illinois hereby interdicts the use or practice of any of the esoteric ceremonies or rituals, pertaining to any of the degrees over which it has jurisdiction, by any companion of its obedience, in any Masonic body or organization of Masons, other than this Grand Chapter or the constituent chapters under its jurisdiction; and be it further

Resolved, That the use or practice of any esoteric ceremony or ritual pertaining to any Masonic body or organization of Masons, or of any degree or degrees of Masonry, other than that of M. M., P. M., M. E. M. and R. A., are hereby interdicted in this Grand Chapter and in every constituent chapter under its jurisdiction; and be it further

Resolved, That any companion violating any of the mandates herein specified shall be subject to discipline therefor.

The committee, having duly considered the matter, found it too heavy to carry, and therefore gracefully deposited same in this manner:

Your Committee on Jurisprudence, to whom were referred the preamble and resolutions offered by ex-Companions CREGIER and GINTHER respectively, fraternally report that at the last Convocation of this Grand Body, your committee reported on a resolution offered by Ex-Comp. PACE, which resolution involved the same questions, in part, as are involved in the resolution now under consideration; that an intelligent report would involve an investigation amongst the legends and history of the Craft, which would, in all probability, force the committee to the conclusion that they could throw no light on the subject. Your committee feel, however, that the time has now arrived when the controversies growing out of the discussion of the subject matter of these resolutions must be met and definitely decided. We are of the opinion that, to give perfect and entire satisfaction to the Royal Craft in this Grand Jurisdiction, the decision, whatever it may be, shall be reached only after a careful, thorough and exhaustive consideration of the subject in all its bearings, not only as to the merits of the case, but also as to its effect on Capitular and Ancient Craft Masonry, and, recognizing the amount of labor and research necessary to arrive at a clear and satisfactory understanding, we recommend that the whole subject be referred to a committee of five members of this Grand Chapter, with instructions to report at the next annual Grand Convocation.

When the hour for the special order arrived it precipitated a lengthy debate, until finally Comp. PEARSON offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the resolutions of Comp. WILLIAM E. GINTHER, together with the subject matter of the Report on Correspondence, be referred to the Special Committee, already raised, who have under consideration the resolutions of Comp. D. C. CREGIER, to report at the next annual convocation; and that in the meantime the Report on Correspondence be printed with the proceedings of this Convocation.

Comp. JOHN A. LADD was elected G. H. P.

1885.

The convocation of 1885 presents little of permanent interest aside from the disposition of the special matters raised by the correspondence report of the year preceding and the resolutions which same called forth. The special committee held sessions during the recess, at which it seems the parties specially interested were present, and after a full and careful consideration of the questions involved, the investigation and comparison of authorities and a free discussion of all controverted points, formulated its conclusions in the premises. At the session of 1885 these conclusions were presented, through its chairman, JOHN M. PEARSON, as follows:

The degree of R. A. M. has no existence in Masonic history prior to the "revival" of A. D. 1717. If conferred at all prior to this, it probably was received as the conclusion of the Master's degree. Shortly after this date, however, we find historic mention of it —about the middle of the last century it appears to have been authorized by the Grand Lodge of England and in 1813 duly recognized by the United Grand Lodge of England.

Since this last date all Grand Lodges have acquiesced in the relationship and some have specially endorsed it in terms. On the other hand, no Grand Lodge has ever taken offense at, or endeavored to cut off the relationship, or imposed any restrictions relative thereto.

Surely the weight of all the history we have, is almost entirely in favor of maintaining the present friendly connection.

The committee wishes to add a few words relative to the propriety of the present position occupied by this Grand Chapter.

Freemasonry is defined by some of our best scholars as "a progressive moral science." illustrating

moral truths by familiar symbols,—Your committee believes that to this "progressive" idea we owe much of our success, and power.

The foundation of all lies in the first three degrees, just as the foundation of mathematics lies in its definitions and the four fundamental rules; yet no one will claim that the science of mathematics is concluded by these first rules, while all allow that no operation can be performed without their use. So with the chapter and symbolic lodge. In all the years no occasion of offense has arisen. The lodge has not felt that it was wronged and the chapter has not abused its privileges. Your committee believes that both have benefited thereby.

The general "consensus" of the craft agrees with this. It would be difficult to find a R. A. M. upon whom the chapter degrees were duly conferred, who does not at once confess and believe that there is an "intimate connection" between ancient craft Masonry and the H. R. A. and the Master Masons of the whole country universally believe this. If there be an exception it is not among our younger men—who appear generally to be contented—but only among those, fond of technicalities and speculations, which, in the opinion of your committee, would result in damage to our whole Masonic fabric.

This leads to the consideration of what evils would naturally follow if the resolutions presented by Comp. CREGIER should he adopted and enforced. All branches of the order would lose the benefit of the idea of "progression" mentioned before.

There would be no further search for more light, none could be given. The tale would be told, at the start. Each branch of our order must stand alone and so further lose the force of association that to most of us is very dear.

Time, in all probability, would lessen and finally dissolve even the semblance of connection.

Our system of work must be reorganized—all traces of kindly reference to Ancient Craft Masonry must be effaced. This, to be sure, would not impair the work of the symbolic lodge, but it would sorely lessen the force and beauty of our beautiful ritual.

Furthermore,—this matter of "work" and "uniformity of work" is conceded (very generally) to be under the control of the General Grand Chapter of the United States of America, and to their outline of plan our very complete ritual now conforms,—any radical change would conflict with this almost universal custom and put all R. A. Masons in our State "without the pale," as regards other Grand Chapters.

In short, the committee sees no good reason why the above resolutions, as offered by Comp. D. C. CREGIER, should be adopted, and therefore respectfully reports back the same, with the recommendation "that they *do not pass*."

We respectfully report back the resolution offered by E. Comp. GINTHER, with a substitute therefor, and recommend that the substitute *do pass*,—to-wit:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Grand Chapter there exists an intimate connection between Ancient Craft Masonry and the august degree of the Holy Royal Arch; that we do not endorse any expression, or implication, or influence, by any member, or officer, of this Grand body, that seems to deny the Masonic character of our order; that we will, by all honorable means, strive to maintain and perpetuate the present intimate, friendly and mutually profitable relations that have always existed and now exist between the M. W. Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of the State of Illinois and this Grand R. A. Chapter.

On motion the report was received, adopted and the recommendations concurred in. This practically closed the question of the severance of Symbolic and Capitular Masonry, and for ten years past but little has been heard upon the subject. Occasionally some zealous brother ventures to suggest that the Royal Arch is not a Masonic degree, and the few extremists still contend that all true Masonry is confined to the Masters' Lodge, but by the majority of the craft this is now regarded as a heresy. The true doctrine, as it appears to the writer, is correctly stated by the committee.*

At the time the affair produced a ripple of excitement in Royal Arch circles, which extended from Maine to California. All

*Discussing the nature and relation of the Royal Arch degree, the learned Dr. Mackey says: "As an independent degree, given under a distinct jurisdiction and furnished with a separate but appropriate ritual, it is undoubtedly a modern degree, of comparatively recent establishment; but as a complement of the Master Mason's order, as supplying the deficiency of that degree in Masonic symbolism, it is, and of course must be, as old as the organization of which it forms so important and so necessary a part. The third degree is a symbolic memorial of events which took place at the first temple. The Royal Arch is equally a symbolic memorial of events that occurred at the second, and as the one would be incomplete without the other, we have every reason to suppose that each was adopted at the earliest period of the modern organization of Freemasonry as a memorial system. Indeed they must go together. The Royal Arch is the cape-stone of the Masonic edifice, but the third degree is its foundation, and without the presence of both the building would be incomplete. The Royal Arch is absolutely necessary to the perfection of the Master's degree as a science of symbolism, and the latter cannot be understood without the developments of the former. They are the first and second volumes of a continuous history, and the absence of either would mutilate the work."

eyes were turned on Illinois, and the outcome of the "revolutionary" movement was anxiously awaited. The result was received with satisfaction on all sides. As an indication of how the movement was regarded elsewhere the subjoined excerpt from the pen of J. H. DRUMMOND, of Maine, one of the highest Masonic authorities in the country, may not be out of place or without interest:

While the particular portions of the report to which reference is made are not indicated, we presume that they are the portions which sustain the resolutions introduced by Comp. CREGIER. These resolutions are the logical result of the heresy originated by Comp. GURNEY, that Chapters, Councils and Commanderies, as now constituted, are not Masonic bodies. The argument is, "These bodies are not Masonic bodies, and therefore can not rightfully use Masonic rituals." He and Comp. CREGIER have reversed the argument and the conclusion; the fact is, they do use, and rightfully, Masonic rituals, and, therefore, are Masonic bodies.

The position that Chapters, Councils and Commanderies are merely organizations composed of Masons, and thus on a level with Masonic Relief Associations, Veteran Associations, and the like, is directly in conflict with the history of the Institution from its earliest organization. We regard the attempt to deprive Chapters of their Masonic character, and the right to use Masonic rituals, precisely as we would an attempt to confiscate their property, or to deprive them of any other thing to which they have a right equal to that of the lodge. We hold, and history shows, that the Chapter has the same right to use portions of the lodge work as the lodge has, and it would be no more presumptuous for the Chapter to forbid the lodge to use them, than it would be for the lodge to forbid the Chapter to use them. The same remark applies as between the Chapter and Commandery. The action of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in fixing a limit to the use of rituals, has been very sharply criticised, but the proposed action of Illinois goes infinitely further. The criticisms of Illinois, however, have been consistent with her proposed action.

The chapter was organized as a continuation of *blue* Masonry, and the Council and Commandery were organized as continuations of *Capitular* Masonry. The fundamental idea of each was that it, and the degrees upon which it was founded, *are one system*, each portion, however, governing its own degrees. None save a Master Mason could be a Royal Arch Mason; as a necessity, he must *prove* himself in open Chapter to be a Master Mason; as a consequence, the Chapter must know the essential qualifications of a Master Mason, and itself teach them to those of its members who may have forgotten them. The Chapter was organized as a Masonic body, using certain portions of the ritual of the lodge, one of its main objects being to give more light upon matters taught in the lodge. This was perfectly well known in the lodge, which not only acquiesced, but admitted the claims of the Chapter; more than this, *it surrendered portions of two of its degrees to become two degrees of the Chapter*. From the beginning the Lodge and Chapter have walked side by side upon this foundation, the Lodge recognizing the Chapter as a Masonic body, and entitled to use its rituals in accordance with the common system and the Chapter recognizing the exclusive power of the Lodge over its own members, and the Lodge itself as the foundation of the Chapter. The same is true of the relations between the Chapter and the Commandery. It may be true that the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter of Illinois have never expressly committed themselves to this doctrine (although we have no doubt they both have), it was the fundamental law of the craft when they were formed, and it is as binding on them as upon all other Masons.

We regard the resolutions as revolutionary, and if they are adopted, and the Chapters forbidden to require or use the fundamental tests of eligibility of candidates, we do not perceive how the Chapters under her obedience can be regarded as regular Chapters of Royal Arch Masons.

JOHN O'NEILL was elected G. H. P.

1886.

The convocation of 1886 was uneventful. Peace and harmony prevailed while the returns showed that the Royal Craft throughout the jurisdiction was in a prosperous and flourishing condition. The business transacted was mainly of a routine character. The old proposition of a "history" was still in abeyance, but the G. H. P. (Comp. O'NEILL) offered a valuable contribution thereto in the shape of a number of carefully prepared statistical tables. The work is not only a monument to the

zeal and industry of the G. H. P. but a lasting benefit to the craft generally and the Masonic student in particular.

GEO. W. CURTISS was elected G. H. P.

1887.

The year 1887 witnessed no interruption to the peace and harmony which had long characterized the internal affairs of the jurisdiction or the relations of Grand Chapter with foreign bodies. The reports of the officers showed that the year, while not one of great activity, had been productive of sound and healthy growth.

At the convocation of 1884 Comp. J. R. WILKINS introduced a resolution relative to the keeping of a "lodge book of marks" by the constituent chapters,—which was not acted upon. A year later the G. H. P. (Comp. LADD) again directed attention to the subject, resulting in its reference to a special committee, but without results. At the convocation of 1886 a further resolution relating to same was introduced, as was also an amendment to the By-Laws, and at this session (1887) Comp. CURTISS once more called upon Grand Chapter to take some action thereon. Being thus pushed the representatives finally gave the matter serious consideration and on motion of Comp. THOMAS AUSTIN the following was adopted as a standing resolution:

Resolved, That each subordinate chapter in this Grand Jurisdiction forthwith provide itself with a "Book of Marks," which shall be in the lodge whenever the Mark Master Degree is conferred; that its use be explained to every candidate upon his advancement and the request made that he choose a "Mark" and record the same therein, either then, or previous to receiving the Royal Arch Degree.

Resolved, That all Royal Arch Masons members of chapters in this jurisdiction, who have not already adopted and recorded "Marks" be requested to do so at once.*

Comp. P. W. BARCLAY was elected G. H. P.

1888.

At the session of 1888 the G. H. P. reported the condition of the Royal Craft as not only peaceful and harmonious but prosperous, beyond his most sanguine expectations. The business of the session was routine and of temporary interest only. As usual the grievance committee had no complaint to hear or wrongs to redress.

Comp. SYLVESTER O. SPRING was elected G. H. P.

1889.

The convocation of 1889 marked the fortieth year of the organized existence of Grand Chapter and found the craft enjoying the same fraternal relations as had characterized same for so many years preceding. If the historian is unable to find any stirring incidents he at least may notice a kind act, the donating of $1,000 to the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home. This, however, was only one of the many benefactions of a similar nature which this truly fraternal body has bestowed upon the same beneficiary.

Comp. JOSEPH E. DYAS was elected G. H. P.

*The Mark, whose peculiar use is practically exemplified in the fourth degree, is the appropriate jewel of a Mark Master. It is generally made of gold or silver, usually of the former metal, but may be of stone, and must be in the form of a keystone. On the obverse or front surface the device or "mark" selected by the owner must be engraved, within a circle composed of the following letters: H. T. W. S. S. T. K. S. On the reverse or posterior surface the name of the owner, the name of his chapter, and the date of his advancement, may be inscribed, although this is not absolutely necessary. The "mark" consists of the device and surrounding inscription on the obverse.

It is not requisite that the device or mark should be of a strictly Masonic character, although Masonic emblems are frequently selected in preference to other subjects. As soon as adopted it should be drawn or described in a book kept by the chapter for that purpose, and it is then said to be "recorded in the Book of Marks," after which time it can never be changed by the possessor for any other, or altered in the slightest degree, but remains as his "mark" to the day of his death.

1890.

The convocation of 1890 differed in no material respect from those of its immediate predecessors. The reports and returns showed a degree of health, activity and general prosperity never before attained in the history of Grand Chapter.

Comp. E. C. PACE was elected G. H. P.

1891.

The only question of moment before the convocation of 1891 was the oft-mooted subject of "substitutes." Much pressure was exerted to repeal the old regulation, but Grand Chapter, in view of past experience and present conditions, concluded that it was inexpedient to make any changes.

Comp. JACOB KROHN was elected Grand High Priest.

1892–4.

The session of 1892 was strictly routine. Comp. RICHARD T. HIGGINS was elected G. H. P. The session of 1893 resulted in the choice of J. W. HUTCHINSON as High Priest, and at the session of 1894 WILLIAM L. MILLIGAN was elected to that dignity.

1895.

The session of 1895 marked the forty-sixth annual convocation of Grand Chapter. The proceedings were of a routine character, and Comp. GEO. M. MOULTON was elected G. H. P. The returns show that at the time of this convocation there were 186 active chapters in the jurisdiction, having a total membership of 16,414; that of the charters issued since the date of organization, twenty-five had been forfeited or surrendered; and that the craft was increasing throughout the State at the rate of about 500 a year. The reports of the financial officers disclosed that Grand Chapter had invested in corporate bonds the sum of $7,000; that there was then in the treasury an additional cash balance of $12,653.21, and that the income of the body from all sources was upward of $10,000 per annum. The general condition of the "Royal Craft" was fully up to the standard of former years, while the prospects for the future were never more bright.

* * *

It may be said, and with much truth, that the foregoing brief and imperfect digest affords but a poor synopsis of the transactions of a large and influential body of Masons during a long period of years. But the limitations of time and space preclude a more exhaustive treatment. Nor is it intended that these sketches should be more than brief notices of the salient features of the years under review. To attempt more would be to transcend the limits imposed by the scope of this work; and possibly an abstract of the proceedings, with their multitudinous details of petty acts of routine business, would lack the interest for the general reader which it is the desire of the writer to retain. To the student, or those who may desire to prosecute some special inquiry, the printed reports are all accessible.

* * *

It will be perceived, from the foregoing digest, that Grand Chapter has changed its presiding officer every year. This line of action is based to some extent upon the theory that every companion competent to discharge the duties of government in a constituent chapter is qualified to assume the grave responsibilities of Grand High Priest, but more, perhaps, on the theory that the office is one of honor and that he who has

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Gil. W. Barnard, 33°.

Grand Secretary of the Grand Chapter, Grand Council and Grand Commandery of Illinois, and the Bodies of the A. A. S. R., at Chicago.

once been installed can receive no greater or additional honor by subsequent re-election. The plan has worked well and Grand Chapter has been fortunate in its selection of a long line of able, zealous and learned men to fill the chief office within its gift. The succession of Grand High Priests has been preserved in the digest, to which the reader is referred.

At the organization meeting in 1850 MASON BRAYMAN was elected Grand Secretary. He was not present at the first annual convocation held in October of the same year, and the name of JAMES L. ANDERSON appears as Secretary. At the election of that year Comp. ANDERSON was chosen Secretary, but he does not appear to have been present at the following annual convocation of 1851, and his duties were performed *pro tem.* by JOHN S. ROBERTS. At the election of this year Comp. H. G. REYNOLDS was chosen to fill the station, and for eighteen years in succession received a re-election. For much of this time his dominating influence is apparent in Grand Chapter legislation and administrative policy.

At the annual convocation of 1869 Comp. JAMES H. MILES was elected Secretary and each succeeding year until 1878 was re-elected, thus making a period of incumbency of about ten years.

In 1879 Comp. GIL. W. BARNARD was elected and has since continued to perform the duties of the office. It will be seen, therefore, that during its entire career Grand Chapter has had practically but three Secretaries. Each of the persons who have filled the office was eminently qualified. Of the present incumbent, Comp. BARNARD, but little need be said, as he is, without doubt, the best known Mason in the State of Illinois. His administration of the office has been a model in every particular, and it is sincerely to be hoped that he may be spared for many years to adorn the positions he has long occupied and acceptably filled.

The Treasurer of the organization meeting was THOS. H. CAMPBELL, but he, like Comp. BRAYMAN, did not attend the first annual convocation in October, 1850. At this session Comp. ELIAS HIBBARD was elected Treasurer, and in 1851 was re-elected. He did not attend the session of 1852, when WM. S. HURST was elected in his stead. Comp. HURST served one year and in 1853 was succeeded by Comp. JAMES H. HIBBARD. At the next election, in 1854, Comp. WILLIAM MCMURTRY became Treasurer, a position he retained until 1862, when he was succeeded by JAMES R. MACK. In 1864 Comp. MACK gave way to Comp. HARRISON DILLS, who remained the custodian of the funds until 1875. At the convocation of 1875 Comp. A. A. GLENN succeeded and remained in the office until 1878. He was succeeded by Comp. ORLIN H. MINER, who held the office until 1880, since which time the present incumbent, Comp. W. M. EGAN, has been continuously elected to receive the trust. It will thus be seen that Grand Chapter has had a comparatively large number of Treasurers. Two of these officers, Comps. DILLS and GLENN, retired through stress of circumstances and pecuniary failures in their own business, but as Grand Chapter had but little funds in those days no loss was entailed.

* * *

The committees of Grand Chapter resemble those of Grand Lodge and the committee work is performed in much the same manner. There is, however, a noticeable

difference in some of the reports. Thus it rarely happens that the grievance committee has any work to perform, and many sessions have passed with the pleasing statement that no matters have been referred to or considered by them. Matters of charity are usually considered by the body, and so of a number of subjects that in Grand Lodge always go to committees in the first instance. For many years the "pay roll," or account of mileage and per-diem, was prepared and presented by the Secretary as part of his official duties, and it is only recently that this subject has been referred to a committee.

The two principal committees are those on Jurisprudence and Accounts. The latter is both the Finance and Auditing committee of Grand Chapter, and is, perhaps, the most important of all the committees.

* * *

The organization meeting of Grand Chapter in 1850 was held at Springfield. The first annual convocation held in October of the same year occurred at Alton. In 1851 the sessions were held at Jacksonville and this continued to be the place of meeting until 1856. In 1857 the convocation was held at Springfield, and each succeeding convocation until 1865 was held at that place. In 1866 the convocation was held at Chicago. In 1867-8-9 at Springfield. In 1870 the session was held at Chicago, where all subsequent meetings have been convened.

For many years Grand Chapter regulated the time and place of its annual convocations by the actions of Grand Lodge. At first the sessions were held immediately prior to the annual communication of Grand Lodge, and this continued to be the rule until 1861, when the Friday succeeding the meeting of that body was substituted. This continued to be the time of meeting until 1870, when it was decided that the business of the session could be more advantageously transacted if an interval were allowed to elapse between the meetings of Grand Chapter and Grand Lodge. Accordingly the "first Thursday after the fourth Tuesday in October" was selected as the day for the annual convocation, and all subsequent meetings have been held at that time.

* * *

Like the other Masonic bodies of the State, and agreeably to ancient usage, Grand



Seal of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the State of Illinois. (Reproduced through the courtesy of GIL. W. BARNARD, Grand Secretary.)

Chapter authenticates its official acts under its great seal. At the convocation of 1850 the Grand Secretary was instructed to procure a seal for the use of Grand Chapter, and in connection with the Grand High Priest was authorized to "select a suitable device for the same." This duty was apparently duly performed, but aside from the act of authorization Grand Chapter has never given any further attention to the matter.

The design selected by the committee is simple and chaste, the distinctive feature consisting of the symbol. For this part of the device the committee selected the interlaced triangles, Masonically known as the sign of the Macrocosm, or Seal of Solomon.

* * *

In all works of charity and fraternal benevolence the Grand Chapter of Illinois has ever been prominent. Upon all occasions of public calamities, whether by fire, flood, or famine, it has freely and cheerfully responded. To the aged and indigent of its own household it has ever given with an open hand, while for many years the organized Masonic charities of the jurisdiction have been the recipients of its generous bounty. Scarcely a session has elapsed since the date of its organization that has not witnessed some manifestation of philanthropic endeavor. In all of this may be seen a true appreciation of the sublime precepts and lessons of the system and a substantial evidence that the lessons have not been without effect.

* * *

Royal Arch Masonry is essentially an embodiment of high morality. This has always been recognized and proclaimed by the Grand Chapter of Illinois, and while no sumptuary laws have ever been enacted, the observance and practice of the cardinal virtues of Masonry has frequently been enjoined upon the Craft in its obedience. This has not only been done by the approval of the actions and reports of its officers and committees, but also by positive resolutions passed by the body. Thus, at the session of 1856, it was

Resolved, That the cardinal virtues of Fortitude, Prudence and Justice are dependent on the maintenance of the cardinal virtue of Temperance; that every intemperate man is liable to lose that fortitude which might never forsake him in his hours of sobriety; nor can any such man be either prudent or just.

Resolved, That the Subordinate Chapters are hereby strongly urged to root out the evil of intemperance from among them, and to exercise a wholesome, prompt and efficient discipline upon the subject.

These resolutions were given the force of general regulations and remained as the expressed sentiment of the body for over thirty years. In 1868 Grand Chapter again spoke in unequivocal language respecting the vice of intemperance. The subject was presented to the session by the G. H. P. (Comp. LININGER), who, after a statement of facts, urged Grand Chapter to take some decisive action "to the end that we do not retrograde, that we may show to the world without that while we are willing to throw about the foibles of a brother the broad mantle of charity, yet are we so governed by immutable principles that wickedness and excess will ever receive our hearty rebuke." The Committee on Address endorsed the Grand High Priest's views, and Grand Chapter concurred by the passage of the following:

Resolved, That each Subordinate Chapter within the jurisdiction of this Grand Chapter shall purge itself of intemperance and profanity; and that it be the duty of this Grand Chapter to arrest the Charter of any Chapter failing to comply with this resolution.

This also became a standing resolution.

* * *

When the first permanent constitution was adopted in 1852 a code of By-Laws was framed to accompany same, and among the other standing committees therein provided was one on Education. At the same session Comp. H. G. REYNOLDS moved

That the Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. and A. Masons, be requested to appoint a Special Committee to confer with the Committee on Education of this Grand Chapter, and devise ways and means to raise a fund for the education of the children of indigent and deceased Masons in this State.

The motion prevailed and Comp. REYNOLDS was appointed to make the request. Grand Lodge met on the Monday following the passage of this resolution, but it does not appear from the record that the request was preferred. The standing committee, appointed at this session, consisted of Comps. M. J. NOYES, W. H. TURNER and A. W. BLAKESLEY; and while the record of Grand Lodge does not disclose any action by that body it would yet seem that a conference was had, for at the convocation of 1853 this committee reported back as follows:

The undersigned, Committee on Education, appointed at the last annual convocation of your Grand Body, having attended to the duties of their said appointment, and having, in pursuance of the intimations given them, conferred with the committee on the same subject, appointed by the Most Worshipful, the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, of Illinois, beg leave respectfully to report: That in our opinion it is inexpedient for the Grand Bodies aforesaid to take any present action for the establishment of an Institution or Institutions of learning, to be under the guardianship and control of said bodies, or either of them; believing that the local Masonic bodies will generally, if not always, be able to extend to the destitute orphan children of our deceased brethren, such assistance in regard to Education, as their several circumstances may require.

No further reports seem to have been received from this committee until 1856, when Comp. NOYES submitted the following, which was adopted:

The undersigned, two of the Committee on Education, appointed at the last annual convocation of your Grand body, beg leave respectfully to report:

That they have had but little opportunity to consult upon the subject committed to them; Comp. HAYDEN, not being present, has not been consulted.

The undersigned, having considered the subject, think that the limited means of this Grand Body precludes the practicability of its undertaking, at present, to establish any school or institution of learning, although we trust and believe that this most E. G. Body, with each and all of its members and subordinates, fully appreciates the importance of general education as the only safeguard of the civil institutions of our beloved country, the best means of advancing the interests of the rising generation, and of securing a succession to Masonry; and we hope at some future period (not far distant) this M. E. G. Body may be enabled to unite with the M. Worshipful Grand Lodge of Illinois in the establishment of an institution of learning that shall prove an honor to said Grand Bodies, and redound to the greatest good of generations to come.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

M. J. NOYES.
ERASTUS TORREY.

October 3d, 5856.

At the convocation of 1857 the committee again reported that the conditions were not favorable for the establishment of any institution of learning. In 1859 a report of similar tenor was presented, and for several years thereafter perfunctory reports were occasionally made until finally the committee was abolished. Without the co-operation of Grand Lodge it was felt that nothing could be accomplished, and although Grand Chapter kept the educational project alive long after it had ceased to be discussed in Grand Lodge the changed conditions of civil society resulting in the establishment of common schools finally caused its abandonment.

In the charitable movements afterwards inaugurated looking toward the nurture and education of Masonic orphans, Grand Chapter has always evinced the deepest solicitude and interest, and by generous contributions has fully sustained its old-time prestige in this line of Masonic work.

* * *

As we have seen, Grand Lodge, on several occasions, has permitted the creation of movable lodges. The majority of these nomadic lodges resulted from the Civil war and were attached to Illinois regiments in the service of the United States.

Fortunately the movement was mainly confined to Craft lodges, and the only dispensation for the organization of a movable chapter was granted by JAMES H. HIBBARD, G. H. P., during the year 1863. The warrant was issued to Comps. SILAS O. VAUGHAN, A. D. CLARK, L. J. W. UNDERHILL and others, and authorized them to form and open a chapter at Columbus, Ky., to be called "Asboth Military Chapter." It would seem that this chapter was attached to the Second Regiment Artillery; yet the dispensation, as appears from the report of the Grand High Priest, authorized the opening of a chapter at a definite location within the jurisdiction of a Grand Chapter with which the Grand Chapter of Illinois was on terms of amity and in fraternal correspondence. Whether this act was justified by the then condition of the country must be left for the jurist to decide. This dispensation empowered the chapter to work "until the close of the war" unless sooner revoked. The chapter remained at Columbus until the winter of 1863–4, when it was removed to Vicksburg, holding its convocations in the Masonic Temple of that city. At the end of the war the dispensation was returned and the record of the proceedings thereunder is now among the archives of Grand Chapter.

While it may be that the institution of Masonic bodies to follow the armies was of questionable legality, as well as doubtful expediency, yet there can be no question as to the beneficent influence which Masonry itself exercised over the combatants during the sanguinary struggle. The many acts of kindness and fraternity exhibited by the brethren in either army, on the field, in the hospital and in the prison, all show that even in the midst of war's alarms the teachings of the lodge and the sacredness of obligations were not forgotten, and many a man owes personal comfort, liberty and life itself to the fact that his captor was bound to him by the "mystic tie."

* * *

The Grand Chapter of Illinois is a constituent of the body known as the General Grand Chapter, and all Royal Arch Masons of its obedience are required as a condition of exaltation, to vow allegiance thereto. As there are other "General Grand" bodies which are not recognized in this State a word of explanation may not be out of place.

The system of Royal Arch Masonry practiced in Illinois, and in all of the jurisdictions within the General Grand Chapter constituency, is essentially American in ritualistic expression and arrangement of degrees. It is now generally conceded to be the work of THOMAS SMITH WEBB, and to have had its origin about the year 1798. Prior to this time there were but few chapters, and such as perchance did exist worked under the sanction of a Master's warrant or by self-constituted authority. There was a chapter of the latter description in New York prior to 1796, called "Washington," which claimed and exercised the right to work the R. A. degree independent of the Master's Lodge, and to grant charters of constitution. Of this body but little is known. In 1796 a convention of "com-

mitteemen" was held which passed a resolution requesting Washington Chapter not to issue charters for a chapter except upon the recommendation of the nearest chapter; so there must have been chapters in those days. But the systems of these chapters were very dissimilar. Some used the Irish ritual—Royal Arch of Dublin, a ritual very much like our own; some employed the English Royal Arch of Dermott, or other English adaptations. Some conferred only the Royal Arch, others had one or two subsidiary degrees. Out of this chaos WEBB compiled a system of his own. The Mark degree was a "modification" of an existing ritual; the Past was simply an installation service retained because all of the systems agreed upon the fundamental point that the Royal Arch could only be conferred upon one who had "regularly passed the chair;" the Most Excellent seems to have been a pure invention and has no prototype in any of the systems theretofore practiced. There was a degree bearing the name "Excellent" in the old English Royal Arch system, and it is not unlikely that WEBB, desiring that his own scale should resemble in nomenclature the English rituals, applied the old name to a new creation of his own, he being ignorant of the English ritual. This theory is supported by the fact that he did practically the same thing in his arrangement of the degrees of the Commandery, giving the name "Red Cross" to an arrangement of his own simply because the chivalric orders in England comprised only the degrees of Red Cross and The Temple.

At all events, a new system was prepared, and that system was given to the organization which in 1798 was instituted under the name "Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the Northern States of America," and which by 1806 had become the "General Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons for the United States of America." The system was then the property of that body and it alone had the right to say how, when and to whom it should be communicated. It alone had the right to disseminate it or to prescribe rules for its government. The General Grand Chapter, therefore, is the fountain from whence *all* of the WEBB Masonry of the Royal Arch flows; and while, in 1859, the body saw fit to surrender a large measure of its powers, resulting in virtual emasculation, it nevertheless is still the possessor of the original and ultimate title to the system. In Virginia, Pennsylvania and Texas the Grand Chapters are independent, yet the work of the two former, save as they may have "absorbed" it, is not the WEBB system; and while the latter does work the standard ritual, it does so only upon the same authority as he who, having borrowed my coat, now claims it for his own and continues to wear it. Texas was originally a constituent, but "drew out." Undoubtedly every Grand Chapter has the inalienable right to withdraw from the General Grand whenever it may desire and refuse longer to recognize its governing authority; but no Grand Chapter has a right to withdraw and take with it the Royal Arch system, which is the property of the parent body.

Therefore, Illinois is, and will undoubtedly remain, a constituent of the General Grand Chapter, and certainly so long as it continues to use its system it cannot, in common fairness and honesty, do otherwise. There was a time when Illinois desired a separation, when it instructed its delegates to procure such on honorable terms; and it is possible that time and circumstances may again produce such a feeling; but should

the separation ever come, then we should surrender our ritual to the power from whom we derived same, and secure the right to use some other.

* * *

The "History of the Black Hawk War" is a compromise. The "residents of the Military Reservation" were probably as well qualified to perform the task of compiling the history as any that could have been selected, and that their work was faithfully and conscientiously performed no one acquainted with the men will for a moment doubt. But it is not the standard ritual of the General Grand Chapter. The authors think it is better, and possibly it is, but it is not the original Webb lectures. However, the venerable historians of that sanguinary war may derive some satisfaction from the fact that the standard ritual of the General Grand Chapter is not the original work of WEBB, but, like their own production, a melange, contributed by a number of equally talented and versatile ritualists.

In other words the lectures of the chapter, equally with those of the lodge, are subject to the mutations of time and caprice of men. WEBB changed and altered them in his own lifetime. His successors have done the same; and, while the lectures we now use are substantially the same as they were one hundred years ago, some very salient features have been eliminated and a few less noticeable matters added.

It will be seen, therefore, that, while the only real bond between the Grand Chapter of Illinois and the General Grand Chapter lies in the fact that we are using the General Grand's system, our lectures are not the ones promulgated by that body; and we have the further seeming anomaly that, with all of the Grand Chapters of the Union, save three, under the direct supervision of a general central body, scarcely any two jurisdictions work in all respects alike. This arose primarily from the fact that while the General Grand did control and disseminate a system, it did not, until many years had elapsed, promulgate a ritual; and while all of its constituents were supposed to use the Webb lectures it is easy to perceive how the lectures, left to the caprice of the lecturers, might become debased upon the one hand and improved upon the other. After a particular school of lectures had become popular in a locality it became difficult to displace them. Hence the numerous variations.

* * *

The connection which subsists between the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Illinois and the General Grand Chapter, has ever been of the most fragile character. To the majority of the craft the General Grand is little more than a vague abstraction. They know that it exists, and that, in a general way, they are in its obedience; but that is about all.

The provisional constitution under which Grand Chapter was organized makes no mention whatever of the General Grand, and does assert a complete independence, the opening lines being, "This Grand Chapter has the *sole* government and superintendence of the several Royal Arch Chapters, and Lodges of Mark, Past, and Most Excellent Master Masons, within the State of Illinois; with authority to settle all controversies; * * * to prescribe laws and regulations for their government; to review, confirm or annul their decisions." All of the

other provisions are equally emphatic in the assertion of sovereign powers. The By-Laws which accompanied this Constitution recognized the General Grand, but only in a perfunctory sort of a way.

It must not be understood, however, that in all this there was any intentional disrespect to the parent body or any desire to disregard any claims which that body might lawfully possess or assert. Grand Chapter was organized under the direct auspices of the General Grand; Article 2 of the Constitution of the G. G. C., with slight variations, was in fact its provisional constitution, and under this it continued to act until 1852, when a "permanent" constitution was adopted.

The permanent Constitution expressly recognized the G. G. C. by providing a declaration of fealty or allegiance to be made by "each Grand officer previous to entering upon the duties of his office." The same requirement was prescribed for the officers of subordinate chapters at the time of installation, while the esoteric ceremonies have always imposed this upon every candidate at the time of exaltation.

From time to time murmurs of discontent have been heard against the G. G. C. About the time of organization of Grand Chapter these evidences of dissatisfaction were rife, and a large number of State Grand Chapters were seriously considering the project either of a dissolution of the G. G. C. or a withdrawal from its communion. Illinois, having but lately left the maternal fold, was influenced by this fact, and at the convocation of 1852 placed on record its views in a resolution which declared

That this Grand Chapter is in favor of the continuance of the General Grand Chapter, and will strenuously oppose its dissolution.

By the year 1870, however, Grand Chapter seems to have experienced a decided change of heart. The G. G. C. was no longer considered a necessity, and as hardly a luxury of capitular life. The extremists advocated withdrawal, but the conservative element, which was in the majority, effected a compromise by the introduction and passage of a resolution instructing the representatives to advocate and vote for a dissolution of the body. As a matter of fact, the representatives did neither, for they seem to have been "waited upon" when they made their appearance and completely converted. By making all Past Grand High Priests permanent members the G. G. C. has done much to perpetuate its own existence; and while the tie which unites the constituent Grand Chapters is but a slight one, yet the mild and inoffensive course of the body has practically silenced cavil. For many years there have been no suggestions for a dissolution.

* * *

The Grand Chapter, like the Grand Lodge, is a civil corporation as well as a voluntary association, and like the Grand Lodge it pays but little attention to the charter from the State and performs all its work under a constitution of its own devising and which it changes at pleasure.

The permanent constitution of Grand Chapter was not adopted until 1852, but immediately thereafter, on motion of Comp. L. LUSK, it was

Resolved, That Comps. REYNOLDS, WARREN and LAVELY be appointed a committee to apply to the Legislature of this State for a Charter of Incorporation

of this Grand Chapter, and Chapters subordinate to this Grand Chapter.

At the session of 1853 the committee reported the performance of this duty and submitted the Act of Incorporation, which was approved.

The Act of Incorporation was passed by the General Assembly in February, 1853, and has been in force from that time. The civil corporation is composed of the same persons which constitute the Masonic body and is called "The Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the State of Illinois." Whether the body which meets annually at Chicago is this civil corporation or whether same is a voluntary organization existing in conformity to ancient Masonic usage the writer does not decide. Certain it is, however, that in the deliberations of that body the charter is never alluded to and the body claims and exercises, as of right, sovereign powers, prerogatives and attributes based upon the fundamental principles of Masonry.

The civil corporation possesses the usual delegated powers; may sue and be sued, prosecute and defend, in all manner of actions at law or in equity; may make rules and regulations for its own government; may purchase and hold real estate; may maintain funds for charity and educational purposes, but for *no other uses or benefits whatever;* shall not at any one time hold personal or mixed property to an amount exceeding $50,000, nor real estate to an amount exceeding 1,000 acres of land; may loan its money and take evidences of debt; may borrow money in sums not exceeding $500 at any one time, and may appoint all proper officers, agents and attorneys for the management of its business that it may deem proper.

Sec. 8 of the Act further provides as follows:

> Each Subordinate Chapter under the jurisdiction of the aforesaid Grand Royal Arch Chapter, now in existence, or which may hereafter be Chartered by the same, is also hereby declared to be a body politic and corporate, by and under the name, style and number set forth in their respective Charters; and by such designation they may respectively sue, and be sued, plead, and be impleaded, defend, and be defended against, in all suits arising in law or chancery, in all the Courts of this State, and by said respective names and numbers. The said Subordinate Chapters respectively, shall be capable in law of purchasing or receiving, by purchase, gift, or otherwise, and of selling and conveying, real and personal estate, for the benefit of said Subordinate Chapters respectively: *Provided,* That neither of said Subordinate Chapters shall, at any one time, possess more than five hundred acres of land, or hold real estate exceeding in value Twenty-Five Thousand dollars each.

So far as applicable the provisions relating to Grand Chapter are also applicable to each of the subordinate chapters. The following is the provision relating to dissolution of chapters:

> In case any Subordinate Chapter under the jurisdiction of said Grand Royal Arch Chapter, should cease to exist, or forfeit its Charter, then all the estate, real and personal, together with all the records, books, papers, vouchers, furniture, jewels, seals and fixtures belonging to such Chapter, shall immediately vest in the said Grand Royal Arch Chapter; and all personal property, the books, records, papers, vouchers, jewels, seals, furniture, deeds, moneys, evidences of debt, leases or mortgages, belonging to said Chapter so forfeiting its Charter, or ceasing to exist, shall be delivered over by the last Secretary or Treasurer of the same, to the proper officer or agent of said Grand Royal Arch Chapter, on demand; and on failing to do so, each and every member of such delinquent Chapter shall be individually liable to said Grand Royal Arch Chapter, in an action of debt, for the full value of the same.

As originally passed the Act required

Grand Chapter to annually file with the Secretary of State a printed copy of its proceedings, list of officers and of its subordinate chapters, together with a list of their officers and members; but this requirement was subsequently repealed by a rider annexed to amendatory act of 1855 incorporating Grand Lodge.

It will be observed that the charter provides for individual liability in case of dissolution of subordinate chapters. There were many objections urged against same at the time, but as the years roll by and no one has yet been mulcted it has lost its early terrors. But the clause is there just the same.

ORDER OF HIGH PRIESTHOOD.

AMONG the many degrees, orders and dignities which have obtained recognition or secured adoption in the jurisdiction of Illinois, is the auxiliary capitular grade of High Priesthood; but when, where or how it originated is not definitely known. It is conferred, as an honorarium, upon the High Priests of Royal Arch Chapters, and since the organization of Grand Chapter has been wholly under the auspices and control of that body.

The degree finds its first mention in the second edition of WEBB's *Monitor*, published in 1802, under the head, "Observations on the Order of High Priests;" and the general opinion of Masonic scholars is that it originated about that time and emanated from WEBB himself. It is not known outside of America. It was probably formulated by the Committee on Constitutional Revision of the General Grand Chapter in 1799, as this committee reported back a form for the installation of High Priests, which provided, at a certain point in the ceremonies, for the exclusion of all who were not High Priests; and "after the performance of other necessary ceremonies, not proper to be written," the excluded persons were to be permitted to return. It is surmised that the "other necessary ceremonies, not proper to be written," were the present ceremonials of consecration and anointing to the Priesthood. WEBB was a member of the committee and the controlling spirit of the General Grand Chapter at that time.

But while the original idea seems to have been that the consecration, even though performed in private, should be an integral part of the installation of High Priests, and indeed so remained, in theory at least, until 1853, when the section relating to same was repealed, yet in practice it soon became a separate ceremonial; and CROSS in his *Masonic Chart*, as early as 1826, had so arranged it. Since this time, if not before, it has been entirely disconnected with the ceremony of installation.

* * *

The first mention of the conferring of the Order of High Priesthood, in this jurisdiction, is found in the proceedings of the Grand Chapter for the year 1851. On the

evening of Friday, Oct. 3, 1851, at the town of Jacksonville, a Council of High Priests was opened with Comp. J. V. Z. BLANEY as President, and six persons, High Priests of their respective Chapters, "were introduced, duly consecrated, and admitted to the Order in solemn form." The Companions, the first to receive this honor within the State, were M. J. NOYES, of Barry; CHARLES HOWARD, of Upper Alton; LOUIS WATSON, of Quincy; WILLIAM S. HURST, of Jacksonville; JOHN JEWELL, of Peoria, and DANIEL C. MCNEIL, of Cambridge.

It does not seem that any further conventions were held until 1853, or if such were held no record of the same has been preserved. In this year, however, a council was opened and the order conferred on three candidates. Sept. 28, 1854, seven High Priests, "being possessed of the requisite qualifications," were "severally received and admitted to the Order of High Priesthood, with solemn ceremonies." After which, on motion of Comp. SHIRLEY, it was

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to consider upon the propriety of forming a Council of High Priests, and if deemed advisable, to prepare a Constitution and By-Laws and report at the next meeting of the Grand Chapter.

On Sept. 7, 1855, the Convention again met, with Comp. LEVI LUSK as President. Nine candidates were admitted. A Constitution was then adopted, and the Association, under the name and style, "Grand Council of High Priests of the State of Illinois," became a permanent organization. From 1855 until the present time (1895) the Council has met regularly each year with the annual convocation of Grand Chapter, and during this period there have been "admitted, anointed, consecrated and set apart unto the Order of High Priesthood" a total of 1,119 persons, which, together with those received in the temporary councils prior to organization, makes a grand total of 1,135 Companions consecrated to the "sacerdotal office" in Illinois.

The control and direction of the affairs of the council is vested in a President, Vice President, Recorder, who is also custodian of the funds, Master of Ceremonies and such other officers as are required in the rendition of the traditional ceremonies. By the unwritten laws of the Council the office of Tyler is always filled by the immediate Past Grand High Priest, Comp. W. L. MILLIGAN being the last person to occupy the station at the time of writing this review.

The first President under the Constitution was the venerable LEVI LUSK, who served until 1861. He was succeeded by M. J. NOYES, who continued to serve until the time of his death, in 1867, when the present incumbent, LOYAL L. MUNN, was elected. It will thus be seen that the organization has had but three presiding officers during the entire period of its existence; and as Comp. MUNN bids fair to remain with us for many years, it will probably be long ere the list is extended.

While the Council has for many years collected an "honorarium" from the novices, the sum has been small and designed only to cover the actual expenses of the session. No money is kept in the treasury over night, and after the disbursements incidental to the session have been made the balance remaining is devoted to some work of charity or benevolence.

At the convocation of 1895 a new feature was introduced. Immediately upon the adjournment of the Council the companions repaired to the Sherman House, where they

partook of a dinner and listened to the edifying addresses of Comps. MUNN, SMITH, MILLIGAN, GODDARD, MONTGOMERY and others. A pleasing incident of this gathering was the presence of Comp. R. C. CABEEN, the oldest anointed High Priest in Illinois, he having been consecrated to the Priesthood in 1854, one year before the organization of the Council. The address delivered upon this occasion by Comp. J. C. SMITH is replete with much curious and valuable information. The occasion was graced by the attendance of many of the old Patriarchs, among whom were A. W. BLAKESLEY, anointed 1857; JNO. M. PEARSON and SILAS O. VAUGHAN, of the vintage of 1859; J. R. GORIN, 1861; and W. M. EGAN, 1862.

* * *

It has now come to be regarded as practically a matter of obligation for a High Priest to present himself for consecration at the earliest practicable moment after his election or installation. MACKEY says, "It is the duty of every companion, as soon after his election to the office of High Priest as is consistent with his personal convenience, to apply for admission to the Order of High Priesthood, that he may be fully qualified properly to govern his chapter;" and the monitors generally reiterate this statement.

As a matter of fact, however, no duty of this character rests upon a High Priest elect, nor does the investiture impart any special qualifications. The General Grand Chapter, at its convocation in 1853, passed upon the question in the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That while, in deference to the long established usages of Royal Arch Masonry in this country, it is recommended that every newly elected High Priest should, as soon as it is convenient, receive the order of High Priesthood; his anointment as such is not necessary to his installation, or to the full and entire discharge of all his powers and duties as the presiding officer of his Chapter.

Nor is there any historical or legal precedent for the conferring of the degree in a regularly organized Council of High Priests. While the Grand Council of Illinois is venerable with years, and as such is entitled to our respect, yet its organization rests on no firmer a foundation than general consent. MACKEY says, "The order should not be conferred when a less number than three duly qualified High Priests are present;" and further, that "the High Priest of every regular Royal Arch Chapter, having himself been duly qualified, can confer the order, under the preceding limitation as to number." He intimates, however, that it is desirable, when circumstances will permit, that it should be conferred by the Grand High Priest or some person deputized by him for the purpose.

The early conventions of High Priests in this jurisdiction were of a temporary character, organized for the purpose of the hour and dissolved as soon as the objects of the convention had been accomplished. Since 1855 the order has been controlled by the "Grand Council of High Priests of the State of Illinois," a permanent, constitutional organization, and under the rules of comity which now prevail in all of the recognized Masonic bodies, such organization must be regarded as having full and exclusive domination over same. Grand Chapter has never made a ruling with respect to the Grand Council of High Priests, though it has continued to recognize the body from its establishment, while the General Grand Chapter, at its session in 1853, decided

"that it is not within the province or the control of this General Grand Chapter, or of any State Grand Chapter, to define the duties or powers of a Council of High Priests."

* * *

The symbolic design of this degree, as expounded by MACKEY, appears to be to present to the candidate the bond of brotherly love which should unite those who, having been elevated to the highest station by their companions, are thus engaged in one common task of preserving the landmarks of the order unimpaired, and in protecting, by their high authority, the integrity and honor of the institution. Thus, separated from the general mass of laborers in the field of Masonry, and consecrated to a sacred mission as teachers of its glorious truths, those who sit in the tabernacle as the representatives of the ancient high priesthood, are, by the impressive ceremonies of this degree, reminded of the intimate friendship and fellowship which should exist between all those who have been honored with this distinguished privilege.

THE CRYPTIC DEGREES.

INTRODUCTION.

AMONG the many systems of Exalted Masonic Symbolism now practiced in the United States, none have received a more general recognition or hearty acceptance than the beautiful allegory known as the Rite of the Secret Vault. Yet, like the great mass of our traditions, degrees and ceremonial observances, its origin is unknown, and its early history, for the most part, consists merely of legends that are incapable of verification and, in some instances, unworthy of belief. Its fundamental principles may, indeed, be traced to the English Masonry of the revival, but there is no evidence that the degrees, as such, were ever known or practiced outside of our own country prior to the commencement of the present century, and the preponderating opinion of Masonic archæologists now is that they are the works of the early American ritualists.

The statement has been freely advanced, by no inconsiderable number of brethren who have heretofore written upon this theme, that all of the council degrees were derived primarily from the Scottish Rite and that they are of French or German origin. An analysis of the sources of information must, however, leave a doubt in the mind of every candid and unbiased man, and to this is added the further fact that they bear neither legendary affinity or chronological sequence to any of the continental Royal Arch Systems, past or present, or to that now employed in the A. A. S. R. The degree of Select Master can be made to synchronize with the 14th degree of the latter rite, while the scene of action in both degrees is identical, to wit: the S. V.; but the action itself is entirely dissimilar and the circumstance of location implies nothing more than to indicate a remote common ancestry for both degrees. It is not improbable that the early forms of all of the council degrees may have been conceived in France as elaborations of the English Royal Arch, and that when the Rite of Perfection was established they were discarded as inapplicable to the Royal Arch system which was developed in that rite, or, it may be, that they existed, if at all, only as incidents in the then crude and unformed English Royal Arch legend, and that they were segregated therefrom and given distinctive names in pursuance of that mania for multiplication of degrees which so strongly characterized French Masonry during the last century. The evidence of their continental origin is, however, extremely doubtful, resting mainly

upon vague and uncertain hearsay and the unsupported declarations of those whose interest it was to secure and retain their control, while all the presumptions are violently opposed to such a theory.

As to their development on American soil there is much diversity of opinion, while the too positive utterances of interested historians, in which fancy and fable have been interwoven with the strands of truth, have still further tended to complicate the question and confuse the searcher after facts. It is generally conceded, however, that both the Royal and Select degrees, and possibly the Super-Excellent, were, at or near the commencement of the present century, "side" or detached degrees floating in the Masonic nebulae of the time, in much the same manner as the Royal Arch had been a few years preceding. They seem, originally, to have had no connection with each other and first became known through entirely different instrumentalities in widely separated parts of the country. They were conferred with little or no show of authority by individual communication, and when finally erected into organized assemblies or Councils, were, for a number of years, conducted as separate and distinct bodies.

Whatever may have been the origin of the degrees it may be said that the history of Cryptic Masonry, as a coherent and connected system, commences with the year 1818, and that it owes its present existence to the zeal or cupidity, or both combined, of JEREMY L. CROSS. It has been clearly established that CROSS received the degree of Select Mason from PHILIP P. ECKLE, at Baltimore, in May, 1817, and thereupon actively entered into the work of its dissemination; that early in 1818 he, in some manner, became "possessed" of the degree of Royal Master Mason, which, prior to that time, had been mainly controlled by THOMAS LOWNDS and his associates, and that he then conceived the project of uniting the two and forming a new system, to which he gave the name of Royal and Select Masters. The exact time when this was consummated has never been definitely ascertained, but it was probably at some period between May and August of the year 1818. It does not seem, however, that the plan was fully perfected until the year following. From this period, then, may be dated the commencement of the Cryptic Rite and its existence as an organized branch of Freemasonry.

But in order to obtain a more intelligent conception of the development and progress of the Cryptic degrees during the years which have intervened since CROSS first gave them publicity, it will be necessary to indulge in a brief retrospect of the high degrees, generally, during the same period, and to institute a few comparisons between the United States and other countries where they are practiced.

The original purport of all "high degrees" was superior knowlege; the possession of some part of the mysterious arcana unknown by or denied to the great mass of the initiated. As a necessary corollary, membership was limited in point of numbers, and the exclusive character thus imparted formed one of the earliest and strongest incentives for their acquisition. This was the general condition of high-grade Masonry in the United States at the time CROSS entered upon his Cryptic mission, and which so continued for many years, and this, practically, is its special characteristic in England and Continental Europe at the present time. It was not expected that the multi-

tude would either desire or appreciate the more profound philosophy of the high degrees, nor was it intended that they should participate in the ultimate secrets, and in all countries, except our own, this policy has never been departed from. During those early years many initiates failed even to attain the Master's degree, while the number who were admitted to the mysteries of the Royal Arch were few indeed. In the chivalric orders the same rule prevailed. The Knights Templar was then, as now, the popular branch of these orders, but as they appealed at that time only to the intellectual and religious element of the Craft, their numbers were ever of the most limited character. If we may judge from the published transactions of the first thirty years of the present century, it would seem that in point of numbers and influence the Cryptic Rite equaled, if, indeed, it did not exceed, that of the Order of the Temple, and this was its comparative standing when, in 1826, the blight of Morganism fell upon the Masonic world. From 1830 to 1840 the high degrees, generally, were in a dormant condition. From 1840 to 1850 there was a period of convalescence, but it was not until 1860 that full recovery was effected. About this time the A. A. S. R. commenced to relax its theretofore exclusive character by the creation of working bodies; two years later the Grand Encampment gave impetus to Templarism by discarding the ancient badge of a Mason—the apron—which, prior to that time, had always been worn, and adopting a showy uniform and the mimicry of military usages. The council, which, in the general awakening, had measurably kept pace with other organizations, then commenced to suffer by comparison, yet at all times its numbers have been fairly in proportion to the number of Master Masons in the country, and gauged by the standards which prevail elsewhere, and to which allusion has just been made, its growth, though not large, has yet been eminently satisfactory and in keeping with its traditions and declared exclusive character.

* * *

Before and during the experimental stages of constitutional organization the "superior grades" were handled mainly by itinerant lecturers and degree peddlers, as an article of merchandise, for the benefit of the ambitious and the credulous. Men purchased what was offered with little or no inquiry as to the seller's title or right to convey, while manufactured pedigrees and forged deeds were generally sufficient to satisfy those who perchance might demand an inspection of the muniments. Therefore, like most of the other "high degrees" practiced in the United States those of the Cryptic Curriculum will not bear severe critical investigation in tracing the derivation of the authority by which they are conferred. While there are legitimate and recognized sources from which they flow, yet the channels of transmission, in many cases, are either unknown or unconnected with the original fountain. The records of a number of jurisdictions show that in many instances Councils were established on no other authority than such as they assumed for themselves or the equally doubtful powers of some self-constituted "deputy" or "agent," while the degrees, in numberless instances, were "conferred" individually by simple oral communication and without any pretense of authority or semblance of right other than that which accompanies mere possession.

* * *

Aside from a few unauthenticated instances of communication by certain of the "Inspectors General," the primary dissemination of the degrees, in organized bodies, and under constitutional authority, must be conceded to WILMANS and ECKLE at Baltimore, and LOWNDS at New York, the former controlling the Select, the latter the Royal degree. The Baltimore body, if indeed it can be called a body, never seems to have developed into a permanent organization, but rested rather in the caprice of the "chiefs" who controlled, or assumed to control, the degree of Select Mason. By these men temporary councils were organized whenever it was deemed expedient and the degree was conferred upon persons of their own selection. During the entire period of its exploitation by WILMANS, ECKLE and NILES, commencing at about 1795 and ending with the assumption of jurisdiction by the Grand Chapter of Maryland in 1824, it does not seem that any body, bearing any similitude to those then or subsequently established to control or confer the other degrees of Masonry, was ever organized. There was indeed a vague and ill-defined something known as the Grand Council over which ECKLE was supposed to preside as "Grand Puissant," but this body never materialized sufficiently to afford a good view, and from all that we can now learn it would seem that ECKLE, as Grand Puissant, held and conferred the degree in a sort of proprietary right.

LOWNDS, on the other hand, subjected his degree of Royal Master Mason to constitutional authority by the organization, in 1810, of a permanent body for its control and diffusion, and this body, which has successfully withstood all the destructive influences of time, is still in existence as Columbian Council, No. 1, of New York.

From these two bodies, mediately or immediately, is derived the Cryptic system instituted by CROSS in 1818, and promulgated by him and his "deputies," as well as appropriated and imitated by others who came after him.

For a number of years CROSS was very active in establishing councils and conferring degrees. The common report says that he found the business very lucrative, and as none of his charter fees ever found their way to his reputed principal, the "Grand Council of the Select" at Baltimore, there is much reason to believe that these rumors were not altogether unfounded. Finding the growing demand beyond his power to supply without aid, he deputized one CUSHMAN to assist him in the work and a number of councils were organized by his lieutenant. Rival peddlers afterward appeared upon the scene, the most active of whom was JOHN BARKER, who worked as an "agent" of the "Supreme Council of the United States," and by virtue of the "high power" in him vested by the "Grand Constitutions of the Thirty-third degree," sold CROSS' lectures and organized councils. The combined efforts of these organizers, together with others of lesser note, soon had the effect of producing a very thorough and wide-spread diffusion. Cryptic Masonry became popular; it was cheap and at the same time "way up," and had nothing interfered to stop its onward march we may reasonably assume that it would in time have developed the full beauty of its still latent symbolism and have become one of the great Masonic expositors of the world. But being an exotic, it was acutely sensitive to every depressing influence, and when, by 1830, the fires of fanati-

cism had been fanned to their fiercest heat, nearly every council in the country had ceased its labors and passed into a condition of dormancy. For a period of ten years, or from 1830 to 1840, the Cryptic page is almost a blank. Then came a slow awaking, but in many localities dormancy had passed into death, and so complete was the extinction that even the memory of Councils and Grand Councils was lost until in after years the student, groping amid the debris of long forgotten days, discovered and brought to light the old records and other evidences of former life. From 1840 to 1850 may be termed the period of the revival, and from this latter date until the present time the rite has made substantial progress, but with periods of depression that can be better explained in connection with other topics embraced in the chronological review.

THE GRAND COUNCIL.

1852–4.

THE degrees of the Cryptic Rite were introduced into the State of Illinois from Kentucky in 1852. The first council chartered within the present jurisdiction was located at Knoxville and was known as Illinois Council, No. 15, of the registry of the Grand Council of Kentucky. During the year 1853 a further charter was granted by the same authority to Alton Council, at Alton, and the Grand Puissant was instructed to issue a charter to Springfield Council, at Springfield, upon the receipt of its returns, which it seems had miscarried in the mails.

Under the impression that such charter had been granted to Springfield Council, a call for a convention was issued by Illinois Council, and on September 29, 1853, pursuant to such call, delegates from Illinois and Alton Councils met at Mason's Hall, in the city of Jacksonville, for the purpose of establishing an independent government for Cryptic Masonry in this commonwealth. From the records we learn that N. D. MORSE, JAMES PRICE, WM. MCMURTRY, CYRUS C. PALMER, ROBERT KEITH and JACOB BREWER appeared as the delegates from Illinois Council, and JAMES H. HIBBARD and WM. H. TURNER from Alton Council. The convention organized by electing NELSON D. MORSE President, and HARMAN G. REYNOLDS Secretary, and a committee was appointed to draft and report a constitution. On the day following the convention again assembled and JAMES H. MATHENY, CHARLES W. CHATTERTON, JAMES L. ANDERSON and A. R. ROBINSON appeared as delegates from Springfield Council. The Committee on Organization reported back a form of Constitution and General Regulations for the government of the Grand Council, which were unanimously adopted, and thereupon the convention dissolved.

Immediately after such dissolution a Council of Royal and Select Masters was opened, with JAMES H. HIBBARD as Thrice Illustrious Master and the other official stations filled by men whose names have long been historic in the Masonic annals of Illi-

nois. By a formal resolution the body then declared itself to be a Grand Council, and at the election which followed Comp. HIBBARD became the first "Grand Puissant."

The first sovereign act of the new Grand Council was to introduce and "heal" a number of companions who had received the degrees under the authority of Royal Arch chapters. The next step was to receive and act upon the petitions of three Royal Arch Masons who "were duly elected, and the degrees conferred upon them by and with the consent of the members of Illinois Council present." Now, whether this means that Illinois Council or Grand Council conferred the degrees the record leaves in doubt; but it would seem that Grand Council performed the work, and, presumably, took the fees, as the record says, "fees paid." At this juncture occurred another singular proceeding, for Grand Council "called off" to meet at Springfield the next day and the record discloses that it was actually called to labor in that city on the evening following. At this adjourned session the order of precedence was established and Illinois Council was registered as No. 1, Springfield as No. 2, and Alton as No. 3. Then, by way of diversion, Grand Council performed a little more work for Illinois Council and the assembly closed.

But it would seem that the companions who thus assumed to create a new governing body were a trifle premature, and while their convention had been held "under the impression derived from a reliable source" that charters had been granted to Alton and Springfield Councils, yet, as a matter of fact, the charter of Springfield Council, owing to reasons before mentioned, was not actually issued until February, 1854. When this fact became known a new call was made and a second convention was held at Springfield on March 10, 1854, at which delegates were present from all three of the chartered councils of the State. The constitution of September 30, 1853, was readopted, and the convention dissolved. A



JAMES H. HIBBARD.

First Grand Master of the Grand Council, R. & S. M. of Illinois. (From an engraving by RITCHIE in the collection of the editor.)

council was then opened, with WILLIAM A. DICKEY as T. I. M., and after a solemn declaration that the delegates present do

now form a Grand Council for Illinois, the "elections, resolutions, orders and proceedings" of the meeting at Jacksonville on September 30, and the adjourned meeting at Springfield on October 1, 1853, were adopted as the acts "of this Grand Council" and "in all respects legalized and confirmed." But nothing was said specifically of the companions who were "healed" at the former meeting. Indeed, the Grand Council seems to have entirely changed its attitude toward all such companions, for it was now resolved that all Royal Arch Masons receiving the Cryptic degrees in Chapters, after September, 1851, should be treated as clandestine and in no event should be healed or admitted to councils in any other than the "regular manner."

A "grand convocation" was held at Jacksonville on September 27 of the same year (1854), with JAMES H. HIBBARD presiding, and representatives present from the three constituent councils. It would seem that the first official act of the Grand Puissant was to grant a dispensation to J. V. Z. BLANEY and others to form a council at Chicago, and at this assembly dispensations were also issued for councils at Jacksonville and Rushville. JAMES H. HIBBARD was re-elected Grand Puissant.

At this time the Grand Council had in its obedience three councils under charter and three more under dispensation, with a total membership, as disclosed by the returns, of ninety-nine.

1855.

A "Grand Annual Convocation" was held at Jacksonville in September, 1855, at which seven councils were represented including those chartered at this session. The seventh council was located at Muscatine, Iowa, and the venerable T. S. PARVIN, of that State, was its first T. I. G. M. A further dispensation was also issued for the formation of a Council at Iowa City, Iowa, and the Grand High Priest of Iowa was given plenary authority to heal all irregularly made R. and S. Masters, who had taken the degrees in Chapters previous to the action of General and State Grand Chapters upon the subject, "as he might meet with during his official visits to the several chapters in the State." A committee was appointed to exemplify the "work," and it was resolved that thereafter no candidates should receive the degrees in Grand Council unless he had previously been proposed and balloted for in the council having jurisdiction over him, and then only for the benefit of such council. As to the propriety of any Grand body conferring degrees there can be no question, while the legality of such work is open to doubt. Fortunately Illinois has advanced beyond this stage, but the practice is still pursued in a number of jurisdictions in this country and not even as guardedly as was the case during the early years of our own Grand Council. At this session Comp. LEVI LUSK was elected Grand Puissant.

1856.

The convocation of 1856 was held at Jacksonville. A charter was granted for a third Iowa Council at Dubuque, and thus was laid the foundation of the Grand Council of Iowa. EDWARD M. M. CLARKE was elected Grand Puissant.

1857.

As the Grand Council has been to some extent a ward of the Grand Chapter, so its annual assemblies have always been held at the same time and place as the annual con-

vocation of that body. The session of 1857 was therefore held at Springfield. A charter was granted for a council at St. Louis, Mo., with the late ANTHONY O'SULLIVAN as the first T. I. G. M., and this council was one of the germs of the present Grand Council of Missouri.

The all-absorbing topic of "uniformity of work" was at this time beginning to be mooted in Grand Council, and the subordinate councils were instructed to adopt the work as taught by the late WM. A. DICKEY. The election resulted in the choice of J. V. Z. BLANEY as Grand Puissant, but as Comp. BLANEY was not present he was installed by proxy.

1858.

The convocation of 1858 was held at Springfield. As Comp. BLANEY had never been installed except by proxy, so he was destined never to preside in Grand Council, for owing to other engagements he was unable to be present at this session. SYLVESTER STEVENS occupied the East at opening and was subsequently elected Grand Puissant.

The position of the Grand Council of Illinois with reference to the body now known as the General Grand Council has been the subject of much comment both at home and abroad. But in adhering to a policy of sturdy independence the Cryptic Masons of Illinois are but pursuing a line of conduct laid down by the fathers of the Rite in this jurisdiction. The subject of a General Grand Council occupied the attention of the councils of the country long anterior to the actual formation of a body bearing that name, and in 1858 the Grand Council of Illinois declared its opinion of the measure and indicated its future policy as follows:

Resolved, That this Grand Council is opposed to the formation of a General Grand Council.

1859–65.

At the convocation of 1859, which was held at Springfield, Comp. STEVENS was not present, and CHAS. W. MATHENY acted as Grand Puissant, a position he soon after assumed by election. At the session of 1860 GEO. W. DEERING succeeded to the East. A brief installation service was adopted at this session, the first attempt at exoteric ceremonials made by Grand Council. During the years 1861–5, or the period covered by the Civil war, Grand Council was in a "languishing" condition. But little was done in the way of extension and many of the chartered councils exhibited a lamentable degree of apathy. The reports of the annual convocations are very meagre and the business transacted was of a strictly routine character. At the session of 1861 Comp. GEO. W. DEERING was elected Grand Puissant, but declined to serve,—the first and *only* instance of the kind on record in this jurisdiction,—whereupon Comp. CHARLES FISHER was elected to the office, and at the annual of 1862 he was re-elected. The election of 1863 resulted in the choice of O. H. MINER. During this year two new councils were chartered in Missouri, and in May following (1864) these councils met and organized the present Grand Council of Missouri, thus making the second Grand Council born of the Grand Council of Illinois.

At the convocation of 1864 eight councils made returns and paid dues, while the combined membership amounted to only 249. Of the remaining councils some were sleeping, some were dead. There were at this time, however, seven councils under dispensation, and the outlook was far from

unfavorable. Comp. J. L. RAMSAY was elected Grand Puissant.

With the close of hostilities came a revival in Masonic interest, and of this the Cryptic Rite received a portion. Thirteen councils made returns to the convocation of 1865. JAMES H. MILES was elected Grand Puissant.

1866.

The year 1866 was a "record breaker." Under the vigorous administration of Comp. MILES a great advance was made. Twelve new councils were opened under dispensation and seventeen chartered councils made returns to the session. The treasury showed funds aggregating $766.89, the largest amount it had ever contained, and for the first time mileage and per-diem was paid to the representatives. Comp. JAMES A. HAWLEY was elected Grand Puissant.

1867.

The year 1867, while not as favorable as the one preceding, showed good results in many directions. Twenty-seven councils made returns, and a number of dispensations were issued. The forms for dedications and installations as laid down in MACKEY'S "Manual of the Council" were adopted for use in the jurisdiction. DANIEL G. BURR was elected Grand Puissant.

1868.

The tide of prosperity still continued to rise, and the year 1868 witnessed four new councils inaugurated, while twenty-nine chartered councils made returns. The aggregate membership of the jurisdiction had grown to 1,132, and a total revenue of $924.50 had been collected. The subject of work, which heretofore seems to have received but little attention, now commenced to be discussed. The ritual taught by H. W. HUBBARD and known as the "Connecticut work," was considered more desirable than any other of the numerous brands then in use, as it embraced all of the lectures as taught by BARNEY and DICKEY. The subject came before Grand Council on the suggestion of the Grand Puissant, who was authorized to commission a Grand Lecturer "and with him determine the work to be adopted for all councils in this jurisdiction." JOHN M. PEARSON was elected Grand Puissant.

1869.

The annual assembly of 1869 showed no diminution in Cryptic interest. Several new councils were chartered and thirty-two old councils made returns. A new ritual, compiled by H. W. HUBBARD, was presented and formally adopted as the standard of the jurisdiction.

The "Super-Excellent" degree was at this time commencing to attract considerable attention in Cryptic circles. It was not officially known, however, in this jurisdiction, and the Grand Puissant recommended that such steps be taken as would enable Grand Council "to act understandingly" at its next assembly. The Committee on Address endorsed the recommendation and further recommended that a committee be appointed to obtain from the Grand Council of Connecticut "a dispensation authorizing and empowering the said committee to confer the said degree upon the members of this Grand Council, at its next annual Grand Assembly." But little was known concerning the degree at this time. It was not in general use, although several jurisdictions had formally adopted it as a part of their regular scale, and by many old and well-informed Masons

it was considered to be "a recent concoction of some fertile Masonic brain." Such, however, was not the case, for comparatively recent discoveries have disclosed the fact that it was conferred in Columbian Council, of New York, as early as 1817. But Illinois wanted all that there was. It wanted the Super-Excellent, and it got it.

WM. M. AVISE was elected Grand Puissant.

1870.

The year 1870 was one of continued prosperity. The report of the Grand Puissant showed seven new councils instituted and fifty chartered councils made returns. The Super-Excellent degree had been imported from Connecticut by Comp. SYLVESTER STEVENS with a plenary authority to confer it upon all R. & S. M.'s in the State "until the Grand Council of Illinois shall adopt said degree, and make the same one of the constitutional degrees of the said jurisdiction." Under this dispensation the Grand Puissant received the degree with which he expressed himself as "much pleased," and further asserted his belief that if adopted by Grand Council and "properly worked," it would "tend materially toward promoting the prosperity of Cryptic Masonry in this jurisdiction." If Comp. AVISE could have seen Comp. BOWDITCH, of Aurora, leading the van of the victorious Chaldean army he would have gone into raptures. At all events Grand Council was entirely satisfied with the Connecticut version, and to show its appreciation it was

Resolved, That this Grand Council adopt the degree of Super-Excellent Master, and authorize the Councils, working under charters and dispensations issued by it, to confer it as the third degree in the Council work.

The matter of the recognition of the Cryptic degrees by the Order of Knights Templar had several times been discussed, but at this session it received a careful and serious consideration. The active members of Grand Council were all Knights of influence and standing, and it was thought that a proper presentation of the subject would be productive of favorable results; accordingly it was

Resolved, That a Committee of five, of which the Grand Puissant shall be Chairman, be appointed to present before the Grand Commandery of Illinois the subject of a recognition of the Council degrees.

Resolved, That should the Grand Commandery of Illinois recognize the degrees conferred in the Councils of the State as a pre-requisite to the reception of the Order of Knighthood, the subordinate Councils of this jurisdiction are empowered to confer the Council degrees upon all Knights Templar residing in their several jurisdictions, without fee, either for Grand Council or subordinate.

And so Grand Council thus commenced its fruitless task of attempting to attain the unattainable.

At this session (1870) the Constitution was amended by adding to the list of officers the present office of Grand Conductor, and Comp. EDWARD BLACKSHAW, of Urbana, became by election the first incumbent. HIRAM W. HUBBARD was elected Grand Puissant.

1871.

The nineteenth annual assembly was held October 5, 1871. In February of this year a fire occurred in the building occupied by the Grand Recorder at Springfield, which resulted in the total loss of the records and archives of Grand Council. No special action has ever been taken looking toward the restoration of the records, and the only annals of Grand Council now in existence are the few scattered reports of proceedings in

the hands of individuals or deposited in libraries. Many of the earlier years are practically unattainable, and it is to be hoped that Grand Council may be induced to undertake a reprint of its earlier transactions.

During the year the Grand Puissant (Comp. HUBBARD) devoted his energies to the introduction of the Super-Excellent degree, and with such success that every council was provided with an opportunity of availing itself of the work.

The subject of "prerequisition" was again presented and discussed, but the records do not show that any action was had.

WILLIAM A. LEVANWAY was elected Grand Puissant.

1872.

The twentieth annual assembly, held in Chicago, October 23, 1872, found the Rite in a fairly prosperous condition. There were now nearly sixty councils in the jurisdiction and each year witnessed additions to the number. The Grand Commandery, while in sympathy with the Rite, had as yet done little in the way of unifying the American System of Freemasonry by any measures tending toward a recognition of the Council degrees, and the opinion in that body seemed to be that the solution of the question was in the sole province of the Grand Encampment. The subject continued to be discussed in Grand Council and for several years afterwards was pressed upon Grand Commandery whenever occasion offered.

The precedence and order of degrees was established and councils were directed to confer same in the following order: First, Royal Master; second, Super-Excellent Master; third, Select Master. Just what induced this arrangement is not known, but as the S. E. had been adopted as a regular degree and as the S. M. had always been the ultimate degree in this jurisdiction, it is probable that the new degree was sandwiched between the two old ones because there appeared no other position in which it could be placed.

During this year a "National Convention" of R. & S. M.'s was held at New York for the purpose of advisory action with reference to the names, number and order of degrees, the nomenclature of bodies and officers and uniformity of ritual. Illinois was not officially represented, but the conclusions and recommendations of the Convention found a ready assent in this jurisdiction, and were instrumental in shaping much of its subsequent legislation.

GEO. E. LOUNSBURY was elected Grand Puissant.

1873.

The session of 1873 was uneventful, yet the year seemed to be one of progress. The Grand Puissant reported having attended the adjourned session of the National Convention at New York, and recommended to Grand Council the appointment of a committee to consider the matters discussed and report at the next annual assembly.

The subject of official degrees never seems to have been much mooted in this jurisdiction. While there is considerable reason for the existence of the Order of High Priesthood, in view of its ostensible sacerdotal character, there are no very good arguments that can be advanced for the creation of a separate degree for Thrice Illustrious Masters. The idea was doubtless suggested by the analogy of the degree of Past Master, but this, properly speaking, is not so much a degree as an official dignity, and formerly it consisted of nothing more.

It would seem, however, that, inspired by the actions of other jurisdictions, a "Council of Past Thrice Illustrious Masters" had been organized under the auspices of Grand Council, and on motion of Comp. N. T. P. ROBERTSON it was

Resolved, That it is the desire of this Grand Council that the degree of Past Thrice Illustrious Grand Master be recognized as a legal and official degree (that may be conferred upon those lawfully entitled thereto), under the patronage of this Grand Council, and under the management of the Council of Past Thrice Illustrious Masters now organized.

But this seems to have been the highest stage of development the project attained. If the Council ever met, adopted a ritual or conferred degrees, the records do not disclose the fact, nor has the writer, during over twenty years of active experience in this branch of Masonry, ever heard of the organization.

JOHN F. BURRILL was elected Grand Puissant.

1874.

The assembly of 1874 presents but little worthy of note. The Grand Puissant recommended the adoption of the "Convention work," an exemplification of which was made before Grand Council by the officers of Siloam Council, No. 53; but no action was had.

The "National Convention" which met in adjourned session the year before, had again adjourned, to meet in New Orleans in December of this year. The prolongation of the life of this body, as well as the character of some of the resolutions submitted, raised the impression that the movement covered an attempt to form a General Grand Council; wherefore, that the position of Illinois might not be misunderstood, Grand Council for the second time placed upon record by a formal resolution its opposition to the establishment of a General Grand Council.

WILBUR F. BROMFIELD was elected Grand Puissant.

1875.

The proceedings of the year 1875 indicate a diminution of Cryptic interest and mark the commencement of the only period of genuine "depression" which the Rite has ever experienced in this jurisdiction. No new councils were instituted this year,—a circumstance of no consequence in itself but which, at the time, was regarded as a most unfavorable omen.

The Grand Puissant renewed the recommendation of his predecessor that some action be taken in regard to the "convention work," and suggested its adoption. Grand Council assented, but before the close of the session reconsidered its action and so for another year nothing was done in this respect. In the meantime the councils used such work as they saw fit. Councils were given permission to confer the Super-Excellent by obligation only. The titles of the presiding officers were revised by Constitutional amendment, whereby the Grand Puissant became Most Puissant Grand Master, and the office of Deputy was subjected to a corresponding change. This nomenclature coincided with that used by the Grand Councils immediately contiguous. The system of titles in use in Illinois was derived from Kentucky and conformed in most respects with those employed in the oldest known rituals. Iowa and Missouri, both daughters of Illinois, had long before discarded the traditional titles received from their parent at the time of their birth, and the Grand Council of Illinois, unwilling longer to stand by the old ways, now took a

place in the march of "progress" by abandoning the names which for twenty-three years had designated its chief officers.

The subject of Commandery recognition was the live topic of the session. The hopes of future existence seemed to hang upon this slender thread, and finally, as a result of the discussion, Comp. J. R. GORIN presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were, on motion, received and adopted, viz.:

WHEREAS, It is evident to every member of this Grand Council that the existence of Cryptic Masonry is jeopardized, and, unless some proper action be taken, this Grand Council and all its subordinates may be numbered among the things that were; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Thrice Ill. Grand Puissant, whose duty it shall be to prepare a memorial to the Grand Commandery of Illinois, asking that body to make a regulation which shall provide that the Orders of Knighthood shall not be conferred upon any one who has not previously received the degrees conferred in the Council.

Resolved, further, That said committee send a copy of said memorial to each subordinate commandery under the jurisdiction of the Grand Commandery of Illinois, asking their concurrence therein.

The committee was appointed, the memorial prepared, presented to Grand Commandery and by it fraternally received and respectfully referred to WM. SEWALL GARDNER, the then Grand Master of the Grand Encampment, who politely informed Grand Commandery that under no circumstances could it make the council degrees, which he courteously referred to as "rubbish," a prerequisite for the Knightly Orders, and Grand Commandery, being itself but a subordinate, could, under the circumstances, do nothing more than deny the prayer of the Grand Council's petition. And thus ended the effort. The action of Grand Commandery will be found in the chronological review of that body.

When we learn that Grand Council at this time had forty-two active councils in its obedience, the solicitude of the companions seems a trifle unwarranted and can be accounted for only on the theory that to them success meant great numerical accessions, and prosperity, large treasury balances. As a matter of fact, neither of these elements is necessary to the success of any Masonic body.

EDWARD BLACKSHAW was elected M. P. Grand Master.

1876.

At the assembly of 1876 forty councils made returns and paid dues, yet the general tone of the proceedings would indicate that matters generally were in a bad condition. But one panacea was prescribed, and that was "prerequisition." Upon the approaching triennial conclave of the Grand Encampment all hopes were centered. The Grand Master (Comp. BLACKSHAW) reported a dispensation for a new council; recommended that the Super-Excellent degree be stricken from the regular scale and made an honorarium; and suggested that the true remedy for the alleged evils under which the Rite seemed to labor was in the development of the latent symbolism of the degrees, and not in vain efforts to impress them upon unwilling candidates for other distinctions.

Grand Council refused to eliminate the Super-Excellent, but changed the scale so that it should come last.

The committee on memorial to Grand Commandery reported that the memorial had been received and referred. Comp. P. W. BARCLAY was appointed a committee "to represent the memorial in the Grand Encampment of the United States," and was empowered "to propose a plan or basis" upon which action might be had by

that body, the Grand Council pledging itself "to carry out and fulfill the terms of such plan or basis as may be agreed upon by said committee."

Comp. L. R. JEROME was elected M. P. Grand Master.

1877.

The year 1877 witnessed a crisis in the affairs of Grand Council. For several years succeeding the panic of 1873 the commerce of the country was in a depressed condition, resulting in much financial stringency. These conditions were felt in all branches of Masonry, but more particularly in the council. In the opinion of many the council required aid, and while they cast about to discover some source from which such aid might be derived it never occurred to the majority that possibly the best plan would be to help themselves. The delegation appointed to memorialize the Grand Encampment met with a decided rebuff at the hands of that body, the memorial being rejected without debate. Nothing therefore could be longer hoped for in that direction. Now looking at the situation from this distance it does not seem that affairs were in very desperate straits or that there was any occasion for much despondency, yet when the news reached Illinois that the Grand Encampment had refused to entertain our memorial the consensus of opinion seemed to be that it was useless to longer continue the organization of the Rite.

The views of Illinois were undoubtedly influenced, and to large degree shaped, by the sentiment then prevailing in many of the States. For some time previous thereto several of the weaker jurisdictions had been sending forth plaintive wails, and as a last resource had concluded to transfer the control of the degrees to the chapters. In Mississippi this had just been done; and, impressed with the feeling that the "Mississippi plan" would be generally followed throughout the country, the M. P. Grand Master (Comp. JEROME) recommended to the annual assembly that a committee be appointed to meet a like committee from Grand Chapter to arrange the details of a transfer of authority over the degrees. To this arrangement Grand Council consented with apparently but one dissenting voice (Comp. BLACKSHAW).

The routine business of the Grand Council was then transacted, and Comp. J. J. FRENCH was elected M. P. Grand Master.

Grand Council then called off until after the close of Grand Chapter, for the purpose of receiving and acting upon the report of the conference committee.

The conference committee on the part of Grand Council consisted of Comps. JNO. M. PEARSON, H. W. HUBBARD, T. T. GURNEY, A. A. GLENN and P. W. BARCLAY. This committee duly prepared and presented to Grand Chapter a memorial on the matter of jurisdiction and control of the council degrees, representing that in order to avoid the labor incident to two separate organizations, and at the same time provide for the safe keeping and proper dissemination of the degrees, it was advisable that some plan of consolidation be accomplished, and praying the appointment of a conference committee on the part of Grand Chapter.

This memorial was referred by Grand Chapter to a special committee, who after a meeting with the Council committee reported back to Grand Chapter

That there was no constitutional objection to a union of the R. and S. Masters' degrees with those conferred in the Royal Arch Chapters, and that said

union is practicable; and your committee are of the opinion that the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters should take the preparatory steps to bring about said union; and would further recommend that if said Grand Council shall so amend their constitution at their present Grand Assembly as to be enabled to agree to said union, that the M. E. High Priest of this Grand Chapter be, and is hereby, authorized and requested to appoint a commission, whose duty it shall be to prepare and submit to him a full and detailed plan for the consummation of such union, and to put the same in full operation.

This action having been reported to Grand Council by its conference committee, the constitution was amended by striking out such parts thereof as conflicted with the authority which it was proposed should be delegated, and then, on motion of Comp. T. T. GURNEY, it was

Resolved, That this Grand Council surrender to the Grand Chapter of the Royal Arch Masons of Illinois, all constitutional right to confer, or authorize the conferring, the degrees of Royal and Select Masters; and

Resolved, That the action of this Grand Council in amending the Constitution aforesaid, shall be null and void, if, within two years from this date, the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Illinois shall fail to adopt the degrees of this body as a part of the Ritual and Work of Capitular Masonry.

On motion of Comp. JOHN M. PEARSON it was

Resolved, That a select committee of three be appointed to confer with a like committee from the Grand Chapter, and perfect the arrangements suggested in the report of the Committee on Consolidation.

Resolved, That the M. P. Grand Master of this Grand Council be, and is hereby, requested to issue his edict to the Subordinate Councils, and the members thereof, ordering obedience, and conformity to the terms of said arrangement.

Notwithstanding that Grand Council by its constitutional amendments had virtually destroyed its power over the degrees, yet as the final act of the session it was unanimously resolved that the degree of Super-Excellent Master "be stricken out of the Council degrees as now recognized by this Grand Council." Thereupon Grand Council adjourned until its next annual assembly.

As soon after adjournment as convenience would permit the committees of Grand Chapter and Grand Council met, adjusted whatever matters of difference there might be, and agreed upon a basis for future action. The result of their deliberations was then communicated to the presiding officers of both bodies in the following report and concordat:

To the Most Excellent Grand High Priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Illinois, and the Most Puissant Grand Master of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of the State of Illinois:

WHEREAS, The Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of the State of Illinois, at its Grand Annual Assembly, held at Chicago, Friday, October 26th, 1877, unanimously adopted the following, to-wit:

"*Resolved*, That this Grand Council surrender to the Grand Chapter of the State of Illinois all constitutional right to confer, or authorize the conferring, the degrees of Royal Master and Select Master;"

THEREFORE, The undersigned, committees appointed by authority of the Grand Chapter of the State of Illinois, and by the authority of the Grand Council of the State of Illinois, respectively, to prepare a detailed plan for the perpetuation of the degrees of Royal Master and Select Master, by and under the authority of the Grand Chapter, submit the following:

I. That the degrees of Royal and Select Master be accepted by the Grand Chapter, and shall be hereafter conferred as follows:

Each Royal Arch Chapter shall open a Council of Royal and Select Masters, and confer the degrees of Royal Master and Select Master subsequent to the degree of Royal Arch Mason. The officers of the Chapter to hold corresponding rank in the Council.

II. All Royal Arch Masons, at the date of the consummation of this plan, shall be entitled to receive the degrees of Royal Master and Select Master without fee.

III. All permanent members and present Grand Officers of the Grand Council shall be admitted to the Grand Chapter as honorary members.

IV. That the officers of all Chapters in this juris-

diction shall qualify themselves in the work of conferring the degrees of Royal Master and Select Master as soon as possible.

V. That the Most Excellent Grand High Priest, being custodian of the work and ritual of all degrees conferred under the authority of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the State of Illinois, shall, as soon as practicable, take the necessary steps to carry out the foregoing plan.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN M. PEARSON,
THEODORE T. GURNEY,
HENRY G. PERRY,
Committee of Grand Council.

WILEY M. EGAN,
ARTHUR R. H. ATKINS,
HIRAM W. HUBBARD,
Committee of Grand Chapter.

The terms and provisions of the concordat were then duly published and promulgated throughout the jurisdiction in a joint encyclical signed by the Grand High Priest and the M. P. Grand Master, and the transfer became effective.

It will be observed that there was no consolidation. There was, properly speaking, no "merger," although the period then succeeding was so termed. Grand Council simply authorized the constituents of Grand Chapter to confer the degrees, and the right thus delegated was practically a dispensation to open councils and receive candidates. Hence all persons received in such Chapter-Councils, having been admitted to the degrees under and by authority of Grand Council, are in all respects regularly and fully entitled to cryptic recognition. It will further be observed that there was no dissolution. Grand Council still retained its organized existence, and during the period of chapter exploitation continued to hold its annual assemblies, elect officers, and perform other acts of routine business. Nor did any of its constituent councils change their legal condition. No charters were surrendered or avoided. It was simply a period of inaction. No dues were collected, no Grand Council tax was paid. The councils remained as they were, ready to resume their active duties whenever the word should be given. Undoubtedly had the plan of "merger" produced the results intended this temporary dormancy would, in time, have become death, even though no formal decree of ouster and dissolution was pronounced; but at this time the measure was regarded as wholly experimental, and for this reason Grand Council retained its autonomy and preserved its constituents in the like condition.

While the adoption of this plan may have been a justifiable measure in some jurisdictions, the writer feels that in Illinois it was indefensible. The proceedings of 1877 show that thirty-five councils made returns; that seven councils had failed to make returns that year which were not theretofore in arrears, and that only eight councils were behind for two years,—certainly not such a showing as to induce a settled belief that there was "no tangible method of saving the Cryptic degrees from the dark waters of oblivion, but to follow the action of the Grand Councils of Mississippi and North Carolina, and relegate them to the jurisdiction of the Grand Chapter." Yet this was the conclusion of the Grand Master, and the committee which considered his address endorsed the conclusion. The fault, if fault there was, lay wholly with the officers. Apathy in the leaders will certainly produce the like condition in the following.

* * *

The five years that followed were very much like a captivity. Grand Chapter did what it could; it amended its constitution so as to legalize the conferring of the Cryptic

degrees in councils appendant to its constituent chapters; it provided a revised ritual; it could do no more. It could not compel its constituents to confer the degrees, or if it could it did not, and the constituents, adapting themselves to the situation, conferred them when they felt like it, which was not often.

Grand Council held its annual assemblies as usual. That of 1878 showed that some of the councils had held meetings for the transaction of routine business. The Grand Master reported the appointment of a number of representatives and several companions presented their own credentials of appointment. PHILANDER W. BARCLAY was elected M. P. Grand Master. At the assembly of 1879 Comp. JOHN O'NEILL was elected Grand Master. The assembly of 1880 was a very informal meeting. The Grand Master (Comp. O'NEILL) was not present, and Comp. JNO. M. PEARSON presided. It does not appear that any assembly was held in 1881, and therefore Comp. O'NEILL held over.

By the year 1880 a majority of the Grand Councils and Grand Chapters who had formerly thought that the separation of the two systems was not only unnecessary but operated as well to the detriment of both, had begun to revise their opinions. The dangers resulting from the multiplication of Grand bodies was found to be far less of an evil than was first supposed, while the fiction of the preservation of the degrees by capitular supervision had been abundantly demonstrated. Thenceforward there was a growing disposition on the part of both chapters and councils to terminate the arrangement. In our own State this was easily effected, as the Grand Council had never abandoned its organization nor had any of its constituents surrendered their charters. A simple agreement to dissolve the compact by the Grand Chapter and Council and the issuance of an edict by the Grand Council to its constituents were the only steps necessary.

At the assembly of 1882 the sentiment in favor of a resumption of its delegated powers by Grand Council crystallized into a resolution, expressive of the sense of the body that it was "expedient to resume control of the degrees of Royal and Select Masters." A special committee was appointed to consider same and to confer with a similar committee on the part of Grand Chapter, which in due time reported that "after a full expression of opinion among themselves, and with the members of the committee appointed by the Grand R. A. Chapter of Illinois, for the same purpose, they believed that the interests of both Capitular and Cryptic Masonry would be best promoted by the mutual abrogation of the Treaty made in 1877 between the said two Grand Bodies." Whereupon it was

Resolved, That the Grand Recorder be and is hereby instructed to memorialize the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Illinois upon said subject and ask them to take such steps as they may find necessary, to re-commit the care of and the conferring of the degrees of Royal and Select Masters to the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of Illinois.

A recess was then taken until after the session of Grand Chapter.

As will be seen by reference to the proceedings of Grand Chapter for 1882, the control of the degrees were willingly relinquished by that body and the chapters of its obedience debarred from further exploiting same. The Constitution was amended so as to eliminate all references to the Cryptic degrees and Grand Council

was again at liberty to exercise its ancient prerogatives and constitutional rights.

Two days afterward (Oct. 27) Grand Council was called on and the following action taken:

> *Resolved*, That upon the issuance of an edict by the M. E. Grand High Priest of the Grand R. A. Chapter of Illinois, returning to this Grand Council the authority conferred in them to authorize the conferring of the Council degrees, and the issuance of an order by the Most Puissant Grand Master to the Subordinate Councils of this State to resume work, all Royal and Select Masters made under the authority heretofore recited, be and are hereby declared regular non-affiliated Royal and Select Masters, entitled to all the rights and benefits of such.

And to enable companions greeted in chapter-councils to avail themselves of the benefit of the degrees, it was further ordered that a certificate of the fact, under the seal of the chapter to which the council was appendant, should be considered equivalent to a dimit and be accepted as such by all councils in the jurisdiction.

Comp. JNO. O'NEILL was re-elected M. P. Grand Master.

The terms of the "surrender," by Grand Chapter, provided that the final relinquishment should take effect January 1, 1883, and Grand Council was requested to take such action in reference thereto as it might deem proper. Accordingly the M. P. Grand Master issued an edict directed to the Thrice Illustrious Masters, officers and companions of the jurisdiction, notifying them of the facts and granting a plenary dispensation to the councils to open, elect officers and proceed to work under the rules and regulations of Grand Council as formerly in force. The response was highly gratifying. Over twenty councils gave immediate notice that they had resumed work, while a large number sent expressions of their approval. All were satisfied of the inutility of the "Mississippi plan," and all rejoiced that the years of the captivity had come to an end.

* * *

1883.

The thirty-first annual assembly was held at Chicago, October 24, 1883, Comp. JNO. O'NEILL presiding. Twenty-one councils were represented. Four new councils were chartered. The constitution as it existed prior to the 26th day of October, 1877, was restored and Grand Council quietly settled back into the old grooves in which it had so long moved previous to the "merger." GEO. W. CURTISS was elected M. P. Grand Master.

It was hardly to be expected that matters would move as easily after the rude displacement occasioned by the merger as before that event. A number of councils had become so "dormant" that more than a mere edict was required to awaken them, while a few had actually passed into the sleep of death. By the vigorous efforts of the officers who have been called to the East since the "resumption" many of these dead councils have actually been resuscitated, and where this was not possible new councils, sometimes bearing the old names and numbers, have been planted in their stead.

1884.

The assembly of 1884 was attended by the representatives of twenty-one councils, while the reports show that twenty-five councils made returns. The ritual promulgated by the Grand Chapter, virtually the "Convention work," was reaffirmed and adopted as the standard of the jurisdiction.

HARVEY E. HUSTON was elected M. P. Grand Master.

1885.

The year 1885 marks the final resumption of its powers by Grand Council and a full return to the old ways. Under the faithful and efficient supervision of Ill. Comp. HUSTON the "waste places" commenced to blossom; new councils were instituted, old councils were revived, cryptic interest was awakened and bright prospects opened in the future.

Through a misconception on the part of some of the officers, with respect to the treaty of 1877 and the action had thereunder, it was thought necessary to "heal" companions made under the warrant of chapter-councils. This illusion, though soon dispelled, afforded an opportunity for much adverse criticism as to the character of the R. & S. M.'s made during the merger, and for several years succeeding Grand Council sustained a sharp contention with a number of jurisdictions. Its chief opponent was the then newly formed General Grand Council. This organization is a league, formed in 1880 by sixteen of the State Grand Councils, which asserts sovereign jurisdiction over the United States. The Grand Council of Illinois has never deemed it expedient to unite in this league, although frequently expressing fraternal feelings toward same; nor has it ever acknowledged its claim of supremacy as a governing body. At this session proxies "to heal" were given to all presiding officers of councils, and it was not until some time afterwards that it was discovered that the work of the chapters required no "healing," as it possessed no infirmities.

A new constitution was adopted at this assembly, which produced several important changes. The office of "Grand Thrice Illustrious," which for thirty-three years had been a standing enigma, was abolished. So, too, the word "Puissant," which, as a portion of the presiding officer's title, had been associated with Cryptic Masonry from its birth, was eliminated, the word "Illustrious" being substituted.

Comp. HARVEY E. HUSTON was re-elected M. I. Grand Master.

1886.

The year 1886 was one of comparative quiet. The preparations for the triennial parade of the Commanderies at St. Louis had absorbed much of the energy of the cryptic workers, and, as is usually the case in triennial years, cryptic matters remained quiet until the periodic fever had subsided.

At the annual assembly a measure was introduced looking toward a change in the qualifications of candidates by opening the councils to Master Masons. The measure went over for a year and was then rejected.

A revised ritual was adopted (the one now in use), based upon the convention work as modified by that of Ohio. It appearing that some jurisdictions were disposed to deny Cryptic character to such of the companions in the obedience of Grand Council as were greeted during the merger, it was felt that some assertion of protection was required; hence the Grand Master was authorized to issue an edict of non-intercourse between all councils and companions of any jurisdiction which might be guilty of the offence. Happily, no occasion ever arose for the exercise of the authority.

Comp. NATHANIEL BOWDITCH was elected M. I. Grand Master.

1887.

The assembly of 1887 evinced an increasing interest in cryptic matters throughout the State. The energetic and well directed efforts of Comp. BOWDITCH had resulted in the resuscitation of a large number of dormant councils and several dispensations for new ones. Many of the old "wheel horses" who had vociferously proclaimed the extinction of Cryptic Masonry a few years before now began to institute inquiries as to why their predictions had failed. A few of the "old-timers" came back and resumed the harness, but the control and direction had passed into new hands and the set purpose of these companions was to demonstrate that the Cryptic Rite possessed within itself the elements of stability, permanency and strength.

The main feature of historic importance at this assembly was the action had with respect to the then hostile attitude and utterances of the General Grand Council. One of the earliest acts of that body was to brand as spurious and clandestine the work of the chapter councils. By a resolution it had said:

> That all Royal Arch Masons who have received the degrees of Royal and Select Master by the authority, directly or indirectly, of Chapters or Grand Chapters of Royal Arch Masons shall be and are regarded as clandestinely made Royal and Select Masters, who cannot, in any manner, be recognized or admitted into any lawful Council of Royal and Select Masters.

While an edict of the General Grand Master had stated:

> The General Grand Council has determined that none can be recognized as Royal and Select Masters who are not made in a regular council; an appeal has been made, on the score of Masonic courtesy, for the recognition of those made in Chapters, but they can no more be recognized than Royal Arch Masons, made in a Masters' Lodge, can be. It is settled, so that it is not even a matter for discussion, that the General Grand Council and its constituents cannot now or hereafter recognize as regular Royal and Select Masters any of those made under the "Mississippi plan;" it is a matter of principle, and not a question of courtesy.

The effect of this edict in jurisdictions which, like Illinois, had but lately discontinued the merger experiment, was extremely pernicious, and many persons greeted in chapter councils were thereby deterred from affiliating or giving to cryptic matters any further attention. As all of the work of the chapter councils of this State was done by the express authority of Grand Council and in strict conformity to its rituals, the action of the G. G. C. in arbitrarily declaring this work irregular was resented as an invasion of the sovereign prerogatives and attributes of Grand Council. The matter was presented to Grand Council by the Grand Master (BOWDITCH), with a recommendation that Grand Council take the initiative in the formation of an association among the independent Grand Councils for the resistance of the encroachments of the G. G. C. and the defense of Grand Council sovereignty. The question was submitted to a committee which reported back a "declaration and protest," which on motion was adopted, and the committee instructed to embody same in a circular to be transmitted to all of the Grand Councils of the United States. Whatever may be thought of the action of Grand Council in this respect, it certainly had one good result: It opened the eyes of the G. G. C. constituents and induced a wholesome respect for the Grand Council of Illinois; for at the next succeeding triennial assembly the G. G. C. repealed the obnoxious measures and left the status of R. and S. Masters to be determined by the Grand Councils of the States.

Comp. BOWDITCH was re-elected M. I. Grand Master.



NATHANIEL BOWDITCH.

Past M. I. Grand Master of the Grand Council, R. & S. M., of Illinois.

1888.

At the assembly of 1888 the address of the Grand Master disclosed "a healthy, hopeful condition prevailing in the jurisdiction." As "an additional laborer to strengthen and uphold the hands of the Grand Master," that functionary was requested to appoint some qualified companion as Grand Lecturer. As Comp. BOWDITCH retired from the East at this session the appointment fell upon him and the precedent thus established has been continued ever since.

Comp. GEO. M. MOULTON was elected M. I. Grand Master.

1889.

The assembly of 1889 was uneventful. The reports showed, however, that the Cryptic Rite was stronger in Illinois than ever before,—a condition that had resulted mainly from the intelligent, well-directed and persistent efforts of the companions who had controlled its councils and guided its energies since the resumption.

Comp. WM. K. FORSYTH was elected M. I. Grand Master.

1890.

The year 1890 offers nothing for special historic mention. The reports from the constituent councils exhibit a gratifying increase in membership. The "dead wood" was cleaned out by the forfeiture and surrender of a number of charters of "dormant" councils, and several new organizations were added to the roll.

Comp. GEO. W. WARVELLE was elected M. I. Grand Master.

1891.

The principal event of the year 1891 was the inauguration of the mass conventions which have since proved so popular as well as beneficial. The initial convention was held at Decatur, on September 15th, of this year, and was in all essential particulars a brilliant success. The occasion brought together a large number of earnest and enthusiastic workers from all parts of the jurisdiction, and the time was profitably spent in discussions of economic questions, the exemplification of the ritual and instruction in matters concerning which the manual furnishes no information. The objects and purposes of the convention commended themselves to Grand Council, and the incoming Grand Master was authorized to establish a convention of like character at such time and place as he might determine. The practice has been contin-

ued by succeeding Grand Masters and has now almost come to be regarded as one of the established customs of the jurisdiction.

The subject of a union with General Grand Council came before the session on the report of a special committee raised to consider the question, and for the third time in its history Grand Council placed upon record its disinclination to engage in "entangling alliances" of this character.

Comp. SAMUEL J. LE FEVRE was elected M. I. Grand Master.

1892.

The session of 1892 demonstrated that the Rite was still making substantial progress. Grand Council defined and established a jewel for its Past Grand Masters, and since then has followed the custom of presenting to each retiring officer a testimonial of this character.

Comp. MARSHALL U. TRIMBLE was elected M. I. Grand Master.

1893.

During 1893 the condition of the councils was that of continued improvement. Not only were there a number of new councils instituted, but the returns to the annual assembly indicated greater activity than formerly in many of the old councils. The minimum fee for the degrees was fixed at ten dollars.

Comp. F. C. WINSLOW was elected M. I. Grand Master.

1894.

Notwithstanding the general financial depression which marked the year 1894, the Rite in Illinois exhibited a healthy growth. The treasury now showed annual balances larger than at any time in the history of Grand Council, and for the first time in many years a "per-diem" was paid to its committees and representatives. This feature has been continued ever since, and is, perhaps, the best commentary that can be offered upon the general health of the institution.

Comp. A. M. WERNER was elected M. I. Grand Master.

1895.

With the year 1895 Grand Council closed the forty-third year of its existence. At its first assemblies at Jacksonville in 1853–4, three councils were represented. At the assembly of 1895 the representatives of forty-one councils were reported as present by the Committee on Credentials. At the date of organization the combined membership of the three original councils was only fifty-two, and the largest council in the jurisdiction (Illinois, No. 1, of Knoxville) returned only twenty-eight members. In 1895 the aggregate membership of the State was 2,659.

No financial statements appear in the proceedings until the year 1856, when it would seem that the income for the year was $121.50, and that after the payment of orders there was a balance in the treasury of $117.31. In 1895 the income for the year was $1,128.25, while the treasury balance was $2,226.73. It is true these figures sink into insignificance when compared with the income and assets of some of the other bodies, yet they are of far more than ordinary interest when read in the light of past events.

Comp. M. M. LORD was elected M. I. Grand Master.

* * *

As a rule Grand Council has changed its

presiding officer every year, following in this respect the examples set by most of the other Grand bodies. Where this rule has been departed from it has been to secure the services of some zealous brother during a period of depression or of peril. This was noticeably the case after the resumption when Companions HUSTON and BOWDITCH were each re-elected to a second term. Of the men who have occupied the East, taken as a whole, Grand Council may well feel proud, for with few exceptions they have been Masons of eminence and men of high social standing in the community.

The first Grand Recorder was Comp. HARMAN G. REYNOLDS, who was present and assisted in the organization. Comp. REYNOLDS continued to perform the duties of the office until 1868, when, by reason of his elevation to the dignity of Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, he resigned the position and his mantle fell upon his son, JOHN C. REYNOLDS. The latter was Recorder for the years 1868–9–70, or three years in all. He was not present at the assembly of 1871, nor does he ever seem to have appeared in Grand Council after the year 1870. At the assembly of 1871 Comp. JAMES H. MILES was elected Recorder, and by successive re-elections continued to occupy the office until 1877, when he was succeeded by the present incumbent Comp. GIL. W. BARNARD. Thus in the nearly half a century of life Grand Council has had but four recording officers. Indeed it may with propriety be said to have had but three, as Comp. JOHN C. REYNOLDS was practically but a proxy for his father.

The first Treasurer was Comp. WILLIAM MCMURTRY, who also served in the same capacity during the early years of Grand Lodge. Comp. MCMURTRY was Treasurer until 1862, when he was succeeded by JAMES R. MACK. In 1864 Comp. MACK was succeeded by Comp. CHARLES FISHER, who continued to carry the purse until 1888, when he resigned and Comp. JOHN C. SMITH, the present Treasurer, was elected.

At the organization the venerable LEVI LUSK was elected Grand Chaplain, and this office he continued to occupy until 1869, with the exception of one year (1861), when WM. LAVELY officiated. In 1870 Comp. DAVID B. BUNN was elected, and in 1871 Comp. LUSK was reinstated. In 1872 Comp. HENRY G. PERRY was elected, and by successive re-elections has since continued to acceptably perform the duties connected with the office.

* * *

At the reorganization meeting in March, 1854, the Grand Puissant was authorized to procure a seal for the use of Grand Council and at the "Grand Convocation" in September of the same year Comp. HIBBARD reported that he had performed that duty. No instructions seem to have been given to the Grand Puissant with respect to the device to be employed, nor does Grand Council seem to have taken any action on



Official Seal of the Grand Council, Royal and Select Masters of Illinois. (From the original, through the courtesy of GIL. W. BARNARD, Grand Recorder.)

the report further than to audit and pay the bill incurred in procuring the seal. We may reasonably infer, therefore, that the seal of the Grand Council, like that of most of the Masonic bodies of the State, represents the personal ideas of the person procuring same, and that to the good taste and judgment of Comp. JAMES H. HIBBARD are we indebted for the present die.

The device upon the seal, the trowel enclosed within the equilateral triangle, is the ancient jewel of a Royal and Select Master, while the inscription beneath it refers to the date of institution, viz.: Year of the Deposit, 2854 (1854 V. E.).

* * *

With the resumption in 1883 was adopted the present system of district supervision. This plan was first suggested by Comp. WM. A. LEVANWAY, while Grand Puissant, in 1872. No attention was paid to the recommendation at the time, and no action looking toward such a course was had until 1877, when Comp. J. J. FRENCH succeeded in securing the passage of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is expedient and proper, considering the lack of uniformity, not only in the work and ritual, but also in the necessary paraphernalia for working, to divide the State into nine districts, and to appoint three zealous, efficient and faithful Companions as District Deputies (or Giblimites), of the nine districts (or Arches)—three to each district, whose duties and prerogatives shall be similar to those of Deputies of the Grand Lodge, and they shall co-operate with the Grand Master in the diffusion and exemplifying of the work, and see that each Council has the necessary furniture for working.

Resolved, That to accomplish this end the Grand Master shall have power to divide the State into nine Districts and appoint three Deputies (or Giblimites) to each Arch or District.

But Grand Council, at that time, had fully made up its mind that it was not competent to transact its own business, or for that matter to longer remain in the Masonic field, and the resolutions were received and adopted more as a compliment to Comp. FRENCH, who at this session was elected Grand Master, than with any view to their utility or practical use. Before the assembly closed the degrees had been formally transferred to Grand Chapter, and hence there was no longer a necessity or even a right for the inspection provided for.

When Grand Council resumed its old authority in 1883 one of the first acts of the Grand Master was to divide the State into six districts, which he assigned to the officers of Grand Council for supervision and inspection. The following year his successor (Comp. CURTISS) made a division of five districts. The precedents thus set were followed by Comp. HUSTON, who divided the jurisdiction into eight districts and assigned suitable persons to the supervision of same. In 1886 Comp. HUSTON again divided the State into nine "arches," and this division and nomenclature has been retained by all of his successors.

There is nothing in the laws or regulations of Grand Council which expressly requires this subdivision, nor, if we except the resolution of 1877, any direct authority for same; but the precedent set by former Grand Masters, as well as the practical benefits resulting from the practice, has seemed to warrant its continuance, and the districting of the jurisdiction by the incoming Grand Master now follows as a matter of course.

* * *

Unlike the Lodge and Chapter, there are no long standing regulations of a uniform character with respect to official

jewels, and as a consequence there is considerable dissimilarity in many jurisdictions. When MACKEY prepared his manual he embodied what seemed to be the prevailing usage in a majority of the States, and his suggestions have since been generally adopted. But neither CROSS, MACKEY, CHASE nor any other writer ever made any prescription or definition of a jewel of past rank. In this jurisdiction the want of such a decoration for many years was not seriously felt, for the revenues of Grand Council had always been so meagre that no testimonials could be given to its retiring officers. But when the quickening influences of the "resumption" commenced to show a treasury balance it was deemed eminently proper that the Grand Masters, whose labors had contributed to this end, should be suitably recognized, and the first person to be honored by the decoration of past rank was Comp. NATHANIEL BOWDITCH.



Official Jewel of Past Grand Master of the Grand Council R. & S. M., of Illinois. (Reproduced through the courtesy of GIL. W. BARNARD, Grand Recorder).

No formal action was taken with respect to a design until the assembly of 1892, when the Committee on Condition of the Rite reported that, after diligent search, they were unable to find that Grand Council had ever made any official definition of a Past Grand Master's jewel, and to supply such deficiency they recommended the following:

> The official jewel of a Past Grand Master of this Grand Council shall consist of a representation of nine arches in perspective, covering a "mosaic pavement" of alternate black and white squares. In the inmost recess is suspended a triangular plate having engraved thereon the sacred yod. On the keystone of the first arch is engraved a trowel. The whole design to be suspended or enclosed within a circlet having incrusted upon its outer surface a wreath of laurel and upon its upper part the word "Illinois." The circlet to be suspended by a grosgrained ribbon of royal purple fastened to a horizontal bar and pin. On the outer surface of bar three triangles with a dot in each angle, representing the illumination of the S. V. The jewel to be of gold with appropriate enamels, and all substantially as set forth in the design herewith submitted and made a part of this report. No other ornamentation of any kind shall be permitted, nor shall

said jewel be set with any precious stones, and any companion entitled of right to wear this decoration who shall make any variation in said design, or procure any ornamentation other than as above set forth, shall thereby forfeit his right to wear such jewel at any of the sessions of this Grand Council or in any of the councils of its obedience.

The report was received and the recommendations formally adopted. The jewel thus adopted is as beautiful in its composition as it is significant in symbolic meaning, and has since received the formal approval and adoption of several other jurisdictions.

* * *

The first meeting of Grand Council was called a "convocation," and this term continued to be employed as a designation of the annual sessions until the year 1866, when the present name of "assembly" was adopted.

The first constitution in 1853 was very inartificially framed, and did not, in terms, declare the official name of the body. The constitution commenced as follows: "There shall be a Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters for the State of Illinois, which shall be held as hereinafter directed and shall consist of," etc.

The term "Cryptic Rite" has for a number of years been employed as a distinguishing name for the series of degrees controlled by the Council, and the name "Cryptic Masons" has a number of times been suggested as a proper appellation for those who have received such degrees. It is contended in support of this suggestion that the title "Royal and Select Master" is inexpressive of Masonic character and has been retained only by reason of the strong conservative spirit which prevades all branches of Masonry and opposes all measures of an innovatory character. At this writing no Grand Council has ventured to make the change, although the subject has several times been broached in this jurisdiction.

At the second Mass Convention, held at Urbana in 1892, after a very full and free discussion, it was

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the Grand Council the propriety of changing its official name so that it shall read "Grand Council of Cryptic Masons of the State of Illinois."

At the ensuing annual assembly in 1892 the matter was presented to Grand Council upon the motion of Comp. F. C. WINSLOW, who offered the following amendment to the constitution:

That this body be henceforth known as the Grand Council of Cryptic Masons of the State of Illinois.

The proposed amendment was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, which reported back as follows:

Your Committee on Jurisprudence, to whom was referred the resolution offered by Ill. Comp. F. C. WINSLOW, respectfully report, that the necessary information upon which an intelligent report can be based is not at hand, and that it therefore recommends that the further consideration of this resolution be postponed until the next Annual Assembly.

It does not seem, however, that the question has been further considered in Grand Council.

* * *

As will be seen by reference to the chronological review, Grand Council has always opposed the formation of a general or central governing body, or any other form of organization that would in any way involve the surrender of any of its sovereign prerogatives. The project had often been mooted, but it was not until 1880 that a General Grand Council was actually created.

At this time the degrees, in Illinois, were under the protectorate of Grand Chapter. Two years later Grand Council resumed control, but the hostile attitude of the new General Grand Council precluded a union even had the inclination been present. When the General Grand finally receded from its first position the old sentiment had become so strong that all overtures were rejected and this policy has since been maintained.

The General Grand Council is a product of very recent years, and none of the arguments which support either the right of existence or claim of fealty in the case of the General Grand Chapter are applicable. Its history, as well as the antecedent circumstances, may be briefly summarized as follows:

It is beyond question that the original forms of the cryptic degrees were not preserved as they came from the hands of their founders, and that in their dissemination by the self-appointed chiefs who controlled them they soon assumed a bewildering variety of phases in the method of organization, order of arrangement and ritualistic expression. As time wore on these features became more pronounced. In some jurisdictions the scale was increased by adding the Super-Excellent degree; in some it was expressly rejected, and in others it was unknown. There was no uniformity in the order of conferring the two recognized degrees. In some States the Select was the first of the series, in others the last, and while the general principles which give distinctive character to the rite were probably the same in all jurisdictions, yet in many there was a commingling of legend and incident. The salient features of one degree were often transferred to the other and that which to us would seem to be inseparably connected with the Select was not infrequently to be found in the Royal degree and *vice versa*. In the names, titles and number of the officers there was also a great diversity, while in the smaller details the same conditions prevailed in a still more aggravated form. Added to all this was the unsettled and vexed question of the right of capitular domination, which ever since the organization of the first councils had continued to assert itself. Out of these facts grew these assemblies, which are popularly known as National Conventions.

It was generally conceded that the condition of affairs as just related, called for some action calculated to secure substantial uniformity in the number, arrangement and ritual of the degrees as well as in the organization of the bodies, both grand and constituent; and as early as 1848 Comp. A. G. MACKEY proposed that a convention be held to make an amicable settlement of the disputed questions involved in the conflict of jurisdiction between Councils and Chapters and to determine upon a uniform method of conferring the degrees. An attempt was made to have this convention held at Boston in 1850 during the convocation of the General Grand Chapter; but it does not appear that sufficient interest in the subject could be created at that time to insure an attendance, and no call was issued. With this exception, however, no one seemed prepared with a remedy, and so matters remained until 1867. At this time measures were initiated looking toward a solution of the difficulty by a suggestion that at the triennial session of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar to be held in the city of St. Louis the following year, the Grand Councils should insure the attendance of

some of their best workmen for mutual consultation and interchange of ideas.

The project was favorably received and the Grand Council of Maine formally crystallized the suggestion by making it a resolution addressed to the other Grand Councils of the country. It is further worthy of note in this connection that the resolution, in express and unmistakable terms, disclaimed "any intention or desire of forming or seeking to form, a General Grand Council of the United States," yet this was the germ from whence the present General Grand Council was evolved. But nothing practical came of this resolution, as the proposed convention did not materialize and the "best workmen," if present at St. Louis, probably found more congenial employment in other avenues of labor. The project was kept alive, however, and four years later, through the joint efforts of the Grand Councils of Maine and Massachusstts, a convention was held at the city of New York at which fourteen Grand jurisdictions were represented, Illinois among the number. The business of this convention was devoted mainly to a revision of nomenclature and the arrangement and order of the degrees. The results were highly gratifying to all concerned, but owing to differences of opinion in reference to some of the matters presented, to settle which would require more time than the convention could command, it was deemed advisable to remit same to a committee upon which members of Grand Councils not represented should also be appointed. This necessarily involved an adjourned session, and so the convention took a recess for one year. The convention met, pursuant to adjournment, at the same place in June, 1873, Illinois being again represented. But little of a practical nature was accomplished at this meeting, other than to confirm the actions of the year previous, and after the appointment of a committee to memorialize the Grand Encampment on the subject of "prerequisition," the convention again adjourned to meet in New Orleans the next year.

On November 31, 1874, the convention again assembled at New Orleans, but the only question of moment which was presented was the propriety of the immediate organization of a General Grand Body. A committee was appointed to prepare a provisional constitution, which was to be submitted to the Grand Councils for approval, but notwithstanding the committee seem to have reported back such an instrument no action was taken upon it. Pending the report it was resolved that the "present officers" be continued, and when the constitution should have been ratified by two-thirds of the Grand Councils they should call a meeting for the organization of the new body. The convention then adjourned to meet at Buffalo three years later. The convention did meet, as per adjournment, August 20, 1877, but the session was devoid of interest. Nothing seems to have been done with respect to the main questions presented to the New Orleans meeting three years previous, and the provisional constitution was not even alluded to. After passing the usual resolution to again memoralize the Grand Encampment, the convention adjourned without day but subject to the call of the President.

There can be no doubt but that, had it not been for a subsequent remarkable convulsion of the Cryptic world, the premonitory symptoms of which were then visible, this would have been the last session of the Convention, and the project of a General

Grand Council would never have advanced to any higher stage of development than it assumed at the New Orleans meeting. The practical work of the Convention was fully accomplished at its sessions in New York, in 1872–3. These assemblies seem to have been of the highest importance, and were productive of incalculable benefit. In them was done all that was originally contemplated, and to the men who promoted and conducted them the Craft are under a lasting debt of gratitude. But all that followed was barren. With no well defined policy, the Convention extended, or attempted to extend, its own existence by adjournments. Its "delegates" were not usually the same at its different sessions, and few, if any, who attended were accredited as such. It succeeded in dragging its slow length over a period of ten years, and finally, by an act, the full legality of which is not without question, culminated in the formation of a General Supervisory Body of doubtful utility and powers. To understand the motives which actuated the founders of the General Grand Council, as well as the incentives to such action, it will be necessary to hastily review the works which were transpiring in the Crypt during the period covered by the Convention's sessions, and particularly of the movement now known in Cryptic history as the "Mississippi Plan."

Through a variety of causes, real and fanciful, Cryptic Masonry, for a number of years succeeding the close of the Civil war, was in that condition generally described as "languishing." Having no showy uniforms or military gewgaws to attract the heedless, its growth, as compared with the chivalric orders, was slow; the aspirants for enrollment as imitation soldiers passed it by with scorn, and those who had entered it simply through a desire to possess "high degrees" began to forsake it for its more brilliant rival, then rapidly rising to the flood-tide of its popularity. It had nothing to offer but "Masonry," and that is what a vast multitude of "Masons" have very little use for. Those who remained mistook this process of purification for dissolution, and because they erroneously supposed that our success lay in numerical accessions and our prosperity in treasury balances, they became despondent, and out of their blind despair evolved the Mississippi Plan. This consisted simply of a surrender of the degrees to the Royal Arch Chapter, and while the project had often been discussed and, indeed, practically effected in Virginia under a mistake of fact, yet, as Mississippi was the first to adopt it as a measure of expediency, it has generally been alluded to as a line of policy peculiar to that jurisdiction.

The effect of the action of Mississippi was immediately discernible in the other States, and a spirited contest ensued. In many localities the preponderating sentiment favored its adoption, and this led to what is now known as "the Merger."

It is difficult at this time, for those who have entered the S. V. since the abandonment of the "Mississippi plan" to fully comprehend the motives which induced its adoption and even of those of us who were present and participated in the work can find but little justification or excuse for the extraordinary course which was then pursued. The writer speaks now only for Illinois. Whatever conditions may have prevailed elsewhere he does not know, and possibly in other jurisdictions the "merger" may have been more defensible than with us. But, however this may be, the action of Mississippi seemed to be infectious and was

speedily followed in Arkansas, Iowa, Kentucky, Nebraska, North Carolina, South Carolina, Wisconsin and our own jurisdiction, while measures looking ultimately to the same end were inaugurated in California and Missouri.

Scarcely any two of the merging jurisdictions adopted in all respects the same procedure, although the ultimate object to be attained was everywhere the same, but, as a general similitude pervaded all of the methods employed, the plan pursued in Illinois, a detailed account of which is furnished in the chronological review, will, perhaps, furnish a fair idea of the salient features of the movement as it existed in other States.

Without questioning the motives of those who advised or aided the consummation of the Mississippi plan, it may nevertheless be said that its influence was pernicious. Its logical effect was the disintegration of the Cryptic system and the reduction of the liturgies of the Council to the position of mere "side degrees" of the Chapter. In this jurisdiction they certainly assumed that position. In many chapters they were never conferred; in others only at infrequent intervals. In some of the "merging" jurisdictions they were almost lost sight of, and had the movement attained such force as to carry all of the States it is fair to presume that, like all other side degrees, they would in time have fallen into complete disuse and finally have been lost. But fortunately the project met with vigorous opposition in many States, which had a reassuring effect upon some of the weaker jurisdictions, while to still further stem the tide a new factor was evolved known as the General Grand Council.

As has been stated, when the Convention which met at Buffalo, in 1877, concluded its apparently purposeless session, it adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman. Very soon thereafter the Grand Council of Mississippi surrendered its degrees and dissolved its organization. Other States rapidly followed the precedent established by Mississippi, while still others held the project under serious consideration. This was the condition of affairs at the beginning of the year 1880, when the Grand Council of Minnesota formally requested the Chairman, Bro. J. H. DRUMMOND, to call a meeting of the Convention. In response thereto, a call was issued for a meeting to be held at Detroit, August 23, 1880, for the purpose of consultation and advisory action, and pursuant to such call, a meeting was held, in which eighteen Grand Councils are said to have been represented. A protest against any usurpation of Cryptic prerogatives by the General Grand Chapter or any of its constituents was adopted, and all persons receiving their degrees under such auspices were declared to be clandestine. The advisability of forming a General Grand Council was then affirmed; a constitution was adopted and provisional officers elected, all to be subject to the approval of and ratification by the Grand Councils of the country, "or of a majority of them." The Convention then adjourned, subject to the call of the Provisional Grand Master. On March 1, 1881, a proclamation was issued by the Provisional Grand Master (Bro. DRUMMOND), reciting a ratification of the Constitution by nine Grand Councils, and declaring the new organization regularly formed and duly existing "as the governing body of the Rite in the United States." Since then it has continued to assert a mild, and, in many respects, innocuous existence.

It meets regularly every three years and elects officers. It also publishes its proceedings, which consist mainly of the record of such elections. While it accomplishes but little in the way of tangible results, it does not seem that it is productive of any very serious harm, and were it not that it assumes to be "the governing body of the Rite in the United States," there would be little room to find any fault with either its organization or methods.

The existence of General Grand bodies has always been a question of doubtful expediency. In their essential features they are in derogation of old laws and usages, while their practical usefulness is certainly not apparent to the casual observer. In the case of the chapter the fact that the general body was the precursor if not the parent of all the State Grand bodies, except Virginia and Pennsylvania, gives to it a certain stability that attaches to many institutions that have outlived their usefulness or outgrown the purpose of their original establishment. But with respect to the General Grand Council no such considerations apply. Its original expressed purpose was only that of a defensive league, and now that the conditions which created it no longer exist it is difficult to discover a good reason for its continuance.

* * *

Since the abandonment of the "merger" craze the Rite in this jurisdiction has enjoyed an era of marked and apparently increasing prosperity. Nearly all of the old councils as they existed prior to that event have resumed labor, while many new ones have been constituted. The beauty of its liturgies and the sublimity of its lessons commend it to all thoughtful Masons, and its place, as an exponent of the higher mysteries of the craft, now seems to be forever assured.

In a few localities it has been almost totally eclipsed by its showy competitor, the commandery, and in a few others maintains only a semblance of vitality; but where Masonry is loved and esteemed for itself and not for whatever facilities it may afford as a means of ingress to other bodies, it is thriving. It has compelled recognition as an integral part of the speculative science of Freemasonry as practiced in the York Rite, and has assumed a strength of position which it never before possessed. That it will ever attain the popularity of the chivalric orders may well be doubted, but the indications are that it will continue to increase in influence and numbers, and that its symbolism, philosophy and teachings will continue to command the respect and attention of the Masonic world. The higher developments of science, whether of physics or metaphysics, is, ever has been, and will ever continue to be, the exclusive property of the few,—the select,—and in the realm of Masonry the conditions are not changed.

THE CHIVALRIC ORDERS.

INTRODUCTION.

IT will hardly be contended that the various knightly orders which are superimposed upon the body of Masonry are any part of that ancient institution. It is true that we often hear the terms "Templar Masonry" and "Masonic Knighthood," and that some of these orders have even incorporated the word "Masonic" in their official titles, but the former are mere colloquialisms and the latter usurpations. It is also true that in some instances portions of the esotery of the ancient craft have been incorporated in the rituals of these orders and that in every case no postulant will be received except through the portals of the symbolic lodge; yet this, at best, is but a slender connection and insufficient in itself to establish a title to the name "Masonic."

On the other hand, these organizations, widely divergent as they may appear, are the direct offspring of the Masonic Fraternity. Notwithstanding their legendary histories they seem to have grown out of the ancient craft and to have never had an existence separate from it. In a number of instances, notably the Constantinian Order of the Red Cross and the orders controlled by the chiefs of the Scottish Rite, the liturgies are but continuations and expansions of the thoughts and teachings of the craft degrees. Like the lodge and chapter, their genesis is involved in much obscurity and covered by a veil of fancy and fable, but in every instance they may be traced by authentic data to the latter half of the eighteenth century. From the earliest date they appear wholly under Masonic auspices and seem to have been created for the purpose of preserving and cultivating the Christian sentiments of Freemasonry after that institution had become strictly cosmopolitan in character.

It would seem that during the last century there was known and practiced in England, in connection with Freemasonry, a system known as the "seven steps of chivalry." When the era of constitutional authority commenced the several "steps" were divided among and appropriated by the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar, which took the Orders of the Temple and Malta; the Grand Conclave, R. C., which took the Order of the Red Cross and the subsidiary Orders of the Holy Sepulchre and St. John; and later the Supreme Council, A. A. S. R., which assumed control of the Rose Croix and Kadosh. This apportionment has been generally observed both in England and its colonies, dependent or independent. In the United States this is still the rule of distribution, except that there is the apparent anomaly of two Red Cross Orders. The old Order of the Red

Cross is still controlled by the Grand Conclaves of the Order, but attached to the commanderies of Knights Templar there is a subsidiary degree known as Red Cross. This latter degree has no connection whatever with knighthood or chivalry, and is the invention of THOMAS S. WEBB, the fabricator of the American Templar system. It is not known or practiced outside of the United States. The chivalric degrees of the Scottish Rite system have no distinctive or separate organization, but are conferred in course in the bodies of that Rite.

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When the rival Grand Lodges of England came together in the memorable Grand Lodge of Reconciliation, held in 1813, they made a definition of Masonry, which they held was comprised within the three symbolic degrees of the Lodge and the Holy Royal Arch. There were other degrees then known and practiced, but they were not recognized as legitimate component parts of the Masonic system.

But while the United Grand Lodge thus circumscribed the area of actual Freemasonry, it nevertheless recognized the existence of the Chivalric Orders, and this recognition resulted in the famous permissive clause, which was inserted in the "Articles of Union" in the following words: "But this article is not intended to prevent any Lodge or Chapter from holding a meeting in any of the degrees of the Orders of Chivalry, according to the Constitutions of the said Orders." The only organized Chivalric Orders existing in England at the time of the union were the Knights Templar and Knights of the Red Cross (Constantinian): consequently the foregoing permissive clause applies solely to the two bodies and their appendant orders.

* * *

In discussing this subject a writer in a late number of the London *Freemason* says:

"The connection of Freemasonry with chivalry may be interpreted in more than one sense. Even those matter-of-fact thinkers who resolutely deny that any of the present Masonic chivalric degrees are derived, however remotely, from the ancient orders, will admit that an ideal affinity, a kinship of noble aims, unites the modern Masonic 'institutions' with the heroic confraternities of the past. To a romantic ear there is a fascination in the very word 'knight,' and with the adjective 'knightly' we are wont to associate everything that is good and true and honorable. To succor the weak, to defend the oppressed, to do battle for the faith, for one's country or one's friends,—such was the glorious programme of the knights of old, and more especially of those who devoted themselves to the rescue of the Holy Land from the destroying hands of the infidels.

"Of the chivalric orders we have in England only two, with their auxiliary or subsidiary degrees, and both are expressly tolerated, if not recognized, by the Articles of Union between the two Grand Lodges in 1813. We mean the Knights of the Temple, with the appendant Order of Malta, and the Knights of the Red Cross of Rome and Constantine, with the complementary Order of the Holy Sepulchre. As it is our intention to give a full account of these chivalric degrees upon a future occasion, we do not purpose entering into particulars now; but it may be said that all these orders, so far as Masonry is concerned, are, if

not universal, at least peculiarly English in their genius and character. They are not the offspring of the Masonic adventurers of the eighteenth, or earlier part of the nineteenth, centuries—they were not hatched in the fertile brains of a CAGLIOSTRO, a SCHRŒDER, or a ZINZENDORF. The Grand Masters of the Craft, or other eminent brethren holding high office under the Grand Lodge of England, have for many years presided over, or patronized the mysteries of, those orders; and this fact in itself bespeaks for them the kindly feeling and respect of all true Masons.

"Chivalry is but the helmet which completes the panoply of the Masonic soldier; without it he is none the less a soldier, but with it he can go forth into the battle of life with greater confidence and animated by a a surer hope. The only argument which can be used against the Knightly Orders is that they are essentially Christian in their inception and scope. This is true, and it arises from circumstances which are now inseparably interwoven with the world's history, and which, therefore, cannot be annulled.

"All the memories of the past cling to that central idea—the triumph of the cross; and those brethren who now, in a greatly altered state of human affairs, choose to commemorate the deeds of old, must adhere to the pact formerly sealed in blood, amidst the din of arms and the shout of victory. Fortunately we have no sentimental grievances upon this point among the Freemasons of England; no member of the ancient faith of Israel feels himself an outcast because Knights Templar exist, or because the Red Cross banner is being unfurled day after day throughout the length and breadth of the land.

"Orders of Chivalry have their advantages, inasmuch as they cultivate and preserve that nice sense of honor, that delicate perception of the true and the beautiful, which is the attribute of all noble minds. While Freemasonry teaches justice, benevolence and good-will, chivalry exhorts us to the practice of self-denial and courtesy in every relation of life.

"There can be no doubt that the Masonic Orders of Chivalry now flourishing in England preserve the essential characteristics of the ancient knightly fraternities, and we need not, perhaps, pry too archæologically into their precise origin. It is at least certain that several English royal princes, including two who were afterwards kings, took a leading part in the organizations of both the Red Cross and the Templar degrees; and as the Constantinian Order has now been so firmly re-established in England, let us hope that the two great bodies of chivalry will forever distinguish themselves amongst Masons by the exercise of those rare but invaluable qualities which ought to be the peculiar characteristics of Christian Knight Masons."

THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

IT is asserted that modern Templarism had its origin in the Ancient Order of the Temple, founded at Jerusalem in the beginning of the twelfth century, but to support this assertion no direct evidence is offered that will stand the test of critical historical inquiry.

The objects of the ancient order were the defense of the Holy Sepulchre and the protection of Christian Pilgrims against the Saracens and Turks. It was a prevailing belief in Europe toward the end of the tenth century that the "thousand years" mentioned in the Book of Revelations were about to be fulfilled, and that Christ was soon to make his second appearance in Palestine to judge the world. Piety and superstition combined impelled the faithful to make pilgrimages to the Holy Sepulchre, and this form of devotion soon became epidemic among all classes of the population. Out of these circumstances grew the military orders of the East, beginning, in the first instance, with a small number of Benedictine Monks, who resided in the monasteries at Jerusalem and who were mainly employed as nurses in the hospitals attached to their religious houses. The principal of these sodalities was composed of Friars attached to the hospital and chapel dedicated to ST. JOHN ELEEMON (the compassionate), and from this circumstance they became known as Knights of the Order of St. John; but as deeds of charity were at first their only duty, they were frequently called Knights Hospitallers.

So wide had extended the fame of the Order of St. John, and so popular had it become, that in 1118, shortly after the conquest of Jerusalem, a new order was created, designed for strictly military purposes. Nine noble gentlemen (knights), headed by HUGH DE PAYENS and GODFREY DE ST. ALDEMAR, entered into a compact to devote their lives and service as an escort to pilgrims from the coast to the Holy Shrine. They were entirely destitute, and were supported mainly by the charity of the Hospitallers, whose example they followed by taking the same vows and adopting a distinctive habit. They called themselves the "Poor Fellow Soldiers of Jesus Christ," and to commemorate their poverty their earliest seal depicted two knights riding upon one horse. The legend is that DE PAYENS and ST. ALDEMAR had but one horse between them. They chose the Blessed Virgin for their patron saint and followed the rule of ST. AUGUSTINE. A residence was assigned to them adjacent to the Church of the Virgin, within the original area of Solomon's Temple, and being thus located they came to be called Templars.

In course of time the Order became very popular and spread throughout every country in Europe, where it was allowed many privileges. It had houses and castles in every land, and its members enjoyed im-

munities not possessed by any other order. But with the termination of the crusades its day of usefulness as a military body was over, while its enormous wealth and wide fame incited feelings of avarice and envy which eventually led to its annihilation. After an active existence of nearly two hundred years the order finally came to an end, through the treachery of Philip the Fair, of France, and his facile tool, the weak and unscrupulous pope, CLEMENT V. In the year 1312 the order was formally dissolved by a papal bull, and two years later its last Grand Master, JACQUES DE MOLAI, was publicly burnt at the stake in Paris.

The order was dissolved in England by an act of Parliament in the 17th year of the reign of EDWARD II, and its possessions transferred to the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, or Knights Hospitallers. Subsequently, in the 32d year of the reign of HENRY VIII, their possessions were transferred to the king.*

* * *

From the researches of Dr. ARNOLD it appears that the Templars were divided into three classes, viz.: knights, squires, and servitors, to which were added, in 1172, some spiritual members, who served as priests, chaplains, and clerks. All wore the badge of the Order—a linen girdle. The clerical members had white, and the servitors gray gowns. The knights wore, besides their armor, simple white cloaks, adorned with octangular blood-red crosses, to signify that they were to shed their blood in the service of the Faith. From the class of the Knights the officers were chosen by the assembled chapters. They consisted of: first, Marshals and Bannerets, the leaders in war; second, Drapiers, the inspectors of wardrobes; third, Priors, the superiors of single preceptories; fourth, Abbots, Commanders, and Grand Priors, rulers over provinces; and fifth, the Grand Commander, who was the chief of the whole Order. He had the rank of prince, and was considered the equal of the sovereigns of Europe.

Being entirely independent of all secular authority, and nearly so of all ecclesiastical, the order exercised an absolute jurisdiction over all the affairs of its own members. Uniting thus the privileges of a religious order with great military power, and always prepared for service by sea or land, it could use its possessions to more advantage than other corporations, and also make conquests on its own account. The principal part of its possessions was in France; most of the knights were also French, and the Grand Master was usually of that nation. In 1244 the Order possessed goods, bailiwicks, commanderies, priories, and preceptories, independent of the jurisdiction of the sovereigns of the countries in which they were situated.

After the expulsion of the Templars from the Holy Land, they fixed their chief seat in Cyprus. There the Grand Master resided with a select body of knights, officers, and brethren, who exercised themselves by sea against the Saracens.

So powerful at length became the Order that its alliance and support were eagerly solicited by many Christian nations, when they went to war with each other.

In the quarrels between Philip the Fair and Pope Boniface VIII, the Templars en-

*One of the privileges possessed by the English Templars was, that their lands should be free of tithes, and these privileges still adhere to these lands; so that a farm, being what is termed "Templar land," is still exempt from the imposition of tithes, if it is occupied by the owner; an exemption which ceases when the farm is worked under a lease.

gaged for the Pope against the king. In consequence of this, Clement V, Philip's friend, under the pretext of a consultation for a new crusade, summoned, in 1306, the Grand Master Molai with sixty knights, to France. After their arrival, these and all the other knights present were suddenly arrested by the king's soldiers. This occurred on October 13, 1307. Philip seized upon the estates of the Order, removed his court into the temple—the residence of the Grand Master—in Paris, and ordered the trial of the knights to be commenced without delay, by his confessor, William of Paris, inquisitor and Archbishop of Sens. He endeavored, however, to justify this arbitrary procedure by the horrible crimes and heresies of which the Order had been accused. Historical records represent the accusers as some expelled Templars, who calumniated the Order at the instigation of its enemies. The charge of apostacy from the faith could not be substantiated. The other allegations, such as that they worshipped the devil, practiced sorcery, adored the idol called *Baphomets*, contemned the sacrament, neglected confession and practiced unnatural vices, were, according to the general opinion of historians down to the present day, malicious misrepresentations or absurd calumnies. A gold box of relics, which the Templars used to kiss, according to the custom of the Catholics, was what gave origin to the story of the Baphomet; and because, in an age previous to the general reception of the doctrine of transubstantiation, they practiced the ancient manner of celebrating the mass, viz., without the elevation of the host: this was called contempt of the sacrament; their confessing exclusively to their own clerical members was the ground of the charge, that they received absolution from their own temporal superiors; and the fraternal bond by which they were united gave rise to the imputation of unnatural practices.

In those times of general persecution against heretics, every one whose ruin was resolved upon, and who could not be attacked in any other way, was accused of heresy. Accordingly Philip, being determined, before any inquisition took place, to destroy the Order, for whose wealth he thirsted, the inquisitors employed, who were entirely devoted to him, and for the greater part Dominicans, enemies of the Order, used these means to excite public opinion against them. By means of tortures, confessions of crimes which had never been committed were extorted from the prisoners. Overcome by long captivity and torment, many Templars confessed whatever their inquisitors wished, since a persevering denial of the crimes with which they were charged was punished with death. Clement V at first opposed this arbitrary treatment of an Order which was amenable only to the church; but Philip soon prevailed on him to join in its suppression. Two cardinals were sent to take part in the examinations at Paris, and other clergymen were united to the courts of inquisition in the provinces, in order to impart a more legal appearance to the procedure. Though little was, in fact, proved against the Templars, the Archbishop of Sens dared, in 1310, to burn alive fifty-four knights who had denied every crime of which they were accused. In other dioceses of France these victims of tyranny and avarice were treated in a similar way. The other provinces of Europe were also exhorted by the pope to persecute the Templars. Charles of Sicily and Provence imitated the example of Philip,

and shared the booty with the pope. In England, Spain, Portugal, Italy and Germany the Templars were arrested, but almost universally acquitted. The inquisitions at Salamanca and Mentz also resulted in the justification of the Order. Nevertheless the pope, at the council of Vienna, in Dauphiny, solemnly abolished the Order by a bull of March 2, A. D. 1312, not in the legal way, but by papal authority—*per provisionis potius quam condemnationis viam.* The members of the Order were, according to this bull, to be punished with mildness when they confessed the crimes imputed to them; but those who persevered in denying them were to be condemned to death. Among the latter were the Grand Master Molai and Guido, the Grand Prior of Normandy, who were burned alive at Paris, March 13, 1314, after they had cited Philip and Clement to appear before the judgment-seat of God within a year and a day. The pope died, in fact, April 19, in the same year, and the king November 29.

The estates of the Order were conferred by the council of Vienna upon the Knights of St. John, and its treasury, in money and precious stones, was assigned for a new crusade. But in France the greatest part fell to the crown, and the pope kept considerable sums for himself. In Spain and Portugal some new military orders were founded and endowed with the estates of the Templars. In other countries the Knights of St. John acquired the rich inheritance of their rivals. The Templars maintained themselves longest in Germany, where they were treated with mildness and justice. At Strelitz some were found as late as 1319.

Such was the unhappy destiny of this great and powerful fraternity, whose valor, devotion and achievements form so brilliant a page in the book of mediæval history.

* * *

The Ancient Order of the Temple was essentially a military body. There is no authentic evidence to show that it ever possessed or practiced a secret ritual or employed any services or ceremonials other than those of the church. The ceremony of reception for the military novitiate, from all that can be learned, did not materially differ from the usual chivalric forms of knightly investiture, and the vows, obligations, rules and precepts were much the same as those of the other orders of the period.

* * *

It requires a strong imagination to find any connection between the ancient order and the modern institution that now exists under the same name. There are, however, a number of learned and accomplished writers who have demonstrated this fact to their own satisfaction, and presumably that of others, and to the works of these writers the reader is referred for details. The better opinion would seem to be that there is no connection between the ancient and modern orders, and that the latter are not intended as a continuation in the direct line of descent from the old Orders of Chivalry, but rather that they are adaptations of the characteristics of the old orders.

* * *

The Templarism of America is an outgrowth, if not a succession, of the English Orders of Chivalry. It is said that in June, 1791, the Knights Templar of England, being prompted by the flourishing state of

symbolic Masonry, under the system which was inaugurated in 1717, when the first Grand Lodge was organized, and the first Grand Master appointed, and being animated with the desire of reviving the ancient and justly celebrated Chivalric and Religious Orders of Knighthood, which had existed for so many years, assembled in London, and organized the first Grand Encampment; that thereupon they elected Sir THOMAS DUNCKERLEY Grand Master of the Order, under the patronage of his Royal Highness, EDWARD, Prince of Wales, and afterward Duke of Kent, and on the 24th of June of the same year, a grand Conclave was held, by which the ancient statutes of the Order were revived, re-enacted and approved. The Encampments known at that time were located at London, Bath, Bristol, York and Salisbury, said to have existed from time immemorial, and to the general organization thus formed is traced the foundation of our present system of Templary.

The first Encampment organized under authority of this Grand Encampment of which we have any knowledge, was the Cross of Christ Encampment, of Portsmouth, England, chartered in 1791, and confirmed under the Grand Mastership of Sir THOMAS DUNCKERLEY.

* * *

There is some conflict as well as confusion of authority with respect to the introduction of Templarism into what are now the United States. It would seem that the chivalric orders were originally conferred under the sanction of a Master's warrant or as an adjunct to a chapter of Royal Arch Masons, for we find in the well-preserved records of St. Andrews Chapter, of Boston, under date of Aug. 28, 1769, that WILLIAM DAVIS was accepted and "made by receiving the four steps, that of an Excellent, Super Excellent, Royal Arch and Knight Templar." Not one, however, of these degrees were in all respects the same as those now conferred in this country under the same names. The instances of the conferring of the degree of Knight Templar are rare until within the last decade of the eighteenth century. About this time the Inspectors General of the Rite of Perfection began a lively trade in "high degrees" of every description, and among the wares carried by these urbane and accommodating gentlemen was that of Knight Templar. A singular fact in connection therewith is that nearly all of the "Inspectors" were Jews.

The Grand Encampment of England was established in 1791, and the early encampments of this country seem to have been formed within a few years thereafter, but with no authority from that body. Some claimed under the vague authority which in those days was believed to be vested in the lodge; others were instituted by virtue of a claim of inherent right, under old usage, in three knights, hailing from three different encampments, to open and form a commandery for the despatch of business; but the great majority were self-constituted bodies, organized without any claim of authority. As a rule the early bodies were of a highly ephemeral character. They met, transacted such business as was presented, and disbanded. In very few cases has any record been preserved, and tradition supplies the place of authentic data.

From data collected by the late JOSEPH K. WHEELER we find that, aside from the sporadic exhibitions of the lodges, chapters, etc., the first record of the introduction of

Templarism into this country locates it in Pennsylvania as early as 1794, and that in 1797 a Grand Encampment was formed by four Encampments: Philadelphia, No. 1; Philadelphia, No. 2; Harrisburg, No. 3, and Carlisle, No. 4; but the history of this Grand Body, as well as that of the Encampments engaged in its formation, is vague and unsatisfactory. It is evident that this Grand Encampment never exercised its authority to any great extent, if at all, as no charters were issued by it, and no record of its officers or meetings can be obtained, and no evidence is presented to show that it ever afterward held any meetings, and another Grand Encampment was organized in 1814. These four early Encampments ceased to exist after 1824, and to St. John's Encampment is traced the connecting link that binds the early history of Templarism with the present. This latter body was chartered by the Grand Encampment of the United States, June 8, 1819, and is the Number One of to-day, the oldest Commandery of Knights Templar in Pennsylvania.

The second Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania was organized in 1814, on the 15th of February, with jurisdiction over Pennsylvania and such encampments in other States as should agree to come under its control, and the following Templar bodies were represented: Philadelphia, No. 1 (which had consolidated with Philadelphia, No. 2); Pittsburg, No. 2; Rising Sun, No. 1, of New York; Washington, No. 1, of Delaware; and Baltimore, No. 1, of Maryland. This Grand Body was dissolved by its own action, June 10, 1824, when Templarism in Pennsylvania was again without an organized head within its jurisdiction.

The earliest record of Rising Sun Encampment of New York is 1808, at which time a Grand Master was elected. It claims to have existed prior to that date, but no reliable evidence is submitted to establish facts with certainty. The earliest notice of a possible organization is December 30, 1799, when a request was published in a New York paper, for Knights Templars to assemble and join in the funeral procession of Brother GEORGE WASHINGTON. It is not at all improbable that it may have had meetings by virtue of its inherent right, but, so far as is known, the evidence is traditionary. It received its first Charter of Recognition from the Second Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania, and afterward assumed the name of Columbia, and is recognized as the Number One of New York, the oldest Commandery in the jurisdiction.

The Commandery at Wilmington, Delaware received its first Charter of Recognition, from the Second Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania, and the earliest evidences of any meeting held prior to that time is in 1812, when the first Knight was created. It subsequently changed its name to St. John's Commandery, No. 1, and holds its present authority from the Grand Encampment of the United States.

Encampment No. 1, of Baltimore, Maryland, received its first Charter of Recognition from the Second Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania in 1814, and claims to have conferred the Orders of Knighthood as early as 1790. This claim, however, is not supported except by traditionary evidence. It is now known as Maryland Commandery, No. 1, and is the oldest Templar Body in Maryland.

St. John's Encampment, of Providence, Rhode Island, held its first meeting August 23, 1802, and its records are preserved from that time to the present. It does not under-

take to claim by what authority it was established, but was one of the three bodies represented at the organization of the Grand Encampment of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, May 6, 1805. The other two were Boston Encampment, of Boston, and one in Newburyport. St. John's is recognized as the pioneer of Templarism in that jurisdiction, and is designated as the first on the roll. It received its first Charter from the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island on the first Monday in October, 1805, being the seventh of the month.

Boston Encampment received its first Charter from the same authority, March 3, 1806, and previous to that time it was known as Boston Encampment, Knights of the Red Cross.

Newburyport Encampment was chartered by the Grand Encampment of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, May 12, 1808.

Washington Commandery, No. 1, of Connecticut, claims, and apparently with much right, to be the oldest commandery or organized body of Knights Templar existing in the United States. It was organized in July, 1796, at Colchester, Conn., by virtue of the inherent right delegated to Knights Templars by ancient usage, and is shown to have conferred degrees and transacted other business. It met twice in 1798 and again in 1799, without warrant, but in June, 1801, it received a charter from the Grand Encampment of England, and in 1819 came under the jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment of the United States. It is therefore the first commandery chartered in this country and the only one that ever received a charter from the Grand Encampment of England.

* * *

The supreme authority of Templar Knighthood in the United States is known as the Grand Encampment, a body which had its origin in a general convention held at the city of New York June 20, 1816. At this meeting eight encampments are said to have been represented and a constitution was adopted creating a central governing body under the title of "General Grand Encampment of Knights Templar and the appendant Orders for the United States of America." All of the Templarism of the country is subordinate to and under the dominion of this body, and from it nearly all of the authority for the practice of Templar rites has emanated.

From 1816 until 1826 there was a slow but steady growth of the order throughout the country. Between 1826 and 1832 it was practically dormant, although the organization was kept up and Grand Encampment held regular meetings. Since 1835 its growth has been uninterrupted. At the triennial conclave of 1862 Grand Encampment adopted a showy semi-military uniform, the effect of which was to greatly stimulate all of the bodies of its obedience, and since then the growth has been remarkably rapid.

All of the Templarism of Illinois is derived primarily from the Grand Encampment.

* * *

The first encampment organized in this or any adjoining State or Territory was located at Chicago and was created by virtue of a dispensation from the Dep. Grand Master of the General Grand Encampment, May 15, 1845. Some time during the early part of this year Rev. Wm. F. Walker, John R. Case, Wm. Stuart and others, residing at Chicago, presented to the Gen-

The General Grand Encampment of Knight Templars of the United States of America,

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, GREETING:

WHEREAS, HERETOFORE, TO-WIT: On the fifteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, a Dispensation was granted to certain Sir Knights to open and hold an ENCAMPMENT OF KNIGHT TEMPLARS, and the appendant Orders, in the city of Chicago, in the county of Cook, and the State of Illinois, by the name of APOLLO ENCAMPMENT NO. 1;

AND WHEREAS, Application has been made to this GENERAL GRAND ENCAMPMENT for a perpetual CHARTER OR WARRANT to enable them to continue in all the rights and privileges of a regularly constituted Encampment, and a copy of their By-Laws, and of the minutes of their proceedings, having been submitted for our inspection and approval, and no cause adverse to the granting of prayer of said applicants to us appearing:

NOW KNOW YE, THAT WE, THE GENERAL GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, reposing special confidence and trust in the fidelity, zeal and Masonic ability of the Officers and members of the said Encampment, and for the purpose of diffusing the benefits of the Order and promoting the happiness of man, by virtue of the power in US vested, DO, BY THESE PRESENTS, recognize said ENCAMPMENT as regularly constituted and established under the jurisdiction of this General Grand Encampment, with full and adequate powers to confer the several degrees of KNIGHTS OF THE RED CROSS, KNIGHT TEMPLARS, and KNIGHTS OF MALTA, upon such person or persons possessing the required qualifications, as they may think proper. And we do also recognize the present officers and members of said Encampment, with continuance of the said powers and privileges, to them and their successors forever. PROVIDED, NEVERTHELESS, That the said Officers and members, and their successors, pay due respect to our said General Grand Encampment, and to the Constitution and edicts thereof, and in no way remove the ancient Land-marks of our Order, otherwise this Charter, and all things therein contained, to be void and of no effect.

Given at the city of Columbus, in the State of Ohio, this seventeenth (17th) day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and of our Order seven hundred and twenty-nine.

By order of the General Grand Encampment.

L. S.

CHARLES GILMAN,
G. G. Recorder.

Typographic reproduction of the original charter of Apollo Encampment, No. 1,—the first chartered Encampment in the Northwest.

eral Grand Encampment a petition reciting, "That the establishment of an Encampment of Knight Templars and the appendant Orders, in the city of Chicago, will greatly subserve the honor, usefulness and interests of the institution of Freemasonry," and there "being no Grand or Subordinate Encampment in the State of Illinois, nor in any adjoining State or Territory, * * * solicit a Warrant of Dispensation or Charter, instituting them an Encampment of Knight Templars, * * * by the name of Apollo Encampment, Number One, Chicago, Illinois, with Sir WILLIAM FREDERICK WALKER as Grand Commander, Sir JOHN ROMAN CASE as Generalissimo, and Sir WILLIAM STUART, Captain General."

The prayer was granted, and a dispensation was issued by Jos. K. STAPLETON, D. G. M., on May 5, 1845. Ten days later it arrived at Chicago, and "Apollo Encampment, No. 1," was duly formed and opened. At the triennial session next succeeding, which occurred in 1847, the dispensation was approved and a charter passed the seal of Grand Encampment. For six years Apollo Encampment continued to be the only organized exponent of Templarism in Illinois, but on March 25, 1853, the Grand Master, W. B. HUBBARD, granted a dispensation for the organization of a second encampment, to be located at Alton, under the name "Belvidere." It is not known what were the motives that prompted the selection of the peculiar name given to the first commandery by its promoters, but we can see how the organizers of the second may have been influenced in the choice they made.*

At the triennial session of the Grand Encampment held in 1856 a charter was granted to Peoria Encampment, at Peoria. During this year a dispensation was issued to Centre Encampment at Decatur, and in June of the year following (1857) Freeport Encampment was organized at Freeport. This was the situation in the month of October, 1857, when the present Grand Commandery was organized.

The first conclave within the State was held by Apollo Commandery May 20, 1845, at the old Masonic Hall in what was known as the Loomis Building, corner of Clark and Water streets, Chicago, at which time the Order of the Red Cross was conferred on PHILIP P. ROBINSON and six others, and on May 23 following Comp. ROBINSON was created and dubbed a Knight Templar, being the first person to receive knightly investiture in the jurisdiction.

Of the commanderies chartered by the Grand Encampment all but one are still extant. Apollo, Belvedere and Peoria united to form the Grand Commandery. Freeport Commandery was instituted in June of the same year (1857) in which Grand Commandery was formed, but not being under charter did not participate, nor was it until 1859 that it finally received a charter. In 1856 a warrant was granted for the institution of Centre Encampment at Decatur; the warrant was subsequently several times extended until in 1860 a dispensation was issued to take its place and the new organization thus created was called Beaumanoir Commandery. This latter is in fact but a continuation of the first organization, and since its constitution has been a constituent of Grand Commandery.

*Apollo Belvedere is the name given to a celebrated statue of antiquity which is generally regarded among artists as the embodiment of the highest ideal of manly beauty. It is supposed to represent the god Apollo in the moment of his victory over the Python, but numerous other explanations have been suggested. The figure (upwards of seven feet in height) is naked, but a cloak fastened round the neck hangs gracefully over the extended left arm; the expression of the face is one of calm and godlike triumph, mixed with "beautiful disdain." This great work of art was discovered in 1503 amid the ruins of the ancient Antium and purchased by Pope Julius II, who placed it in the Belvedere of the Vatican, whence the name it bears. The date of its execution is with probability referred to the reign of Nero, but the name of the artist is a matter of mere conjecture. The left hand and the right fore-arm, wanting in the statue as discovered, were restored by Angelo da Montorsoli, a pupil of Michael Angelo.

THE GRAND COMMANDERY.

FROM the records we learn that pursuant to a call of the several commanderies of the State, a convention was held at the city of Chicago, October 27, 1857, for the purpose of forming a Grand Commandery of Knights Templar for the State of Illinois. The convention was held in pursuance of an edict by the Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of the United States authorizing and empowering the then existing commanderies to "meet at such time and place as they may agree upon and form a State Grand Commandery subordinate to the Grand Encampment."

A commandery of Knights Templar was opened, with Sir HOSMER A. JOHNSON presiding; the objects of the meeting were stated, and, upon the motion of Sir WILLIAM H. TURNER, it was

Resolved, That we now proceed to the formation of a Grand Commandery of Knights Templar for the State of Illinois.

A committee was appointed to draft a Constitution, which duly reported back a form which was discussed and finally adopted. By the provisions of the Constitution the body was styled "Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the State of Illinois," and it claimed as of right the government "of all councils of Knights of the Red Cross and commanderies of Knights Templar within its jurisdiction." It will be observed that the Constitution makes no mention of Knights of Malta in its statement of jurisdiction nor does the name occur in any other part of the document.

The convention then proceeded to the election of officers, which resulted as follows:

Sir JAMES V. Z. BLANEY, G. C.
Sir CLARK B. STEBBINS, D. G. C.
Sir BENJAMIN F. BARRY, G. G.
Sir HOSMER A. JOHNSON, G. C. G.
Sir REUBEN TAYLOR, G. P.
Sir ROBERT H. FOSS, G. T.
Sir WILLIAM H. TURNER, G. R.
Sir HENRY L. GAINES, G. S. W.
Sir DEWITT C. MARTIN, G. J. W.
Sir JOSIAH HUNT, G. S. B.
Sir ISAAC UNDERHILL, G. S. B.
Sir CHAS. R. STARKWEATHER, G. W.
Sir EZRA J. HIGGINS, G. C. G.

The officers were duly installed and Grand Commandery entered at once upon its career. From that time until the present it has maintained a continuous and uninterrupted existence. It has met in annual session each year and the reports of its proceedings have been printed. Its growth, though slow at times, has been steady and healthy. It is at present in a prosperous and flourishing condition, with every prospect of a long and vigorous life.

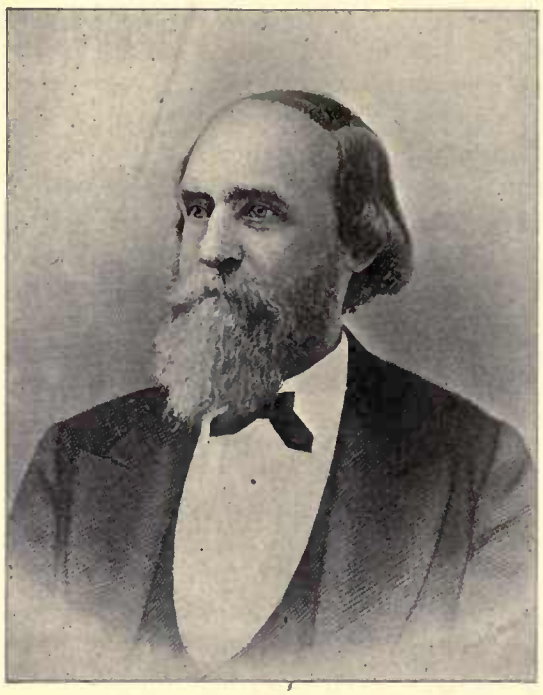
In sketching the career of Grand Commandery, and incidentally of the Order of the Temple, the historian finds himself much hampered by the fact that this sanguinary-appearing body is in fact composed of the most peaceful of men; that their swords have never been drawn, except on parade, and that the most serious encoun-

ters in which they have been engaged have occurred in some onslaught upon the banquet table. A perusal of the published proceedings discloses the fact that much of their time, and no little of their best thought, have been bestowed upon the cut, color and texture of their garments and the manner in which they might best engage the public eye when appearing as a body upon the public thoroughfares. In other words, "uniforms" and "drill" have been live and engrossing topics from the beginning, and apparently the subject is far from exhausted. In the matter of charity the knights have done well, and in the contemplation of their good works we can overlook their little failings in the way of millinery. So, too, the cultivation of the social virtues has been greatly augmented by the work of the commandery, and in many other ways has the cause of human brotherhood been advanced by the existence of the "chivalric orders."

1858.

The second annual conclave of the Grand Commandery was held at Alton, October 26, 1858, with Sir J. V. Z. BLANEY presiding.

About this time much dissatisfaction had been created in many jurisdictions by the action of the Grand Encampment of the United States in the adoption of a new constitution. It was urged that this instrument arrogated to that body powers and prerogatives not before assumed and subordinated to a lower grade than before the State Grand Commanderies; that its existence was no longer necessary to the growth or stability of the order and that it should therefore be dissolved. Some jurisdictions even went so far as to pass ordinances of secession while many were outspoken in their denunciation. But Illinois, having but lately been evolved from the parent body, was strong in its allegiance and placed upon record its declaration that the Grand Encampment was "superior in all matters of legislation and final in all questions of jurisprudence."



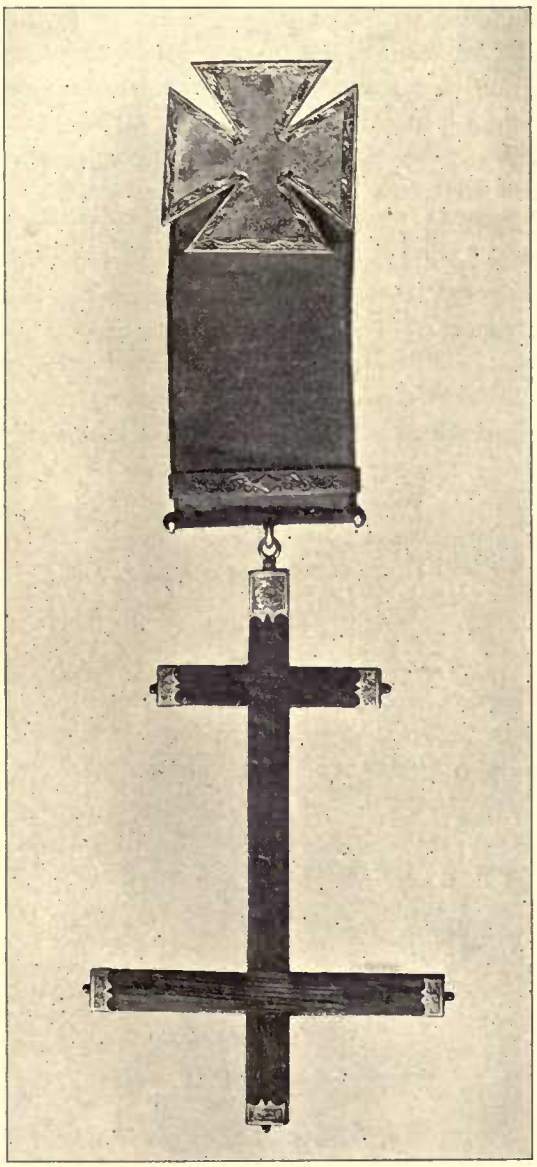
JAMES V. Z. BLANEY.

First Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Illinois, K. T. (From an engraving in the collection of the Editor.)

Possibly the fact that the Grand Encampment was to convene in triennial session at Chicago, the year following, may not have been without influence with Grand Commandery at this time and to some extent have contributed to its professions of loyalty. At all events it was decided that the event should not pass without appropriate recognition; therefore it was

Resolved, That the respective Commanderies in Illinois be requested to appoint one of their number to act as a committee with the first four Grand Officers of this Grand body, to receive, welcome, and entertain the members of the Grand Encampment of the United States, in September next; and that they contribute such sums, to aid in that matter, as their Treasuries will justify.

Resolved, That the R. E. Grand Commander be authorized to use any moneys which may come into his hands, or which may remain unappropriated in the Grand Treasury, at his discretion, to be used on said occasion, if necessary.



PATRIARCHAL CROSS.

Made from wood of the Charter Oak and worn by the Grand Commanders of Illinois as an official Jewel until 1880. (From the original in the archives of Grand Commandery.)

The Grand Commandery, unlike the other Grand Bodies of Illinois, started with means of its own and at its second conclave had a full-fledged mileage and per-diem report with abundant cash in the treasury to meet its requirements.

The subject of "costume" formed a part of the burden of the Grand Commander's address, as it has done that of many of his successors; the matter was referred to a committee for future report.

At this session a Mr. STEWART, of Hartford, Connecticut, presented to Grand Commandery a piece of the veritable Charter Oak. The relic was received with thanks, fashioned into a passion cross, mounted with gold, and for the twenty years next ensuring was worn by the Grand Commander as an official jewel.

1859.

The first special conclave of Grand Commandery was held in the Masonic Temple, Chicago, September 12, 1859, the special occasion being the triennial conclave of the Grand Encampment and incidentally the consideration of a few committee reports on the subject of constitutional and statutory construction.

The committee on "Costumes and Jewels" reported as follows:

The Committee appointed at the last Annual Conclave on Costumes and Jewels, being fully of the opinion that it would be inexpedient to change the costume that is now generally adopted in this jurisdiction, would recommend that the costume, or equip-

ment, of a Knight Templar in this jurisdiction shall be as follows:

Cross Hilt Straight Sword.
Sash from Left Shoulder to Right Side.
Apron.
Gauntlets.
Cocked Hat.

And that the style of jewels that are laid down in "Moore's Masonic Trestle Board" be adopted as the jewels of all Subordinate Commanderies.

Evidently this was not regarded as very explicit, as the report was laid on the table until the annual conclave with instructions to the committee to continue and report more fully, But little business was transacted and the report of the committee on constitutions does not seem to have been sufficiently important to be reduced to writing.

The third annual conclave was held at Peoria, October 25, 1859, J. V. Z. BLANEY, presiding. Five commanderies were represented, being all of the constituent bodies then existing.

The form of burial service adopted by the Grand Encampment was ordered to be used by the subordinate commanderies of the jurisdiction. Probably no act so sharply accentuates the fact that Templarism and Masonry have little in common as the adoption of this funeral ritual.* Its effect has not been good and too many men, in the gratification of personal vanity and the love of garish display, have forgotten that they were Master Masons.

The Grand Commander referred to the Triennial Conclave just closed as an epoch in the Templar history of the State, and the report of the committee on entertainment showed that $653.00 had been raised and expended on that occasion. An interesting comparison may be made with the figures of a similar occasion twenty years afterward. Grand Commander further reported that Grand Encampment had again delivered itself of a formula for "costumes and jewels," and that this important matter was probably settled "for all time;" the committee raised on that subject reported back a transcript of the regulation, and the report was accepted. This uniform comprised "a white sur-coat or tunic, made without sleeves, worn over a black coat and reaching down to the knees;" also a "white merino cloak worn on the left shoulder." It will thus be perceived how nearly the question became settled "for all time."

Sir JOSIAH HUNT was elected G. C.

1860.

The fourth annual conclave was held at Chicago, October 23, 1860, Sir JOSIAH HUNT, G. C., presiding and six commanderies represented, The subject of "costume" (it had not yet advanced to the present stage of "uniforms") again engaged the attention of the body, as did also its twin subject "tactics" (since known as "drill"), and a system prepared by Sir W. W. MITCHELL was adopted.

A testimonial of silver plate was presented to Sir J. V. Z. BLANEY. Sir HOSMER A. JOHNSON was elected Grand Commander.

1861.

At the fifth annual conclave, held October 22, 1861, nine commanderies were represented. The returns show substantial progress. A strong effort was to still fur-

*The Templar burial service originated in the Grand Commandery of New York. Its adoption created dissatisfaction in some quarters as being an invasion of the immemorial rights which pertain to the Master's degree, and in consequence the Grand Commandery of New York felt it necessary to prepare a defence of the service. The substance of the defence was that a Master Mason's Lodge had no claim upon the body of a departed brother; that a Mason has a right, if he so desires, to have a Christian burial and should not be compelled to take Masonic rites instead. But granting all this it is difficult to perceive why the burial rites of the Christian Church are not all-sufficient for him who has no desire for a Masonic interment. Such service was good enough for the knights of old; why not now?

ther widen the gap between Ancient Craft Masonry and the Chivalric Orders by the presentation of the following resolution:

> *Resolved*, That the suspension from a Lodge or Chapter for non-payment of dues, of one who is a Knight Templar, does not affect his standing or Knightly privileges in a Commandery of Knights Templar.

The resolution was defeated by a narrow majority. Charters for three new commanderies were granted, and Sir H. A. JOHNSON was re-elected Grand Commander.

1862.

The transactions of the conclave of 1862 were brief and strictly routine. Measures were instituted looking toward a change in the official nomenclature of the laws—in other words to change the titles "Constitution" and "By-laws," to "Statutes" and "Regulations," and this eventually became the names by which those documents are respectively known. GEORGE W. DEERING was elected Grand Commander.

1863.

The year 1863 was quiet in Templar circles. The nation was then in the throes of civil war and the presence of military operations left but little room for the mimicry of same by the Templar host. No dispensations for new commanderies were granted this year, although the returns showed a considerable increase in the accessions over those of the year preceding and indicated that the orders were rapidly growing in favor among the craft.

The subject of "tactics" and "drill" was again uppermost, and MITCHELL'S system, which was found "to correspond in all its essentials with the drill as practiced in Apollo Commandery as far back as 1854," was adopted.

At the session of the Grand Encampment held at New York the year preceding (1862) a resolution was adopted requiring all State Grand Commanderies to cause the Order of Malta to be conferred with separate ceremonies according to a ritual furnished by the Grand Master. The constitution of Grand Commandery, following that of the Grand Encampment, provided only for two orders, viz.: Red Cross and Knight Templar. The matter of the new order was reluctantly presented by the Grand Commander and Grand Commandery proceeded to its consideration. Sir P. A. ARMSTRONG from the Committee on Correspondence reported concerning it as follows:

> By the Constitution of the Grand Encampment of the United States, Art. 2, Sec. 2, of General Regulations (see page 94 of same proceedings) the Order of *Knights of Malta* is ignored, and no mention made of it. The Article is very plain.
>
> "The rule of succession in conferring the Orders of Knighthood shall be as follows: 1. Knight of the Red Cross. 2. Knight Templar."
>
> Shall we support the Constitution and violate the Edict of the Grand Encampment, or obey the Edict and violate the Constitution? Your committee are decidedly of the opinion that our obligations to obey the Constitution are paramount. We therefore recommend obedience to the latter without comment upon the impropriety of a written ritual being promulgated by the parent body, or the tameness of said ritual. In conclusion, let us enter our solemn protest against hasty legislation and wild, reckless innovation.

While the committee on address had this to say:

> In regard to so much as relates to the action of the Grand Encampment establishing the Order of Knights of Malta, your Committee look upon this action of the parent body as another evidence of hasty legislation, and in direct violation of Constitutional Law, unless intended as a side degree.

And so, Grand Commandery having made up its mind that it did not require any Malta, it was

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Grand Commandery, the Grand Encampment in attempting to establish the *Order of Knights of Malta*, as a separate Order, have inadvertently overlooked Art. 2, of Sec. 2, of their General Regulations.

Yet this was the same Grand Commandery that in 1858 had placed upon record its positive declaration that the Grand Encampment was "superior in all matters of legislation and final in all questions of jurisprudence."

The Grand Commander was authorized to appoint an "Inspector General, when in his opinion it shall be proper to do so, whose duty it shall be, when called upon by any Commandery, or when ordered to do so by the Grand Commander, to inspect the drill, opening and closing ceremonies, and work of Commanderies, and give instruction in the same." W. W. MITCHELL was appointed to the office.

WM. H. TURNER was elected Grand Commander.

1864.

The eighth annual conclave was held October 25, 1864, with twelve commanderies represented. An installation ritual was adopted, practically the same as the one now in use. The Grand Encampment at its session of 1862 adopted a new uniform which superseded the one prescribed three years before. It was hinted that further changes were to be made at the next session, in 1865, conforming still further to military standards. The news was received with consternation, as Illinois had already been put to great trouble and expense by reason of the numerous and rapid changes made during the few preceding years. Many of the Knights had equipped themselves in the uniform of 1859, which was now declared obsolete and the prospect of further changes was highly displeasing: wherefore it was

Resolved, That our representatives to the Grand Encampment be instructed to vote against any further changes in the uniform of a Knight Templar, and against any change in the style and title of officers.

The action of Illinois with respect to the obnoxious order of Malta had been freely and in some quarters severely criticised. Indeed, some writers did not hesitate to pronounce it an act of open rebellion. Wherefore, in view of the fact that a majority of the Grand Commanderies had adopted the new ritual, it was proposed that the action of 1864 be rescinded, and the ritual promulgated throughout the jurisdiction. But Grand Commandery was not quite ready to make a confession of error, either of judgment or legal knowledge, so the proposal was sent to committee and went over for a year.

MITCHELL'S Tactics were again endorsed and commanderies "earnestly and courteously urged" to "assiduously study and practice the system therein taught."

Apollo Commandery tendered to Grand Commandery a "magnificent and tasteful banquet," which quite captured the representatives, who, by resolution, profusely expressed their appreciation of the "noble hospitality, admirable arrangements and cordial greetings" extended by the local body.

NATHAN F. PRENTICE was elected Grand Commander.

1865.

The ninth annual conclave was held October 24, 1865, with the representatives of thirteen commanderies in attendance.

The Grand Commander reported that at no time during its existence had Grand

Commandery been in so prosperous a condition. The cloud of war had passed away and with the return of peace came renewed activities in all departments of Masonry. In this awakening the chivalric orders kept measurable pace. Four new commanderies were instituted and the returns showed large gains in all of the old ones.

HENRY C. RANNEY was elected Grand Commander.

1866.

The tenth annual conclave was held October 23, 1866, with fifteen commanderies represented. After four years of consideration Grand Commandery concluded to conform to the edicts of the Grand Encampment with reference to the number and succession of the orders, and by constitutional amendment the Knight of Malta was made a regular grade to be conferred after that of the Temple.

Grand Commandery closed the first decade of its career with seventeen commanderies under charter and five under dispensation, with a total membership of 978. The treasury disclosed a healthy condition of the finances with a cash balance of $2,086.95.

GEORGE C. LANPHERE was elected Grand Commander.

1867.

Eleventh annual conclave October 22, 1867: nineteen commanderies represented. The never failing subjects of tactics, drill, costumes and uniforms again came to the front. MITCHELL'S system was now condemned as "defective and incomplete." The Grand Commander reminded the Knights that "there is an outside world, to whose opinions we must pay some respect;" hence the commanderies should have a "more thorough practical knowledge of tactics and drill." Indeed, in the sixties this was a cardinal article of faith; and while ostentatious display and the mimicry of military usages is not as conspicuous as during the days immediately succeeding the war, there yet remain no inconsiderable number who firmly believe that the *magnum opus* of Templarism is perfection in drill. How it was regarded in 1867 may be gathered from the following excerpt from the address of the Grand Commander (Sir G. C. LANPHERE):

> To the public we are known only as a military body; we are soldiers or nothing; "*Aut Cæsar, aut nullus.*" Now, soldiers without discipline are simply ridiculous. There must be a knowledge of the sword exercise, and of the evolutions peculiar to the order; and a prompt, correct, soldierly bearing in their execution, otherwise we shall do the Order discredit whenever we appear in public. We must not forget that a great change in the knowledge of military matters has taken place in our country in the last few years. Almost every other young man we meet, from long service in the army, has become a critic of such matters, and will not be slow to expose our ignorance.

The matter was referred to a committee, which duly reported same back as follows:

> Your Committee, to whom was referred the subject of Tactics and Drill, respectfully beg leave to report that they have considered the subject as fully as circumstances will permit. They have examined several of the various works extant, and while those works contain general rules that are commendable they are at the same time deficient in detail. Your Committee are fully impressed with the necessity of a more complete system upon this subject than has yet come to their knowledge,—a work that will approximate to the present system of military tactics and drill, as far as the same may be applicable to the various ceremonies of our Order. Considering the short time allowed this Committee, they are unable to present such a system for the consideration of this Grand Conclave. We therefore recommend that the whole subject matter be referred to a Committee of three, with instructions to prepare a full and complete system of Tactics and Drill; and, when completed, to make report to the R. E. Grand Commander, and, if approved, to be promulgated by him for the government of the Subordinate Commanderies of the State of Illinois.

And so the question was disposed of for the time.

VINCENT L. HURLBUT was elected Grand Commander.

1868.

Twelfth annual conclave, October 27, 1868: twenty-six commanderies represented.

The Grand Commander (Sir V. L. HURLBUT) reported the promulgation of the new regulations for "tactics and drill" which he deemed sufficient to meet "any and every emergency;" recommended the appointment of a committee to "indicate what the true ritual is" and that provision be made for the election of a "Grand Expert" with authority to visit the commanderies and to "instruct the officers and members in the true work and in the tactics and drill." He also suggested the propriety "of setting apart a day for the annual parade and general review of the Commanderies of the State."

The tactics above referred to are what are now known as MYERS' Tactics, and which have been used in this jurisdiction for many years. They are largely the work of the late CHARLES H. BROWER, but having been published by E. B. MYERS, have generally passed under his name. The title of the book is "The Templars' Manual;" it has passed through several editions and is deservedly held in high esteem.

Grand Commandery endorsed most of the Grand Commander's suggestions; provided for the appointment of a committee "on work;" authorized the annual appointment of an "Inspector General;" adopted the tactics and directed that the commanderies conform thereto; concurred in the opinion that the annual parade "would be of great benefit in many respects," but that it was not expedient at that time to adopt a regulation providing for same.

Sir J. R. GORIN was elected Grand Commander.

1869.

Thirteenth annual conclave, October 26, 1869: twenty-seven commanderies represented.

The Grand Commander announced the completion of the new ritual and recommended its adoption. He further stated

> That much complaint is made (and justly, too, I think) that it is not made a necessary qualification, before receiving the Orders of Knighthood, that the candidates should first have received the Council Degrees. So long as that branch of Masonry remains a separate and distinct body, making it requisite before entering its portals that the candidate must have received all of the intermediate Degrees, from Entered Apprentice to and including the Royal Arch, it does seem to me that it is desirable, if not absolutely necessary, that the Grand Commandery should require of every one seeking admission into our Asylum, that they come fully qualified, by having taken all of the preceding Degrees, from Entered Apprentice to Royal and Select Master. I suggest that this subject be referred to a special committee for consideration and report.

The committee on address endorsed the recommendation for reference and added to the Grand Commander's remarks the following:

> While on the subject of this recommendation of the Right Eminent Grand Commander, they beg leave to say that there appears to them much propriety in making these degrees a prerequisite to admission into our Orders. Cryptic Masonry is a part and parcel of Ancient Craft Masonry. Without it Masonry is incomplete; with it, our ancient institution is rounded off into one consistent, harmonious whole. Masonry, which may be said to be founded in natural religion, forms a basis of our superstructure; while the chivalric orders of Knighthood, constituting the apex, had their origin and receive their life from the benign influences of revealed religion, which is the voice of Infinite Wisdom and Mercy speaking to fallen man. How manifestly proper, then, that the foundation,



VINCENT L. HURLBUT, 33°

Past Grand Master of the Grand Encampment, K. T., of the United States; Past Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery, K. T., of Illinois. (From an engraving in the collection of the EDITOR.)

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Masonry, should be complete and perfect before we attempt to erect thereon the beautiful temple of Christian Knighthood.

By resolution the subject was referred to a special committee to report at the next annual.

The ritual as presented by the committee raised for that purpose was adopted; Grand Representatives from other jurisdictions were accorded the rank and precedence of Grand Captains General.

Sir CHARLES E. MUNGER was elected Grand Commander.

1870.

The fourteenth annual conclave was held October 25, 1870. Thirty-three commanderies represented. The Grand Commander called attention to the subject of an annual parade and review; and the Committee on Address, "appreciating the importance of the suggestion," recommended that a day be set apart for that purpose. The report was received "and the recommendations adopted." The subject of uniforms was still an engrossing topic. It was found that a "diversity of opinion" existed with respect to the details of the regulation costume prescribed by the Grand Encampment, and that as a consequence "the uniforms of the Commanderies in this State vary in many important particulars." To correct this great evil a committee was appointed to report a uniform "which shall conform to that adopted by the Grand Encampment." This duty the Committee performed, apparently to the satisfaction of Grand Commandery, but to the casual observer there was still much room for "diversity of opinion" with respect to a coat made of "black cloth, cut military style." Having thus settled upon a uniform the following action was had:

For the dignity and respect of the Knightly Order, and courtesy to this Grand Commandery, be it

Resolved, That all representatives to the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Illinois, be, and are, hereby requested to appear at its future Conclaves equipped, at least in the undress uniform of a Knight Templar.

It seems, however, that the uniform, while conforming to regulation, was not in all respects to the liking of the Knights, for it was further

Resolved, That the representatives of this Grand Commandery to the next session of the Grand Encampment of the United States, be requested to urge the propriety of abandoning the baldric as a part of a Knight's Templar uniform.

And strange as it may seem, there has always been a strong objection to this, the *only* distinctively knightly insignia now worn by the Knights Templar of this country. The baldric or cordon was never worn by any but Knights. All of the other equipments—the belt, sword, lance, mace, etc.—were worn and used even by the common soldiers, the men-at-arms. The baldric of the Knights Templar is not a sword belt but a survival of the old cordon, and while the knightly fraternities of England and Europe have long since discarded the sword, as well as every other appearance of military equipment, the cordon or baldric has been retained, and upon all occasions of ceremony, or in social functions where the knightly character is pertinent, is invariably worn in connection with the badges or cognizance of the particular order of which the knight may be a member. In the edict of 1862 the word "baldric" does not appear, and that which we now call by such name is alluded to as a "scarf," thus clearly importing the character intended.

Just about this time the members of the Cryptic degrees were urging upon the Chiv-

alric Orders the propriety of a unification of the American system of Freemasonry by making the degrees of Royal and Select Masters a prerequisite for the Orders of Knighthood. The true Templars were not averse to this,—the men who spoke and wrote of the order as "Templar Masonry;" but the men who saw in Templarism nothing but the glitter—to whom the Templar's sword was strictly a carnal weapon with no symbolic significance—opposed the project strenuously. In the Grand Commandery the Council had generally been regarded favorably, for the leaders, with but few exceptions, had all "wrought their regular hours in the Secret Vault." It will be remembered that the subject came before Grand Commandery at its session in 1869, when it was referred to a committee who reported to this conclave as follows:

Your committee raised by a resolution reported by the Committee on Doings of Grand Officers in 1869, to take into consideration the suggestion of P. G. Commander GORIN, made at the last annual Conclave, relating to the Council Degrees would report:

That they have had the matter under consideration. We find, by reference to the proceedings of the Grand Encampment of 1856, that M. E. WILLIAM B. HUBBARD, at the time Grand Master, disapproved of the action of the Grand Commandery of Connecticut, in requiring the Council Degrees as a prerequisite of the Orders of Knighthood.

Your committee find that the decision was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence; by them reported upon, and the report laid over for consideration at the triennial session of 1859, in which latter year no action was had thereon—no allusion thereto being made.

That the Grand Commandery of Connecticut deemed the decision inoperative and void, not being approved by the Grand Encampment, is apparent, from the fact that the Grand Commandery of Connecticut refused, and still refuses, to rescind its action, and the Grand Encampment has not, as yet, after a lapse of fourteen years, called them to account therefor.

Your Committee are eminently impressed with the wisdom of the suggestion of Past Grand Commander GORIN, tending, as it will, if carried out, to unite, in one strong, unbroken chain, the whole system of American Masonry. But inasmuch as doubts seem to oppress the minds of some of this Grand Commandery, we submit the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the R. E. Grand Commander be requested to enter into correspondence with the M. E. Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of the United States, as to the right of this Grand Commandery to adopt a regulation requiring the possession of the Council Degrees as a prerequisite to the conferring of the Orders of Knighthood.

Resolved, That, in the event of the decision of the M. E. Grand Master, that the Grand Commandery has such right, the R. E. Grand Commander be, and is, hereby authorized to submit the question as to the requirement of said degrees to each Chartered Commandery, for its vote thereon.

On motion the report was received and the resolutions adopted. In pursuance of the resolutions the Grand Commander made due inquiry of the Grand Master, WM. S. GARDNER, who promptly replied that Grand Commandery had no right "to adopt a regulation requiring the possession of the Council degrees as a prerequisite to the conferring of the Orders of Knighthood," and expressing his opinion that if our system consisted of the three degrees of "Blue Masonry, the Royal Arch and Order of the Temple," it would be much better, and that he would "much prefer to see the Order of the Temple brought nearer to the fountain head of pure Masonry than to have it separated further from it by the interposition of still more rubbish." This last paragraph will bear considerable study. His successor in office, J. Q. A. FELLOWS, was even more emphatic and suggested that the Royal Arch be disregarded and the candidates taken direct from the lodge. Why not direct from the public? That would certainly give a wider field. However, the Grand Master's letter settled the matter,

and while the present "rubbish" will probably remain, no more will be interposed to impede the steps of the aspirant for knightly honors.

No direct action was taken with respect to the "annual parade and review," but the matter was left with the "first five officers, with power to act."

Sir JOHN M. PEARSON was elected Grand Commander.

1871.

The fifteenth annual conclave was held at Chicago, October 24, 1871, with the representatives of thirty-five Commanderies in attendance. At this time the city was a scene of ruin and desolation, the "great fire" having occurred but a few days previous thereto. The prompt action of the craft had practically removed the necessity for any action on the part of Grand Commandery, yet a committee was appointed to take such measures as their judgment might suggest. One thousand dollars was placed in the hands of the Grand Commander to be used as a relief fund, while a like sum was donated to Apollo Commandery and one-half that amount to St. Bernard Commandery, "to assist them in providing and fitting up new homes."

Among the structures destroyed was the "Masonic Temple," on Dearborn street, where, for the fourteen years preceding, Grand Commandery had held its annual sessions and in which was stored much of the archives.

The regulation providing that foreign representatives should take rank in Grand Commandery as Grand Captains General was repealed, and by resolution all representatives of Grand Commandery near other grand bodies were given the rank of Past Grand Generalissimo.

The matter of an "annual parade and review," which was left with the grand officers at the last conclave, was by them deemed inexpedient and in consequence the same was by the Grand Commander postponed. In this action Grand Commandery concurred; and while some attempts in this



Masonic Temple at Chicago, destroyed in the great conflagration of 1871. This building was located on Dearborn street between Washington and Randolph streets. (From an old engraving in the collection of the Editor.)

line have at different times been made in the way of "camps," the "annual parade" is still a thing of the future. Yet this was for many years a pet measure with no inconsiderable number of the members of Grand Commandery, and was urged with all

the persistency and enthusiasm of the promoters of a village volunteer fire company. Fortunately the host of imitative organizations that have followed in the wake of the Commandery, by their ostentatious displays of the borrowed plumage of knighthood, have dampened the ardor of the erstwhile paraders and the growing sentiment seems to be against public exhibitions of a military nature.

Sir WILEY M. EGAN was elected Grand Commander.

1872.

Sixteenth annual conclave, October 22, 1872. Thirty-six commanderies represented.

Hitherto official visitations for inspection had been performed by an officer known as Inspector-General. The growth in membership and the multiplication of commanderies now rendered necessary additional officers if the work was to be continued with any degree of effectiveness. It was felt, however, that the responsibilities connected with the supervision of the jurisdiction rested upon the Grand officers and should be divided between them by some system of apportionment. This led to the passage of the following:

Resolved, That the Grand Commander subdivide the jurisdiction of Illinois into nine districts for visitation, and assign each district as may be most convenient, to the following Grand Officers, viz.: Grand Commander, Deputy Grand Commander, Grand Generalissimo, Grand Captain-General, Grand Senior Warden, Grand Junior Warden, Grand Standard Bearer, Grand Sword Bearer and Grand Warder; and that they be required to visit every Commandery in the district assigned them at least once during the year, and report such official visitation, in writing, to the Grand Commandery, when next assembled in Annual Conclave.

In the first apportionment the Grand Commander took an assignment the same as the other officers, but this was discontinued after a few years. The work of supervision, inspection and official visitation has been continued ever since and is regarded as materially contributing to the success and stability of the Order in this State.

Sir DANIEL DUSTIN was elected Grand Commander.

1873.

The seventeenth annual conclave was held October 28, 1873. Forty commanderies represented. The proceedings were routine and of temporary interest only. A resolution was introduced looking toward a redistricting of the State with an officer in charge, "to be known as 'aid-de-camp' to the Grand Commander," who should exercise the powers of an inspecting officer. The resolution went over for a year and finally dropped out of sight. By resolution all representatives were required "to appear at future conclaves equipped in the dress of a Knight Templar."

Sir JAMES A. HAWLEY was elected Grand Commander.

1874.

Eighteenth annual conclave October 27, 1874. Forty-two commanderies represented. Notwithstanding the business depression, which at this time exerted a strong unfavorable influence upon Masonry in general throughout the country, the affairs of Grand Commandery were in good shape and the order seemed to be in a flourishing condition. Nothing of historic importance was presented at the annual session. Sir H. W. HUBBARD was elected Grand Commander.

1875.

Nineteenth annual conclave October 26, 1875. Forty-four commanderies represented. A resolution was introduced pro-

viding that "Grand Commandery go into camp for two days" and that "the Commanderies of this State be ordered to attend." The committee to whom the resolution was referred reported "that in consequence of the stringency in financial matters" the proposed camp was inexpedient, and so the matter ended for the time.

A communication was received from the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania inviting the Grand Commandery of Illinois to participate in a "reunion of Knights Templar, in commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of American independence," to be held in Philadelphia the year following. The invitation was accepted. Sir THEODORE T. GURNEY was elected Grand Commander.

1876.

Twentieth annual conclave October 24, 1876. Forty-seven commanderies represented. The salient feature of this session seems to have been the discovery that the jurisdiction was overstocked with commanderies. The matter was referred to a special committee with instructions to report at the next session.

A memorial was presented from the Grand Council R. & S. M., requesting Grand Commandery to take such action as might be deemed proper with reference to the Cryptic degrees. As this subject had frequently been canvassed before and Grand Commandery virtually enjoined from taking any positive action, there was nothing that could be done except to manifest good will; therefore it was

Resolved, That the Representatives of this Grand Commandery to the Grand Encampment of the United States be requested to use all reasonable efforts, at the next session of that Grand Body, to make the Cryptic degrees a prerequisite to the Orders of Knighthood.

At the session in question Grand Encampment refused to consider the matter.

P. W. BARCLAY was elected Grand Commander.

1877.

Twenty-first annual conclave, October 23, 1877. Forty-eight commanderies represented.

The committee appointed at the last annual conclave to take into consideration the "apparent overplus of commanderies, as compared with the material to be drawn from," reported that they had grappled with the subject but were unable to offer any practical suggestions; and the situation remains to-day much as it was at that time. There is, however, one very simple and yet highly effective remedy. It may be "heroic," but it would certainly accomplish all that Grand Commandery desired—abolish the uniform.

A form of procedure for the trial of offences was presented and laid over for a year, when it was adopted. This code, which is still in use, is a substantial reproduction of that formulated by the Grand Commandery of Kentucky. The Committee on Equipments presented a detailed report on uniforms, but no action seems to have been taken.

Sir JOHN F. NASH was elected Grand Commander.

1878.

Twenty-second annual conclave, October 22, 1878. Forty-eight commanderies represented.

The principal feature of the year was the precedent established by the Grand Commander of the Templar observance of Easter Sunday, and the custom thus inaugurated has been regularly continued ever since.

The time of the session was largely oc-

cupied in considering an amended code of Statutes and Regulations and a new installation ritual. The proceedings were routine.

Sir ROBERT L. MCKINLAY was elected Grand Commander.

1879.

Twenty-third annual conclave, October 28, 1879. Fifty commanderies represented.

The Grand Encampment had selected Chicago as its place of meeting in 1880, and much of the business of the session was devoted to a consideration of matters relatting to that event. The commanderies of Chicago had already made elaborate preparations and appointed a general committee to perfect the details of entertainment. This committee reported its work and plans to Grand Commandery, which approved same and directed that the committee be continued under its auspices.

The "old, old story" about "tactics and drill" was again presented, and now "GRANT's Tactics" were adopted as the standard. A new code of Statutes and Regulations—the same as had been under discussion for some years—was adopted.

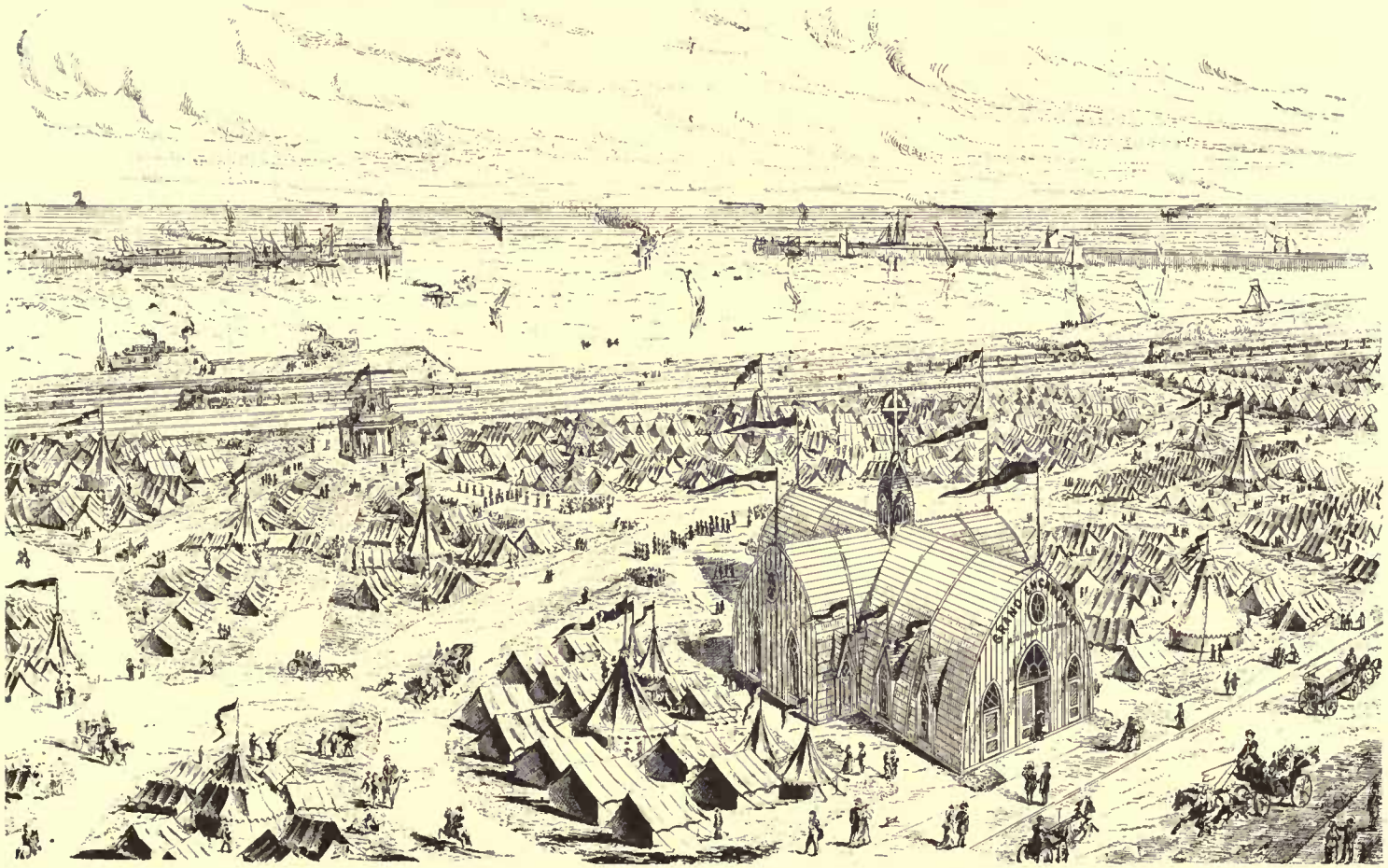
Sir CHARLES M. MORSE was elected Grand Commander.

1880.

The twenty-first Triennial Conclave of the Grand Encampment was held at the city of Chicago August 17, 1880. The occasion marked the second visit of that august body, the first having occurred in 1859. For many months prior to the event elaborate preparations had been in progress, under the direction of the Triennial Committee raised by the three commanderies then stationed at Chicago, and during the week of the session the city presented a gala appearance never since equaled. From data received by the committee it was estimated that about fifteen thousand Templars would be in attendance; but as the day drew near these figures commenced to swell and finally, under the influence of low competitive rates for transportation, fully twice the estimated number appeared upon the scene. In many instances the Knights were accompanied by ladies, while large numbers of persons unconnected with the order gravitated to the city, attracted by the pageantry of the occasion. The railroad companies asserted that in the two days preceding the opening of the session they brought one hundred and twenty-one thousand strangers to Chicago, while by conservative estimate the population of the city was increased two hundred thousand during the triennial week. The sudden injection of so large and unexpected a number necessarily produced some confusion, inconvenience and probably some disappointment, yet all things considered the gathering was a conspicuous success, eclipsing all former occasions, and never since equaled.

Upon the "Lake Front" there was pitched a military camp, under the immediate charge of Grand Commandery, called "Camp De Molay." Immediately adjacent thereto was a pavilion, erected for the occasion, in which the sessions of the Grand Encampment were held.

The week was filled with a round of entertainments,—a grand "Templar Ball" (in August with the mercury cavorting amid the nineties); a grand (everything was "grand" that week) competitive Templar Drill; concerts, lake excursions, fire-works, theatre parties, complimentary breakfasts, dinners, and suppers, while individual hos-



CAMP "DE MOLAY" AND PAVILION OF GRAND ENCAMPMENT, ON THE LAKE FRONT AT THE "TRIENNIAL" OF 1880.

(From a Sketch in the Collection of the Editor.)

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pitality was lavishly extended on every hand.

The Grand Parade was probably the most brilliant display of modern times, and will live in the memory of every person who witnessed it as long as life itself shall last. Of the incidents connected with that memorable week,—the camp, the drills, the grand "dansante," the grand parade, the banners, music, sunlight, the great masses of people, the moving throngs,—"an' I should live a thousand years, I never could forget it." And so it seems it appeared to others, for the Grand Commander of Michigan (Sir W. B. WILSON), thus reported to his Grand Commandery at the Conclave following:

> To say the grand pageant presented by the fifteen thousand Sir Knights with their long line of white waving plumes, and their bright swords glittering in the sunlight; the column estimated to extend seven miles in length, by section and platoon formations, consuming several hours in passing the Grand (reviewing) Stand; each Commandery followed by its succeeding one, and, like the ocean waves, growing broader and grander with every pulsation of the mighty deep, would be a tame description. It was grandly sublime to a degree that words can hardly express, and to be fully appreciated must have been witnessed, and even then no earthly vision could compass it; and, with perhaps one or two exceptions, no city in the Union save Chicago could have presented such a spectacle; its central position, its massive network of railroads, the enterprise and liberty of its citizens, all contributed to the outpouring of the people from all sections of our country, that commingling together as a mighty avalanche swept down and through the great thoroughfares of that peerless inland city, through which the Knightly pageant passed, presenting as a whole a demonstration never perhaps equaled in this or any other land.

It is much to be regretted that Grand Commandery has not deemed this great event of sufficient importance to warrant an authoritative report giving a detailed history of what transpired. The reader will look for same in vain in the published transactions, for, beyond a few copies of unintelligible orders, a few columns of figures, and a few pages of personal excuses and explanations of why something was not done, the greatest event in the history of Templarism in Illinois passes unnoticed.

The total cost of this "grand demonstration" was $93,182.87. Of this great sum $1,990 was paid for theatres and hall entertainment; $1,222 went to the steamboats for lake excursions; it took $4,717 to pay the bills for the competitive drill; the camp cost $33,394.95; the decorations footed up $14,994, while "miscellaneous contracts" consumed $20,242.68. Of course "headquarters" cost something—always does—and $3,704.90 was taken to square that account, while an additional $2,657 was paid for "construction." To offset these items the committee received $20,374 from the camp, leaving a net deficit of about $13,000; from admissions to drill (no charge was made to Templars), $1,413. What remained was raised by voluntary subscription among the Knights and the business men of Chicago. The members of the three Chicago commanderies voluntarily contributed $31,046 for the purposes of entertainment, or an average of more than thirty-one dollars for each resident member and as much per capita as it cost a majority of those who visited Chicago. This was considered a noble and chivalrous act on the part of those Knights, and so it was; but what proportion of this great sum would this valiant and magnanimous order have raised in the same time for the helpless and distressed? This, however, is only another way of putting the same old question that thoughtful Knights ask every three years; that more than one Grand Comman-

der of Illinois has asked after the triennial junket was over. Are the results commensurate with the cost?

Grand Commandery held a special conclave in 1880, being the second time in its history. The occasion was entirely of a ceremonial character, and was called in pursuance of an order from the Grand Master for the purpose of installing Sir CLINTON LOCKE, "D. D.," as Grand Prelate of the Grand Encampment.

The conclave was held in Chicago May 19, and the ceremony was duly performed by the Grand Commander (Sir CHARLES M. MORSE) as proxy for the Grand Master. As Sir Kt. LOCKE had resigned his position of Prelate of the Grand Commandery to accept the greater dignity in the Grand Encampment, a vacancy occurred. The Knights were not permitted to cast their lots, however, for the Grand Commander at once filled the vacancy by appointment, and Sir FREEMAN D. RICKERSON was duly installed therein.

Twenty-fourth annual conclave, October 26, 1880. Forty-nine commanderies represented.

The year was eventful in many respects. The returns show a larger numerical increase than ever before, a desire to participate in the pleasures of the meeting of the Grand Encampment having stimulated many to seek admission.

Much of the time of the session was devoted to the consideration of matters growout of the late "triennial." Of course "tactics and drill" received its usual attention and the Templar Manual, having been revised and improved by the publisher, SIR E. B. MYERS, was now considered as possessing "great advantages" over GRANT'S Tactics. Accordingly the latter work was discarded and MYERS' Tactics again adopted as the standard of the jurisdiction.

SIR JOHN C. SMITH was elected Grand Commander.

1881.

Twenty-fifth annual conclave, October 25, 1881. Fifty commanderies represented.

The business of the session was routine. Although just recovering from the fatigues of 1880, preparations were inaugurated for a repetition of same at San Francisco in 1883. Commanderies were directed to file a copy of their respective "coats of arms." Suitable notice was taken of the death of SIR JAMES A. GARFIELD, twentieth President of the United States, and an engrossed copy of the resolutions adopted was ordered to be forwarded to the family of deceased.

This was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of Grand Commandery, and affords a convenient point for comparison and review. The returns show that from three commanderies, which in 1857 united to form the governing body, the jurisdiction had grown to fifty chartered commanderies, with an aggregate membership of over five thousand Knights. The treasurer reported a cash balance of nearly five thousand dollars after the payment of all outstanding orders, and the report of the inspecting officers show that peace, prosperity and harmony prevailed throughout the State.

Sir LOYAL L. MUNN was elected Grand Commander.

1882.

Twenty-sixth annual conclave, October 24, 1882. Fifty-one commanderies represented.

The year seems to have been one of unusual activity and prosperity throughout the entire jurisdiction.

Commanderies were authorized to appoint an additional officer to be known as "Drill Marshal," but the next day the authority, on reconsideration, was revoked. The system of uniforms set forth in "MYERS' Tactics" was condemned as inconsistent with the regulations of Grand Commandery. A specific "order of business" was adopted. An appropriation of $1,500.00 was made to permit the four Grand officers representing



LOYAL LEVI MUNN, 33°

Past Grand Commander of Knights Templar in Illinois, Past Grand High Priest, Past Grand Sovereign, Etc.

the body "to maintain the dignity of the Grand Commandery at the Triennial Conclave of the Grand Encampment in San Francisco in 1883." The "giving of public exhibitions of Templar Drill for gate money" by any commandery was "emphatically disapproved," while all commanderies were "absolutely prohibited from giving a competitive drill with armed bodies of men, not Knights Templar."

Sir HENRY TURNER was elected Grand Commander.

1883.

Twenty-seventh annual conclave, October 23, 1883. Fifty-three commanderies represented.

For a number of years it had been the custom of the Grand Commanders to issue a plenary dispensation to the subordinate commanderies to appear in Templar character for a religious observance of Easter Sunday or Ascension Day. The custom had by this time become firmly established, and the Grand Commander recommended that hereafter the day be set apart for Templar observance as of course, and that no dispensations be required therefor. The recommendation met the approval of the Jurisprudence Committee, who reported back the following:

Resolved, That Commanderies in this Jurisdiction are hereby authorized to celebrate Easter or Ascension Day, as may be most convenient to them, without special Dispensation; and that such celebration shall be held in the Asylum as far as practicable.

And Grand Commandery adopted the report.

For many years the overwhelming importance of the value of military evolutions had been urged upon the commanderies. Drill, tactics, and uniform had consumed no inconsiderable part of the time of the annual sessions. Public displays, parades, and processions had further intensified the military spirit, and from the year 1880 there had been a marked disposition among the younger element of many commanderies to conduct the respective bodies largely on the basis of a militia company. But the elderly men, the "non-combatants," and to some

extent the ritualists did not always take kindly to drills, or, on the other hand, drills, in many instances, did not take kindly to them. The natural result was a separation and the formation within the commandery of what became known as "drill corps." Not infrequently the drill corps dictated the policy of the commandery, influenced its legislation and usually elected its officers. But while this secondary organization now became the subject of distrust, and frequently of condemnation, it was yet the natural and logical outgrowth of the military sentiment which for twenty-five years Grand Commandery had sedulously nursed and cultivated. However, it was felt that the time had come to call a halt; therefore it was

Resolved, That the formation of any separate organization, whether incorporated or otherwise, within the membership of any subordinate Commandery in this Jurisdiction, is contrary to the best interests of our Order, and merits the condemnation of this Grand Commandery.

A constitutional amendment was offered, changing the time of the annual conclave from October to January, and laid over for one year.

Sir JAMES G. ELWOOD was elected Grand Commander.

1884.

Twenty-eighth annual conclave, October 28, 1884. Fifty-four commanderies represented.

The year was characterized by no striking event and the numerical increase was less than in many former years. An "Installation Service" for the use of subordinate commanderies was adopted. A ritual of "Malta" in two forms was promulgated, leaving the choice optional with the commanderies. A committee on ritual was appointed with instructions to report at the next conclave "any amendments, corrections or alterations in the inner work of the Order." The amendment to change the time of holding the Grand Conclave was lost.

SIR HASWELL C. CLARKE was elected Grand Commander.

1885.

Twenty-ninth annual conclave, October 27, 1885. Fifty-seven commanderies represented.

The ritual committee reported that Grand Encampment was engaged in preparing new rituals and therefore action on last year's suggestion was deferred. The representatives of Grand Commandery to the forthcoming session of Grand Encampment were instructed "faithfully to attend every session of the said Conclave, to the exclusion of all other engagements, and earnestly labor to dispatch the proper business that may come before them, to the end that the Grand Encampment, whose reputation is dear to us, and to which we are bound by solemn vows, may not suffer through their neglect;" which would seem to imply that the representatives sometimes had "other engagements" during the triennial sessions.

The Committee on Ritual presented a report defining the costume of a Knight Templar, which was intended as "explanatory of certain details" not minutely described by the law of the Grand Encampment, but which the committee thought was "necessary to a proper understanding of what the Statute on Uniforms really means." The report was received and conditionally adopted by the following resolution:

Resolved That the "UNIFORM" as reported by the Committee on Ritual be adopted, as the construction

placed on it by this Grand Commandery, to go into effect December 1st, 1886, provided the Grand Encampment at its next conclave does not amend, explain or annul, the present statute on Uniform.

Sir J. L. White was elected Grand Commander.

1886.

Thirtieth annual conclave, October 26, 1886. Fifty commanderies represented.

This being a "triennial year" the accessions were numerous, but we are assured by the Grand Commander that they were of "the very best material."

Grand Encampment after wrestling for years with the subject of costume had finally relegated all authority over the whole matter of "uniform" back to the several Grand Commanderies, retaining to itself only an authority over "insignia." As a consequence the Committee on Ritual presented a new code of regulations on the "Uniform of a Knight Templar," which was duly adopted and promulgated in lieu of the code presented at the session of 1885. The code is very explicit and is the one now governing this much mooted and long discussed subject.

The standing regulation requiring the wearing of the Templar uniform during the session of Grand Commandery was repealed, inasmuch as the functions of the session were "purely legislative and judicial," and in place thereof it was provided

"That no uniform, other than the official jewels or insignia of office of the officers of this Grand Commandery, shall be deemed necessary or advisable while sitting in Annual Conclave."

Notwithstanding that numerous committees had made numerous reports on the subject of "tactics," and Grand Commandery had several times adopted a standard, the topic was still open to amendment. Apparently the Templar Manual had grown into disfavor, for a committee was again appointed to present at the next annual conclave "a suitable system of Tactics and Drill" for the use of the commanderies.

Sir Wilbur F. Bromfield was elected Grand Commander.

1887.

Thirty-first annual conclave, October 25, 1887. Fifty-seven commanderies represented.

A revised ritual was adopted, as a "short ceremonial" for opening and closing Grand Commandery. The Committee on Tactics reported progress and were given permission to report to the Grand Commander during recess. In the event of a favorable report upon a system then in course of preparation the Grand Commander was empowered to promulgate same for the use of the commanderies. A compromise uniform was agreed upon to be worn during the sessions of the body and this costume is still in use.

Sir E. S. Mulliner was elected Grand Commander.

1888.

Thirty-second annual conclave, October 23, 1888. Fifty-six commanderies represented.

The Grand Commander announced that pursuant to the authority conferred at the last annual conclave he had approved and officially promulgated a system of tactics arranged by Sir H. G. Purinton, and Grand Commandery concurred therein. By this act the old system known as "Myers' Tactics" was displaced. The Purinton system is that now employed. The Grand Commander also directed the attention of the body to the next triennial conclave of

Grand Encampment and recommended that a sufficient appropriation be made to provide suitable headquarters at Washington "and for the expenses of this Grand Commandery upon a scale commensurate with her dignity." Accordingly $2,500.00 was set apart to hold up the "dignity" of the jurisdiction during the conclave.

The new ritual adopted at the last session of Grand Encampment was now in use throughout the State and was giving very general dissatisfaction, wherefore the representatives were instructed to use their efforts to procure a revision of same. This was done and later the present ceremonial was evolved.

Sir NORMAN T. GASSETTE was elected Grand Commander.

1889.

Thirty-third annual conclave, October 22, 1889. Fifty-four commanderies represented.

At the preceding annual conclave the Grand Commander reintroduced the old subject of annual encampments, which for some years had been quiescent, in the following words:

"I would earnestly recommend in view of the obvious necessity existing for improvement in the school of the Templar and field tactics, that provision be made by this Grand Commandery either for a general Templar Encampment at some central point, or four district encampments to be held in the northern, southern, eastern and western portions of the State, thereby making it convenient for all the Sir Knights in this Grand Jurisdiction to avail themselves of better opportunities for drill under proficient tacticians; these encampments to be held annually in one of the summer months."

No action was taken at the time, as the then approaching triennial parade was absorbing the energies of the jurisdiction. This event having passed, the matter was again presented at this session, resulting in the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That the R. E. Grand Commander be authorized to divide the State into districts as he may think proper and provide for district encampments, or a general encampment for the whole State, to be held annually at such places as in his judgment may seem best.

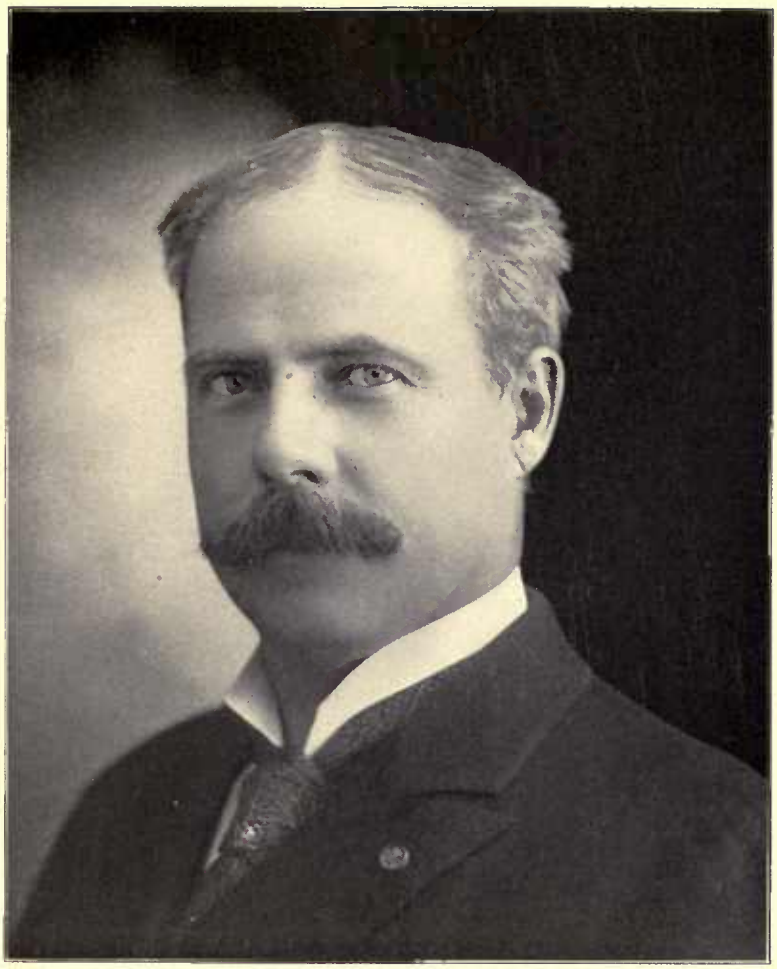
The business was routine.

Sir GEO. M. MOULTON was elected Grand Commander.

* * *

This was "triennial year," the meeting of Grand Encampment being held at the National Capital. Grand Commandery, attended by its satellite commanderies, was there, "dispensing hospitality" at its headquarters while fourteen hundred of its Knights contributed to the pageant. In this grand parade the jurisdiction appeared as a battalion divided into four brigades, a formation unlike any of the other divisions and which, in the language of Grand Commander GASSETTE, "elicited vociferous applause from Compeers and congregated throngs as they marched by them." The Washington Post, in noticing the event, said:

"The Eighth Division was composed entirely of Knights from the State of Illinois, and they made an imposing show. If not the largest delegation from any particular State, it was near it, for there were 1,400 men in line, whose white plumes waved in perfect unison to the rhythmic music of bands, and whose regulation and methodical step showed the nucleus for the formation of an army, although their present mission was only to add to the pomp and glitter of the moving pageantry. And right royally they did their duty, and although the noise of the bands was often swallowed up in the greater volume of shouts and other demonstrations of approval which greeted them it did not disturb the symmetry of their lines. They bore their Knightly honors like soldiers, and followed the Cross of their Order in an unbroken column from



George M. Moulton.

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Sylvester. O. Spring

Past Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery, K. T.; Past Grand High Priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter; Past Grand Sovereign, of the Grand Imperial Council, R. C., of the State of Illinois.

one end of the route to the other," * * * and altogether "Completed one of the finest looking and well equipped divisions of the procession."

Another incident of the "pilgrimage" was a memorial service at Mt. Vernon inaugurated and carried out by the Templars of Illinois. The service was intended as a tribute to the memory of the immortal WASHINGTON and consisted of a series of responsive readings from American history and an address by Rev. G. C. LORIMER. It was performed at the tomb of the dead patriot and has been described as "one of the most impressive events of the entire week." The exact significance of the demonstration is not wholly apparent either from the "service" employed or the statements of the projectors. WASHINGTON was not a Knight Templar and the ceremony employed did not purport to be of a Masonic character; however, it did no harm, while its influences were all for good.

1890.

Thirty-fourth annual conclave, October 28, 1890. Fifty-six commanderies represented.

The business of the session was routine and mainly of temporary interest. A spirited discussion was precipitated by Sir H. W. RANNEY with respect to the propriety of wearing "Shrine" badges, which resulted in the passage of a resolution forbidding any Templar within the jurisdiction to wear any "jewel, insignia, badge or uniform" other than those pertaining to the recognized Masonic and Chivalric bodies while wearing his Templar uniform or while attending conclaves of Templars.

A committee was appointed to secure "hotel quarters" at the next triennial.

The principal feature of the year was the Templar encampments provided for at the preceding conclave. Of these two were held, one at Rockford and one at Havana. While the number in attendance was not as large as was anticipated, yet the results were reported as eminently satisfactory.

Sir J. E. DYAS was elected Grand Commander.

1891.

Thirty-fifth annual conclave, October 29, 1891. Fifty-eight commanderies represented.

By resolution Commanderies were forbidden to be named after a living person. A committee was appointed to prepare "a ritual for the use of Commanderies on Easter and Ascension Days."

Sir S. O. SPRING was elected Grand Commander.

1892.

Thirty-sixth annual conclave, October 25, 1892. Fifty-six commanderies represented.

Grand Encampment having finally adopted an "approved" ritual for reception to the Orders, the same became the official liturgy of the jurisdiction. The committee on ritual for Easter service reported back a form, which was received. Although this ritual has not been formally adopted it has yet received the approval of Grand Commandery. A sufficient number was printed, "in a convenient form for use," and Subordinate Commanderies were, by resolution, "permitted to use the same at their discretion." This action comes very near making the Knights Templar a sect. The Ancient Templars, though strictly a religious body, had no religious service of their own but attended upon the ministrations of the church through its own ordained priests. The service in question is paraphrased from

the Book of Common Prayer of the Anglican Church with a few "improvements" on the ancient rubric. It is distinctly a form of religious worship, including a confession of faith, conducted by a "prelate" not necessarily or usually in Holy Orders—in other words not a clergyman—and is recommended to be celebrated in the asylums of the Commanderies. Of the necessity for such a proceeding probably its most ardent supporter will not contend, as all of the Commanderies of the jurisdiction are located in the immediate proximity of Christian Churches to which, like his ancient prototype, the pious Templar can always repair. Of its propriety individual opinions will of course differ, yet it is difficult to perceive why, on the two great festivals of Easter and Ascension, the church, established by our Blessed Lord, is not only ample for every exigency but exclusive of all other agencies. If the service formed any part of the ceremony of reception or even of esoteric observance, the case would be somewhat different; but it purports to be, and is, a public service wholly unconnected with the private ceremonies of the order.

The ritual furnished by Grand Encampment is remarkable in one particular, if in none other. It introduces a new confession of Christian faith. This august body has had the temerity to do that which no council, synod, presbytery, conference, or other authoritative gathering of religious denomination or sect has ever dared to do—it has revised the Apostles' Creed. Upon what grounds of justification Grand Encampment proceeded the writer is unable to say. The use of the ceremonial containing this revision is made obligatory, but probably there will still be found a few who may still cling to the old article.

This was a triennial year and the conclave was held at Denver, Colorado. Illinois was there in large numbers and composed the eighth division in the grand parade, being the only jurisdiction, except Colorado, to constitute a division by itself. Twenty-seven commanderies were present.

Sir CHARLES G. MACK was elected Grand Commander.

1893.

Thirty-seventh annual conclave, October 24, 1893. Fifty-seven commanderies represented.

There was no "Templar encampment" this year and the project has not since met with much favor. Two thousand dollars of "surplus funds" was invested in interest-bearing securities. Five hundred dollars was appropriated for the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home. Of the two the latter investment will bring the largest returns. Fifteen hundred dollars was appropriated for district encampments.

Sir HARVEY M. HALL was elected Grand Commander.

1894.

Thirty-eighth annual conclave, October 23, 1894. Sixty-one commanderies represented.

Two encampments were held this year, but the attendance, owing to unfavorable conditions, was not large. Five hundred dollars was appropriated to the Orphans' Home. Fifteen hundred dollars was appropriated to defray the expenses of Grand Commandery at Boston during the triennial meeting in August, 1895. M. E. Sir HUGH MCCURDY, Grand Master of the Grand Encampment, was formally received and welcomed.

Sir H. H. MONTGOMERY was elected Grand Commander.

1895.

Thirty-ninth annual conclave, October 22, 1895. Sixty-three commanderies represented.

An amendment proposing an addition to the uniform of a knight was received and laid over.

This was triennial year. The Grand Encampment was held at Boston, and Illinois was numerously present. The commanderies from this jurisdiction constituted the tenth division in the grand parade. The formation of the division was that of a brigade consisting of two regiments of six battalions each. In speaking of the parade the Grand Commander reported as follows:

> The day could hardly have been more suitable for the occasion—cloudy, but no rain. In pursuance of the orders of R. E. Sir SAMUEL C. LAWRENCE, Grand Marshal, the Illinois Division (the 10th) promptly at 9 o'clock formed on the south side of Commonwealth avenue, with right resting on Exeter street. Then began the greatest labor of the day, *the waiting*. Hour after hour passed by before the 9th Division uncovered, the solid phalanx of the first Division steadily moving in the meantime. After 1 o'clock our Division for the first time received the command to move, not only dozens, but hundreds, having dropped out of ranks from exhaustion. Notwithstanding all this, Illinois made a highly creditable showing, the report of the Chief of Staff hereto appended showing over 1,000 in line. In this connection it is but just to say that Illinois was grossly imposed upon, in that no tickets for reserved seats for ladies could possibly be obtained, although persistent efforts were made to obtain them. Aside from this, and the further fact that we were badly victimized in the matter of horses, Illinois could not complain. The well-known "shell game" is a virtue compared with the trick the Boston jockey played in furnishing our horses.

A comparison of the foregoing, with some of the remarks made in 1880 by some of the gentlemen who visited Chicago at that time, is not without interest.

Sir AUGUSTUS L. WEBSTER was elected Grand Commander.

* * *

With the year 1895 Grand Commandery was thirty-eight years old. From its original constituency of three commanderies it had grown to sixty-five, with an aggregate membership, as disclosed by the returns, of 9,355. The financial exhibits were equally gratifying. The total receipts for the year were $7,949.75, while the treasurer's statement showed a net cash balance of upwards of $6,000.

* * *

It will be seen that Grand Commandery, like Grand Chapter and Council, has generally followed the practice of yearly changes in the person of its commanding officer. In every instance the persons so elected have been men of high moral character and good social position; for while the Masons of Illinois, unlike their English brethren, are debarred the privilege of choosing "a noble brother" to rule over them, they yet appreciate the value of social standing; and though none of their rulers may be able to display the blazonry of armorial bearings yet to all of them has been given a patent of the higher nobility—a noble, chivalrous, manhood.

* * *

During its entire existence Grand Commandery has had but two Treasurers. At the organization ROBERT H. FOSS, of Chicago, was elected as the custodian of the funds and at each succeeding assembly he was re-elected until his declination to longer serve at the annual conclave of 1878. Upon the resignation of Sir Kt. Foss, he was succeeded by JOHN H. WITBECK, who has filled the office continually from that time until the present. Both of these illustrious Knights were eminently fitted for the duties

of the office and both have been conspicuous examples of official integrity.

* * *

The recording officer of the organization convention was WILLIAM H. TURNER, of Alton, who subsequently became the first Recorder and so continued to act until 1860. At the conclave of 1860 GEO. W. DEERING, of Chicago, was elected; but he retained the office only until the year following, when he was succeeded by HENRY C. RANNEY, of Chicago. Sir Kt. RANNEY was successively elected each year until 1865, when he became Grand Commander, and the succession of the Secretariat fell upon JAMES H. MILES. Sir Kt. MILES was in many respects a most efficient officer and remained in the duties of the station until 1877, when impaired health induced him to decline a further re-election. At the conclave of 1877, when the lots were cast they fell upon the present incumbent, Sir GILBERT W. BARNARD, and at each election thereafter he was unanimously chosen to succeed himself. Probably no Mason in the United States is more widely or favorably known than Bro. BARNARD. For many years he has served most faithfully and efficiently as the clerical officer of the Grand Chapter, Grand Council and Grand Commandery, and while advancing years have left their impress upon him it is yet the hope and prayer of every true Knight in the jurisdiction of Illinois that he may long be spared in the fulfilment of the duties he understands so thoroughly and performs so well.

It will remain for other hands to prepare and present through this work the biography of this distinguished Mason, but the editor cannot forego this opportunity of adding his own modest tribute of fraternal esteem and regard. A close and intimate acquaintanceship of over twenty years authorizes the statement that no man has done more for the Masonry of Illinois than GILBERT W. BARNARD, and no one is more deserving of honor from the craft. The usefulness of a good man in any position of Masonic trust cannot be measured by any pecuniary standard of remuneration; the moral influence which Bro. BARNARD has exercised, the counsel, the advice, the practical aid he has extended to two generations of young Masons, his efforts in the dissemination of Masonic Light and Education, can never be compensated by money; and it is only in the esteem and affection in which he is held by all who know him that he must look for and receive his reward.

* * *

It does not seem that Grand Commandery has ever formally adopted a seal, notwithstanding it has been using that important element of authentication from the time of its organization. At the first conclave the Grand Commander was instructed to procure "the necessary blanks for Dispensations and Charters," and was author-



Seal of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templars of the State of Illinois. (From the original, through the courtesy of GIL. W. BARNARD, Grand Recorder.)

ized "to disburse such funds as might be necessary for expenses," his vouchers to be received by the Recorder "as so much cash." Under this authority Sir J. V. Z. BLANEY seems to have proceeded in the procuring of a seal, as the sum paid for same formed one of the items in the bill which he subsequently rendered. So far as known the device employed on the seal is the result of the correct taste and excellent judgment of the eminent knight who procured same. It is an adaptation of the last seal of the old order. The lamb of the ancient seal has been retained, but in the place of the banner there has been substituted the official cognizance of the Grand Commandery of Illinois. The square is of course significant of the Masonic connection.

* * *

When the first Grand Commander, Sir J. V. Z. BLANEY, retired from the duties of the office to which he had thrice been elected, Grand Commandery, in token of its appreciation of the efficient manner in which those duties had been performed, voted to him a testimonial consisting of a service of silver. When his successor resigned the sceptre a like effort was made; but the committee appointed to procure same reported that during the year there had been no funds in the possession of the Grand Treasurer subject to their disposal, and therefore they had been unable to take any action in regard to same. But after a time, as numbers increased, there was ample for this purpose, and so, for many years, it has been the custom of Grand Commandery to present to its retiring Commander a richly fashioned jewel indicative of his rank.

The official jewel of a Grand Commander is the Patriarchal Cross, or an upright with two transverse bars. It derives its name from the fact that it is always borne before a Patriarch in the public processions and religious ceremonies of the church; and



Official Jewel of Grand and Past Grand Commanders of the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar, of Illinois. (From an original, through the courtesy of R. M. JOHNSON & SON, Manufacturers, Chicago, Ill.)

the circumstance that it is crossed twice is a symbol denoting that the work of redemption wrought upon the cross at Calvary extended both to the Jews and the Gentiles.

* * *

By the terms of the first code of By-laws the annual conclaves of Grand Commandery were to be held on the fourth Tuesday of October in each year, and notwithstanding repeated attempts to fix upon some other time or season this clause has never been changed. It was further provided in the original articles, that the conclave of 1858 should be held at Alton, that of 1859 at Peoria, and that thereafter the location should be permanent at the city of Chicago. These conditions were duly complied with, and commencing with the annual session of 1860 all annual conclaves have been held at the latter place.

Like the sessions of the other Grand bodies no very logical reason can be advanced why Grand Commandery should meet in one corner of the State and not at or near its geographical centre. The capital would naturally suggest itself as a suitable point, and such location would undoubtedly result in a very material saving in the expense of the meetings.

* * *

The Grand Commandery, although subordinate to the Grand Encampment, is nevertheless a body politic and corporate under the laws of the State of Illinois and exists independently of any rights it may hold from the Grand Encampment. It was formally chartered by the General Assembly of the State by an Act approved March 7, 1867, under the name and style, "The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the State of Illinois." Under this name it possesses the usual corporate attributes and in addition the right, now very much restricted, to hold personal property to the extent of $100,000, as well as to lend money and take securities therefor. Its borrowing power is limited to $1,000. Each commandery under its jurisdiction is also a corporate entity with an ample delegation of powers.

KNIGHTS OF THE RED CROSS OF CONSTANTINE.

WHATEVER may have been the original purport of Freemasonry, it is undeniable that at the present time its essence consists in the adoration of the unspeakable perfection of Deity. The crude symbolism of its earlier years, developed by time and circumstance, has expanded into numerous degrees and rites, but the primal impulse which gives shape and direction to all degrees and all rites which are, or claim to be, Masonic, is a reverence for the Holy and Ineffable Name. The WORD, "without whom was not anything made that was made," is the foundation upon which the entire superstructure of Masonry rests; the pivot around which the whole system revolves; and all bodies, societies and sodalities, erected by proper authority, which have for their object the contemplation of the mysteries which surround the Divine Logos are, in every just sense of the term, Masonic, while all which lack this essential element, irrespective of what they may be called, are not.

But it is also beyond dispute that true Masonry is universal; exacting no dogmatic tests, imposing no sectarian doctrine, and requiring no confession of religious belief other than that "in which all men agree." Hence it would seem that any association of Masons which excludes from its communion the followers of any school of religious thought that recognizes the fundamental tenets of Masonry, or which confines its membership to the adherents of a particular form of theological belief, by such acts virtually denies its own claim to affiliation with the ancient craft. In a restricted sense this is undoubtedly true, and to the extent that the Red Cross Order is not of universal application, it is not Masonic as that term is now generally understood. But a recurrence to the old charges and early history of the Institution conclusively shows that the Masonry through which we derive our descent was, at one time, essentially Christian in character, and that, in the process of its evolution, it eventually becomes cosmopolitan. Yet its early and original symbolism, while it ceased to be taught in the popular assemblies, has nevertheless been preserved by small and exclusive coteries under various names and titles, and in the high degrees of many systems may still be learned by the diligent searcher after Light. The question, however, is of little moment after all, for Masonry itself is but a means to an end; and even though we may admit the absolute truth of the proposition that true Masonry is universal, yet where a society is composed wholly of Masons, engaged only in the practice of the works of Masonry, we do no serious violence to words and at most commit but a technical offence when we designate it as "Masonic."

The knowledge of God, of his essences and attributes, is the Light which Masonry discloses to its novitiates and for which, in the succession of its degrees, they constantly seek. The quest for the recovery of

the Word is but the continual search for Divine Truth, that perfect light whose effulgence shall illumine our souls and enable us to see with unobstructed vision not only the here but the hereafter. But it is not given to the finite to know the infinite, nor to comprehend the emanations of Deity. At best, Divine Truth can be but half revealed and dimly discerned through the mists that intervene. Masonry recognizes this limitation and founds all its instruction upon it.

In the Constantinian Orders the allegories and primary symbolism of the Lodge and Chapter are retained unchanged, but with new interpretations and more recondite meanings. The True Word, for which our ancient brethren sought, is recovered, and is itself the Light which shone in darkness, and the darkness comprehended it not. All of the ceremonies are designed to illustrate this phase of the symbols, and the precepts and lessons are drawn wholly from the teachings of the Master of Nazareth. Only those who are willing to follow in the footsteps of the Divine Master can, with propriety, assume the obligations, and for this reason, although no specific definition of the aspirant's religious views are required, those only will be accepted who can subscribe to a general belief in the Christian religion as set forth in the New Testament.

In their essential characteristics the Orders may be said to constitute a beautiful system of Christian Masonry, and to furnish a most impressive allegorical sequel to the history of the craft degrees. In their development the neophyte gazes for the last time upon the fragmentary forms and types of the Mosaic dispensation; upon the ruins of the ancient temple he sees arise the New Tabernacle of Divine Truth, whose existence human power shall not be able to effect, and whose duration shall be for an eternity of ages; the confusion of the Old Covenant is made clear in the New Law, and he learns that the mysteries of the craft are in reality but the mysteries of religion. His long initiation of toil ended, he lays down the implements of labor and rises to a higher sphere of usefulness and duty; neither is there longer any Temple, because the light of the Lord is universally diffused and the world has become one Holy House of His wisdom.

But while the Constantinian Orders are essentially Christian, they involve no sacrifice of personal beliefs, and compel adherence to no formulated creed. They do not assume to prescribe articles of faith or to usurp the province of the church, neither do they attempt to fetter the mind with the shackles of sectarian prejudice or denominational bias. That perfect right of freedom of conscience, so essential to every man who would obtain just conceptions of Deity, is accorded to all, and the only doctrines inculcated are those of the Gentle Master himself—"the true Light which lighteth every man that cometh into the world."

Historically considered the Order of the Red Cross of Constantine commemorates the first elevation of Christianity from the position of a despised and proscribed heresy to that of a legally recognized and honored religion. Christianity had indeed existed for more than three centuries before the legendary institution of the Order, but always under the ban of restrictive laws and proclamations, more or less rigidly enforced, according to the caprice of those intrusted with their administration, and it was not until Constantine won the battle which gave him supreme control over the Western Empire that it acquired an established place

among the religions of the world. To preserve the memory of the event which rendered possible this great change, as well as testify in the most marked manner his sense of the Divine aid which had given him the victory, the ancient traditions assert that in the year A. D. 313 he established this Order of Knighthood, prescribed its insignia and committed to its keeping the Labarum, or sacred banner, behind which his legions ever after marched to victory.

As all degrees and orders in Freemasonry are more or less based upon legends, the truth of which cannot be demonstrated, so it is not pretended that the Constantine Orders rest upon any stronger or more reliable foundation; yet it is certain that they have existed for many years and find mention in Masonic nomenclature as early as 1736. From the ancient traditions we learn that the Order of the Red Cross was founded by Constantine the Great, October 28, A. D. 313, as a memorial of the divine miracle which effected his conversion to the Christian faith, and also as a reward for the valor of certain of his soldiers. It is related that on the day previous to his ever memorable battle with Maxentius, as Constantine was seated at his tent door reflecting upon the dangers of the approaching expedition and sensible of his own incapacity to succeed without divine assistance, he offered up a prayer for divine inspiration and wisdom to choose the right path to be pursued. As he turned his face toward the setting sun there suddenly appeared in the heavens a pillar of light of the shape of a cross, surmounted with the inscription, "*In hoc signo vinces*,"—In this sign conquer. So extraordinary an appearance created the utmost astonishment in the mind of the Emperor and his whole army. The Pagans deemed it a most inauspicious omen, but Constantine, being reassured by the visions of the night, on the morrow made a public avowal of his faith in the God of the Christians. He caused a royal standard to be constructed in imitation of that which he had seen in his vision, and commanded it to be carried before him as an ensign of victory and divine protection, while the consecrated emblem was conspicuously displayed upon his own person and that of his soldiers. After the memorable battle, which was fought at Saxa Rubra, a small village about nine miles from Rome, the Emperor sent for the chiefs of the Christian legion, and in presence of his other officers constituted them into an Order of Knighthood with the celestial cross as an ensignia, and, on the return of peace, became himself the Sovereign Patron thereof. These Christian warriors were then selected to compose the body guard of Constantine and the command of same was confided to Eusebius, bishop of Nicomedia, who was thus considered the second officer of the Order.

After the death of Constantine and the division of the empire, the Order is said to have flourished under his successors, MARCIAN and LEO, but afterward declined until the year 1190, when it was revived by the Emperor MICHAEL ANGELUS COMNENUS on a scale of increased splendor. From this time down to 1699 the Grand Mastership was vested in the Comnenian family, who were considered the lineal descendants of CONSTANTINE. At this latter period the dignity was vested in one ANDREW ANGELUS COMNENUS, titular prince of Macedonia, who pretended to assign his hereditary rights to FRANCIS FARNESE, the reigning Duke of Parma. The Grand Crosses of the Order,

one of whom was the Abbe GIUSTINIANI, continued, however, to exercise their undoubted privilege of conferring the Red Cross upon worthy men; and it is to this learned Abbe, who was long attached to the Venetian Embassy in London, that the existence of the Order in England is attributed. The members of the English branch during the last century were men of high social position and of eminence in the Masonic Fraternity, but, like the Knights Templar, we are unable to say positively when the Order was restricted to Freemasons. It is presumed that this regulation was made about 1788, as from this date it appears wholly under Masonic auspices. In 1796 the Grand Master of the Templars was also the head of the Red Cross Order. In 1804 it was vested in WALTER RODWELL WRIGHT, a most distinguished Mason, to whom is attributed the form of the present rituals. In 1808 a constitutional government was effected, and the present Imperial Council of England established. There is a continuous record still in existence from 1788.

* * *

The Order of the Holy Sepulchre is said to have been instituted A. D. 326, by St. Helena, the mother of Constantine, in commemoration of her discoveries in the Holy Land. It was instituted with the sanction of Constantine, and confirmed by the Pontiff, Marcellinus. The Knights were selected from the Order of the Red Cross, and the original investments were made at Jerusalem, the knightly vows being made while kneeling at the sacred tomb. The two orders have always been intimately connected, and since 1190 under the same government. The history of the Holy Sepulchre since that period is therefore identical with that of the Red Cross.

* * *

In 1813 H. R. H., the Duke of Sussex, became the Grand Master of the united Orders for the term of his natural life, and continued to exercise the dignity until his decease in 1843. The Order remained in a languishing condition from this time until 1865, when the Imperial Council was revived and the present organization adopted.

* * *

Faith, Unity and Zeal are the principles upon which this chivalric fraternity is founded. A reverential belief in the New Covenant, the blessings of fraternal union, and the advantages of zeal in a good cause, are impressed upon the minds of its aspirants, who are taught to reflect not only upon the mysteries of Life, but on the solemn secrets of the Hereafter. In this respect the Order may well claim kinship with the noble institution of Freemasonry, from which its members are chosen, and with which they consider it their duty as well as their privilege to continue allied.

* * *

The Orders in the United States are in direct succession from the Grand Imperial Council of England. In the year 1869 the Earl of Bective, Grand Sovereign of England, commissioned the eminent Mason, Sir W. J. B. MCLEOD MOORE, as Intendent General for the Dominion of Canada, and in February, 1870, further authorized him to introduce the Orders into the United States. Through the recommendation of Fra. MOORE a commission was issued to Sir ALFRED CREIGH, of Pennsylvania, as Inten-

dent General for the United States, with authority to establish conclaves. On December 15, 1871, the grades and orders were conferred upon Sir JONATHAN J. FRENCH, of Chicago, in Orient Conclave at Bloomsburg, Pa., and directly thereafter he was commissioned a Divisional Inspector General with authority to introduce the Orders into Illinois and other States.

Fra. FRENCH, who was a zealous and industrious worker in every field of Masonry, at once proceeded to execute his powers by establishing conclaves at Chicago, Augusta, Freeport, Dixon, Cairo and Fairbury. In due time charters were issued by the Grand Imperial Council of England to all of these bodies, and by August, 1872, it was deemed expedient to sever relations with the mother Grand Council and establish a governing body for the jurisdiction of Illinois.

GRAND IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

IN accordance with a resolution adopted by each of the chartered conclaves, and pursuant to a call issued by Sir J. J. FRENCH, Intendent General for the State, delegates from the six conclaves met at the city of Chicago, August 30, 1872, to take such measures as were necessary for the organization of a Grand Imperial Council for the State of Illinois.

The convention was organized by the election of Sir JAMES H. MILES as President and WESLEY H. MANIER as Secretary. A copy of the dispensation of the Grand Sovereign of England, authorizing the formation of Independent Grand Councils, was read, and on motion the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention, representing a majority of the Conclaves hailing from the Grand Council of England, now exercising jurisdiction in the State of Illinois, having taken into mature and careful consideration the present state of our Order in Illinois, do proceed forthwith to the organization and permanent establishment of a Grand Council in and for the said State of Illinois.

An election was then held which resulted in the choice of the following officers:

JONATHAN J. FRENCH.....M. I. G. S.
LOYAL L. MUNN.....M. E. G. V.
JAMES C. BERTHOLF.....V. I. G. S. G.
NATHANIEL T. P. ROBERTSON, V. I. G. J. G.
ERASTUS N. TUCKER.....I. G. T.
JAMES H. MILES.....I. G. R.

Sir GIL. W. BARNARD, from the Committee on Constitution, reported a form of Constitution, Statutes and Regulations, modeled upon and closely following the statutes of the Grand Imperial Council of England, and on motion same were adopted.

The precedence of Conclaves was then established, whereby St. John's, of Chicago, became No. 1, Accolade, of Augusta, No. 2, Freeport, No. 3, Kadosh, of Cairo, No. 4, Rose Croix, of Dixon, No. 5, and Orient, of Fairbury, No. 6, of the registry of the new Grand Council. Of these six conclaves, St. John's, of Chicago, is the only one now in existence. The early prerequisites for admission were all calculated

to retard growth, and even after these had been abolished, and the old English rule substituted, it was found that but few cared to avail themselves of the privilege of membership. The early conclaves soon neglected to make returns and pay dues, and, though several new conclaves were afterwards added, the basis upon which the work of exploitation was conducted was not calculated to insure permanence in its results. The premier conclaves were carried upon the rolls for a number of years in conformity to the ancient regulation which permitted these Knights to retain a charter and conduct a conclave. In 1894 the charter of the conclaves at Augusta, Freeport, Cairo, Dixon and Fairbury were declared forfeited, and the conclaves extinct. This action left St. John's, of Chicago, the only premier conclave inaugurated under English charter in the state.

The second annual assembly of the Grand Imperial Council was held at Chicago, October 27, 1873, with five conclaves represented.

In addition to the insignia and regalia provided by the Grand Imperial Council of England, a semi-military uniform was adopted, but fortunately same has never been employed, and the strong tendency of the present conclaves is against all forms of military costume or usage. The use of uniforms in the chivalric orders is strictly American in origin and obtains in no other country than the United States.

Sir J. J. FRENCH was re-elected Grand Sovereign, but was not installed until November 11, when a special assembly was held for that purpose.

The third annual assembly was held October 26, 1874. The proceedings were routine. Sir L. L. MUNN was elected Grand Sovereign.

The fourth annual conclave was held October 25, 1875. The proceedings were routine. The Divisional Inspector General reported that he had conferred the degrees on "His majesty, KING DAVID KALAKAUA," during his visit to Chicago in January preceding. An "Installation Service," for the use of Grand Council, was adopted. This was an American innovation in official nomenclature, as this service, as appears by the English rituals, is called "Investiture of Office." In the English chivalric systems knights are "installed" when they are received into a body, while office-bearers are "invested" when they are inducted into office. Sir R. B. SMITH was elected Grand Sovereign.

The fifth annual conclave was held October 23, 1876. Three conclaves represented. The Grand Sovereign reported the formation of a "Sovereign Grand Council," but no action was taken in regard to same. This body consisted of a very loosely connected league between the Grand Councils of the States. It lasted but a few years and then expired. A body bearing the same title now claims to exercise sovereign powers over the entire United States, but it has been repudiated as spurious by all of the State Grand Councils.

The reports indicated a "languishing" condition of the orders. Sir R. B. SMITH was re-elected Grand Sovereign.

A special assembly was held February 13, 1877, for the purpose of amending the constitution. The English regulations with respect to qualifications of candidates were adopted.

The sixth annual assembly was held October 22, 1877. During this year a spasm

of activity was manifested. New conclaves were instituted at Paw Paw, Sullivan, Greenfield and Chicago, but, like those instituted under English charters, each of these conclaves has passed out of existence. Sir JAMES H. MILES was elected Grand Sovereign.

The seventh annual conclave was held October 21, 1878. But little, if any, advancement was made during the year. Most of the subordinate conclaves seemed to be in a dormant condition. There was no money in the treasury. The prospect was far from alluring.

An abortive effort was made to fix the status of the Grand Cross of the Order, and by Constitutional amendment the Grand Imperial Council asserted jurisdiction over it. As to this right there can be no doubt; but the right has never been exercised, and the dignity, by a sort of tacit consent, has been suffered to remain under the control of a National body called the Chapter of the Grand Cross. Sir JOHN C. SMITH was elected Grand Sovereign.

The eighth annual assembly was held October 27, 1879. A conclave was chartered at Beardstown, which is now extinct. During this year occurred the death of Sir J. J. FRENCH, the founder of the Orders in Illinois. His death was appropriately noticed by the Grand Imperial Council and a tribute rendered to his memory. A committee was appointed to "revise the ritual;" fortunately the committee never reported. The ritual of the Constantinian Orders is the *only* English ritual now practiced in this country, as the Orders are themselves the only ones now in existence in which the rituals are the same in all parts of the world. The present form dates from about 1812, and is the work of the eminent English Mason, Sir WALTER RODWELL WRIGHT. Sir GILBERT W. BARNARD was elected Grand Sovereign.

The ninth annual assembly was held October 25, 1880. The year was uneventful and the proceedings routine. Sir SYLVESTER O. SPRING was elected Grand Sovereign.

The tenth annual assembly was held October 24, 1881. Sir JAMES O. COTTRELL was elected Grand Sovereign.

There were no assemblies held during the years 1882–86. Four conclaves had paid dues to the assembly of 1881, and while the prospect was not altogether promising a little energy might at least have "kept up appearances." The Grand Sovereign having died in office, LEVI R. JEROME succeeded to the throne by virtue of his office of Viceroy.

An assembly was held October 24, 1887, which in the records is classed as the fifteenth. Sir LEVI R. JEROME was elected Grand Sovereign.

After this followed another period of dormancy. The age and infirmities of the Grand Sovereign prevented any active efforts on his part, and no one seemed disposed to act as coadjutor. Fra. JEROME, like his immediate predecessor, died in office, and the succession devolved upon his Viceroy, BENN P. REYNOLDS, who ascended the throne in 1893.

No assemblies were held during the years 1888–1892, but on July 11, 1893, the Imperial Council convened in its twentieth annual conclave, with M. I. Sir BENN P. REYNOLDS on the throne. The Grand Sovereign announced the death of his predecessor, and that, owing to unavoidable delays, the session for 1892 was not held at the stated time. This meeting, therefore,

was properly the 1892 assembly. During the recess a new conclave had been instituted at Champaign, and a charter was granted to it under the distinctive name, Saxa Rubra.

Sir GIL. W. BARNARD having declined a re-election as Grand Recorder, the thanks of the body were unanimously tendered to him for his long and active service, and the zeal he had ever displayed in the interests of the order.

Sir GEO. W. WARVELLE was elected Grand Sovereign.

The twenty-first annual assembly was held October 5, 1893. The transactions were routine. The prospects, however, were all good and a better tone was apparent than for many years preceding. An invitation was received from St. John's Conclave to attend a banquet at the Union League Club in the evening.

Sir GEO. W. WARVELLE was re-elected Grand Sovereign.

The twenty-second annual assembly was held October 9, 1894. Two conclaves represented. The charters of all defunct and dormant conclaves were forfeited and all connection with the Sovereign Grand Council was severed. The finances seemed in good condition and the utmost harmony prevailed.

An invitation from St. John's Conclave to participate in a banquet at the Briggs House was received and accepted.

Sir GEO. W. WARVELLE was re-elected Grand Sovereign.

Twenty-third annual assembly, October 25, 1895. Three conclaves represented.

The Grand Sovereign reported the institution of a new conclave at Peoria, under the distinctive name St. Helena. The numerical increase, while not large, was eminently satisfactory, and the foreign relations continued to be of a most amicable character. Control was assumed over the "Order of Holy Wisdom" as constituting a part of the ancient ceremonials of the Red Cross Order and to prevent its unauthorized exploitation by modern imitative societies. The anniversary of the battle of Saxa Rubra (October 28) was adopted as a festival, and a plenary dispensation granted to all conclaves to observe same by either a public or private celebration.

An invitation from St. John's Conclave to attend a banquet of the Union League Club was "accepted with thanks."

Sir GEO. W. WARVELLE was re-elected Grand Sovereign.

Twenty-fourth annual assembly October 30, 1896. The year was uneventful and the depressed commercial condition of the country had operated to prevent any efforts at extension.

Three active conclaves were carried upon the roll, with an aggregate membership of one hundred and ten Knights Companions. The treasury was in good condition and the utmost harmony and good will pervaded the entire Order.

Sir DANIEL J. AVERY was elected Grand Sovereign.

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In 1872, a short time after the organization of the Grand Imperial Council, its jurisdiction was invaded by the Grand Imperial Council of England, which chartered a conclave in Chicago as No. 81 of its registry. The conclave was instituted through the efforts of Sir JNO. D. M. CARR, who became its Sovereign and continued to preside over it until his death. Many efforts were made to effect a transfer of the allegiance of this conclave, but without success, and it was

not until 1893 that it finally became merged into St. John's Conclave.

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There is no record of any formal adoption of a seal by the Grand Imperial Council, although it would seem that such an article was in use from the time of organization. It is supposed that the present seal was designed by Sir J. J. FRENCH, the first Grand Sovereign, and that the device is of his selection.



Seal of the Grand Imperial Council, Order of the Red Cross of Constantine, for the State of Illinois. (From the original, through the courtesy of H. W. STANNARD, Grand Recorder.)

The device is the ancient cognizance of the Order, consisting of a Greek cross, upon the arms of which are displayed sixteen stars, resting upon a double-headed eagle and surmounted by an imperial crown.

* * *

While the Constantinian Orders are similar in general characteristics to the other Orders of Chivalry, yet for a number of years their exploitation has been conducted upon very different lines. No attempt has been made to popularize them or to secure a wide dissemination. On the other hand a decidedly conservative spirit has prevailed in the Imperial Council, and the institution of new conclaves has rather been discouraged. Inasmuch as the Orders are English in origin and immediate derivation, it has been thought advisable to follow the English precedents and to cultivate them rather as exponents of chivalric virtues than as mere ritualistic expressions of the Christianized forms of Freemasonry. Hence but little time is devoted to "the work," or the exemplification of the degrees, while much attention is paid to the social and fraternal features. Following the "immemorial custom" of the Order the assemblies of the Conclaves are usually held at a public house or club when the members dine together. Following the repast, and while the Knights are still seated at table, the ordinary business of the Conclave is transacted. This being done the meeting resolves itself into a seminar, where papers are read and discussed, addresses made, and such other forms of intellectual recreation indulged in as the managers may have provided or the inclination of the members may suggest. At all of the meetings the Knights appear in full evening dress, and in all other details the distinguishing features which characterize the Orders in the mother country are preserved. It would seem that among the many rites, branches and auxiliary grades now erected upon the foundation of Symbolic Masonry there is need for one that shall be wholly devoted to the intellectual phases of the institution, and this want the Order of the Red Cross assumes to supply.

AUXILIARY RITES AND SYSTEMS.

INTRODUCTION.

NOTWITHSTANDING the tales of the romancers, it seems beyond dispute that Freemasonry, as originally practiced, consisted practically of but one degree, if indeed the simple organization of the early craft can be called a degree. There were, it is true, divisions and distinctions among the workmen,—the Fellows and Masters,—but these were "ranks," not "degrees" as that term is now understood. In time these ranks were erected into degrees, in much the same manner as the rank of Past Master was in later years converted into a degree. As the process of evolution continued the degrees changed from the simple to the complex, and when they were transplanted to foreign soil a process of differentiation set in which has continued to this day.

On the continent of Europe the primitive conceptions of British Masonry were greatly expanded and numerous systems were created with extended scales of degrees. In common parlance these systems are called "rites," and it is said that not less than sixty-two rites have at different times and places made their appearance. The majority have had but an ephemeral existence. Not a few, however, attained fair proportions, and for a time exercised considerable influence; but in Masonry, as in the physical world, the rule of the survival of the fittest applies, and at present probably not over half a dozen systems are known or practiced.

During the early years of the present century degree-founding and ritual-making was a thriving industry in the United States. From the ruins of foreign importations, more particularly of the old French system known as the Rite of Perfection, was evolved a scheme of Masonic instruction in thirty-three degrees which eventually acquired the name Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. After passing through many vicissitudes it finally became firmly established in nearly every land and for many years has exercised a powerful influence on the Masonic life and thought of Illinois.

In later times importations of foreign exotics have been made, but as a rule their propagation has not been successful, and in recent years Grand Lodges have still further tended to depress the industry by denying Masonic character to the institutions thus established and prohibiting affiliations therewith by Masons in their obedience.

During the '60s a rival to the Scottish Rite made its appearance in this country and succeeded in effecting an entrance into Illinois. This system, known as the Egyptian Rite of Memphis, attained for a brief

period quite a popularity, and not a few well-known and influential men gave it their adhesion. It lived but a short time, however, and in many States, Illinois among the number, has been solemnly anathematized by the Grand Lodge and its adherents declared heretic and excommunicate.

Of the many other forms of Masonic abstractions which from time to time have appeared, Illinois seems to be free. Occasionally some enterprising peddler happens along and attempts to display his wares, but in most cases inquiry develops the fact that the goods are spurious and the peddler an impostor. At the present writing the agents of a so-called "Roumanian Rite" are said to be doing a thriving business with the simple and credulous at Chicago; but as the promoters of the "Rite" are not recognized as Masons, no attention is paid to same by the Masonic authorities. Until the State shall recognize the Masonic name as a species of legitimate property and by proper legislation protect same in those to whom of right it belongs, so long will charlatans prey upon the community and fatten upon the gains they shall receive from their victims.

In a number of jurisdictions the Grand Lodge, representing the sovereign power of Symbolic Masonry and proceeding upon the theory that it has an inherent right to say what organizations shall build upon its foundation, has extended a quasi-recognition to certain bodies which it has thereby clothed with a Masonic character. Unfortunately this recognition has not been given to certain degrees, orders, or rites, but to specific organizations which assume to control same. This proceeding was inaugurated by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in 1882, and has been followed in a number of States. In the State of Illinois the Grand Lodge has wisely refused to interfere except in one instance, the details of which will be found in the chronological review of that body.

ANCIENT ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE.

A NUMBER of theories have been advanced by the Masonic historians with reference to the origin of the series of degrees now generally known as the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. The following is given by the late CHARLES T. MCCLENACHAN as the more reliable and probable account; but many of his statements are not capable of verification and by many they have been denied. This, however, is the history which the majority of those who have written upon the subject accept as correct and which is endorsed by the Supreme Councils of the Rite in this country.

Bro. MCCLENACHAN says that at or about the period of the Masonic revival and excitement in the early part of the eighteenth century, there was felt a desire for a deeper research into the arcana of Freemasonry, and a thorough examination of the esoteric doctrines of the order. The more ardent and brilliant minds of Europe, determining to explore the Kabala, and enticed by so ennobling a study, resolved to establish a superior grade of Masonry, for the exclusive propagation of the mysteries as yet so little known to them, embracing the Historical, Philosophical and Chivalric. With this purpose in view, attempts were made to establish separate and distinct organizations, wherein these sublime truths might be revealed and cultivated. Nearly all these projects were ephemeral and were outlived by their projectors, while the "Rite of Perfection," the germ of the organization of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite—based upon the pure principles of Masonry and the elucidation of the occult mysteries, containing twenty-five degrees—gradually approached development. Some authorities assert that this Rite of Perfection as an organization was founded in 1753, while others insist that in 1758 certain Masons, styling themselves "Sovereign Princes and Grand Officers of the Grand and Sovereign Lodge of St. John of Jerusalem," founded at Paris a body called "The Council of Emperors of the East and West." This council has been ordinarily known as the Rite of Perfection, and according to THORY, RAGON, LEVEQUE, VIDAL, FERANDIE, CLAVEL and others, consisted of twenty-five degrees; in 1759 it established a Council of Princes of the Royal Secret at Bordeaux, and from this period began to extend itself.

By the year 1761, the Lodges, Councils, Chapters and Consistories of the Rite had increased and extended throughout the continent of Europe; on the 27th of August of that year, STEPHEN MORIN was commissioned Inspector-General for the New World by the Grand Consistory of Princes of the Royal Secret, convened at Paris, under the presidency of CHAILLON DE JOINVILLE, Substitute-General of the Order. When MORIN arrived in America, in accordance with the powers vested by his patent, he

appointed MOSES M. HAYS a Deputy Inspector-General, with the authority to appoint others. HAYS appointed ISAAC DA COSTA Deputy Inspector-General for the State of South Carolina. After the death of DA COSTA, JOSEPH MYERS was appointed his successor.

On the 25th of October, 1762, the Grand Masonic Constitutions were finally ratified in Berlin, Prussia, and proclaimed throughout the world for the government of all Lodges, Councils, Chapters, Colleges, and Consistories of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite over the surface of the two hemispheres. In the same year they were transmitted to Inspector-General STEPHEN MORIN, who accepted them.

Deputy Inspector-General HAYS appointed SOLOMON BUSH Deputy Inspector-General for Pennsylvania, and BAREND M. SPITZER for Georgia, which appointments were confirmed by a council of Inspectors convened in Philadelphia on the 15th of June, 1781. On the 1st of May, 1786, the Constitutions of the Supreme Council of Sovereign Grand Inspectors-General of the thirty-third and last degree, are alleged to have been granted at Berlin, Prussia. No Supreme Councils of Sovereign Grand Inspectors-General were established anywhere in the world till after this date; previously, Deputy Inspectors-General were charged with the powers and duties now vested in such Supreme Councils and the grand bodies under them. In the new constitution this high power was conferred on a Supreme Council, of nine brethren in each nation, who possessed all the Masonic prerogatives in their own district, while two Supreme Councils were provided for in the United States of America with equal powers in their respective jurisdictions.

The first Supreme Council ever established under the new constitution of 1786, was that at Charleston, whose jurisdiction extended, constitutionally, over the whole of the United States, until they constituted the Northern Supreme Council. Then the Northern and Southern Jurisdictions were geographically defined.

On the 31st of May, 1801, the Supreme Council of the thirty-third degree for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States of America, was opened with the high honors of Masonry, by Brothers JOHN MITCHELL and FREDERICK DALCHO, Sovereign Grand Inspectors-General; and in the course of the year the whole number of Grand Inspectors-General was completed agreeably to the Grand Constitutions. The other members of this council were EMANUEL DE LA MOTTA, DR. J. AULD, DR. JAMES MOULTRIE, ABRAHAM ALEXANDER, M. C. LIVY, THOMAS B. BOWEN, and J. DE LIEBAU.

* * *

The bodies of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite located in Illinois are subordinate to the Supreme Council of the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States. The following sketch of the position of that authority is from the pen of Bro. E. T. CARSON, of Ohio, a learned and zealous laborer in all departments of the Masonic field. Bro. CARSON says:

> The first Lodge of Perfection and Council of Princes of Jerusalem in America was established in Albany, New York, in 1768. A Lodge of Perfection was organized in Philadelphia in 1781, and in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1783. Bodies of the "Sublime Degrees" were also established in New York City and New Orleans late in the last century and early in the beginning of the present century.
>
> We have no record, printed or written, giving any account of our present system of thirty-three degrees, until the appearance of the celebrated circular issued

at Charleston, South Carolina, by DALCHO, AULD, DE LA MOTTA, MITCHEL and ALEXANDER, bearing date December 4, 1802. The Southern Supreme Council of Sovereign Grand Inspectors-General of the thirty-third degree was organized and opened in Charleston, South Carolina, on the 31st of May, 1801.

In 1807, JOSEPH CERNEAU formed a consistory in the city of New York. Whether he was legally authorized to do this we will not stop to inquire. He and his followers claimed that it was regular, and they dated the beginning of their Supreme Council as of 1807. In 1813 EMANUEL DE LA MOTTA, acting under authority from the Supreme Council at Charleston, South Carolina, organized a Supreme Council in the city of New York. This body took the name of the Supreme Council for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States of America, the CERNEAU body having assumed the name of "Supreme Council for the United States of America, its Territories and Dependencies."

War began between the CERNEAU and the DE LA MOTTA bodies at once. The two organizations went on with more or less success for a time, but with continued warfare between them. Both bodies became dormant, or at least were not heard of for long intervals, at different times down to about 1850. Then, with the revival of Masonry which took place about that time, when the anti-Masonic storm had passed, both bodies began to make more or less stir in the Masonic world, each claiming to be the only legal Scottish Rite organization in the North. In 1860 a schism took place in the Northern Supreme Council, of which EDWARD A. RAYMOND was the Grand Commander. It is not necessary for the present purpose to go into details as to the causes that led to this schism; it is sufficient for the present sketch to say that RAYMOND was *declared* deposed from his office of Grand Commander, and the members elected KILLIAN H. VAN RENSSELAER as Grand Commander, proclaiming their organization to be the lawful Supreme Council for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction. It continued to meet regularly, charter bodies, &c.

RAYMOND also continued to act as Grand Commander of another organization, composed of members who followed him. This body also claimed to be the only lawful Northern Supreme Council. Then there were three Supreme Councils in the Northern Jurisdiction, EDMOND B. HAYS as Grand Commander of the CERNEAU body, RAYMOND of another, and VAN RENSSELAER of a third. All three of these bodies were in fierce conflict with each other. In 1863, the old CERNEAU-HAYS or New York body, and the RAYMOND-ROBINSON or Boston body were, by mutual agreement, consolidated into one Supreme Council, the CERNEAUS fully recognizing and condoning any alleged irregularity of the RAYMOND-ROBINSON members, and *vice versa*, each body recognizing the members that had been created by the other. Then there were but two Supreme Councils in the Northern Jurisdiction—HAYS at the head of one, and VAN RENSSELAER at the head of the other, each claiming to be the only legal Scottish Rite organization in the Northern Jurisdiction. A fierce war raged between these two bodies down to May 16, 1867, when wise counsels prevailed and the two Councils were, by mutual agreement, consolidated into one Supreme Council, under the name of the Supreme Council Sovereign Grand Inspectors General of the Thirty-third Degree for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States of America. Each of the contracting parties agreed to accept the members of the other as regular Scottish Rite Masons, with all the rights, titles and dignities they had acquired in either rite, all the past was to be bygone, Cerneauism, Gorgasism, or RAYMOND and VAN RENSSELAER, were swallowed up and forever buried by the union, and there was forever thereafter to be but one Supreme Council in the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States. The only test that was required from either side to be fully entitled to membership was to take the oath of fealty or allegiance to the united body. All congratulated themselves that hereafter peace was to reign among the brethren.

FOLGER in his history says: "When the two bodies came together, the Sovereign Grand Commanders of both bodies resigned, together with all the respective officers of each body, thus dissolving both the HAYS-CERNEAU and the RAYMOND Councils, each Sovereign Grand Inspector-General retaining his status as such."

From this date, May 16, 1867, down to September 21, 1881, there was peace in Scottish Rite Masonry. When the union took place there were upwards of one hundred subordinate bodies on the register of the HAYS-CERNEAU Supreme Council, with about an equal number on that of the VAN RENSSELAER Supreme Council, with very nearly an equal membership in each; both sides accepted the union in good faith, all subordinates joining in the union.

On September 21, 1881, a little coterie of men in the city of New York set up a body which they called the CERNEAU Supreme Council, with one HOPKINS THOMPSON as Grand Commander and one ROBERT B. FOLGER as Grand Secretary. They claimed that they had been deceived by the union in 1867; that the CERNEAU Supreme Council never went into it, setting up that in June, 1866, the CERNEAU Supreme Council held a meeting in New York, at which a committee was appointed for the purpose of receiving any propo-

sition which might be made to adjust differences, etc., the committee to report at the next annual meeting.

The time of meeting was changed from June to October in each year, therefore it followed there was no meeting in October, 1866. ROBINSON, the M. P. G. Commander, called an extraordinary session to meet in Boston, December 13, 1867. FOLGER, referring to the June session, says: "Thus closed probably one of the largest and most harmonious assemblages of Ineffable and Sublime Masons ever convened within the walls of a council chamber." There were twenty-two members present at this meeting, and there were twenty-five present at the December meeting in Boston. ROBINSON, with the approbation and concurrence of the members present, reorganized the Supreme Council, their object being to secure the recognition of foreign Supreme Councils, it having been claimed that there was some imaginary or real irregularity in the organization as it then stood. All those present accepted the change, and no one ever spoke a word of protest against it until September, 1881, when HOPKINS THOMPSON and ROBERT B. FOLGER hoisted the standard of treason and pretended to organize a new Supreme Council. Both these men had taken the oath of loyalty to the United Supreme Council in 1867.

FOLGER says the CERNEAUS were not represented at the meeting in Boston. The truth is that of the twenty-two members who were present in New York in June, fifteen attended the meeting in Boston. * * There was about an equal number of the CERNEAU members and the RAYMOND-BOSTON members who participated in the Boston meeting.

The present CERNEAU-HOPKINS THOMPSON-FOLGER combination say they were waiting from June, 1866, to September 21, 1881, for that meeting, which they say they expected to be held in October, 1867. During that long period—fifteen years—they never held a meeting, and not one of them ever said or wrote a word against the action of ROBINSON at the December meeting of 1866, or the Grand Union in May, 1867.

* * *

As no bodies of the Rite other than those in the allegiance of the Supreme Council, N. M. J., exist in Illinois, a portion of Bro. CARSON'S article has no application to present conditions. In neighboring States, particularly in Iowa, the controversy has entered the Grand Lodge, causing much trouble and annoyance.

* * *

It would seem that the Rite was introduced into the State of Illinois by the institution of co-ordinate bodies at Chicago, in the year 1856, although abortive attempts had been made prior to that time. Of the early history of these bodies a full account will be found in the sketch prepared by Bro. GIL. W. BARNARD. It was not until ten years later, however, that an active interest became manifest or that the Rite commenced to assume the importance it has since attained.

About the close of the Civil war Masonry, in all its branches, received a great impetus, and at this period we may date the beginning of general interest in Scottish Rite Masonry throughout the country. This was due in some measure to the efforts of the rival bodies which then asserted exclusive jurisdiction in the Northern States. This rivalry resulted in the institution of two sets of bodies at Chicago, each professing a different allegiance, and to the establishment of Consistories and co-ordinate bodies at Springfield, Waukegan, Yates City, DeKalb, Monmouth and Princeton. It will readily be understood that the bodies located in the smaller cities above named could not thrive. In some cases they were antagonized by the Commanderies of Knights Templar, notably so at Springfield, and in every case the conditions were not adapted to growth or even life. As a result all of the Consistories so established either died or were translated. The charters of the bodies at Springfield, Monmouth and Princeton were ultimately revoked. The Waukegan bodies were transferred to Quincy, where they still are, the De Kalb bodies to Freeport and the Yates City bodies to Peoria. The effect of translation in each case was beneficial. The Freeport bodies at once commenced work

and a large and wealthy Consistory resulted. Peoria followed next and for years the Consistory of that place has flourished. At Quincy the affairs of the Rite were very apathetic for years, but recently a new vigor seems to have been infused and the bodies are doing well.

After the union of the rival Supreme Councils in 1867 provision was made for the establishment of State bodies of a semi-supervisory character called Councils of Deliberation. They are held under the presidency of the Deputy of the Supreme Council for the district in which they are located and practically have no legislative powers. They are considered by the Supreme Council as advisory bodies merely. Since the year 1869 a Council of Deliberation has met regularly in the district of Illinois. It is attended by the Active and Honorary "thirty-thirds" of the district and the officers of the various co-ordinate bodies. The sessions are brief and the transactions inconsequential. The following is a summary.

COUNCIL OF DELIBERATION.

1869.

THE first session of the Council of Deliberation was held, in pursuance of Art. 25 of the Constitution of the Supreme Council, at the city of Chicago, April 7, 1869; Ill. WALTER A. STEVENS, Deputy, presiding. The business was unimportant.

1870.

Second annual session, May 3, 1870; WALTER A. STEVENS presiding.

Resolutions were adopted requesting the Supreme Council to reduce and simplify the titles of all bodies of the Rite. It does not seem, however, that this was ever done.

1871.

A special session of the Council of Deliberation was held January 27, 1871; VINCENT L. HURLBUT presiding.

The object of the conference was to devise plans for the consolidation of the Chicago bodies, concerning which a detailed statement will be found in Bro. BARNARD'S sketch of the Valley of Chicago. A subsequent meeting was held on February 3d for the purpose of perfecting the plan of union.

The third annual session was held June 22, 1871; VINCENT L. HURLBUT presiding. Among the visitors was Bro. ALBERT PIKE, Grand Commander of the Southern Supreme Council. The present standing committees were established, and resolutions were passed recommending a change in the names of the Yates City, Waukegan and De Kalb bodies so as to conform to their changed locations at Peoria, Quincy and Freeport.

1872.

Fourth annual session, June 28, 1872; VINCENT L. HURLBUT presiding.

The Deputy reported that upwards of

$3,000 had been received from the Scottish Rite bodies of the country as contributions toward the funds for the relief of sufferers by the late Chicago fire (conflagration of 1871); whereupon the Council adopted a resolution expressive of its profound gratitude.

A petition by the chiefs of the bodies at Springfield was presented representing their inability to longer continue said bodies and praying that steps be taken to revoke the charters of same.

HENRY C. RANNEY, thirty-third degree, presented the following resolution, which, on motion, was adopted:

Resolved, As the sense of this Council of Deliberation, that it would be very desirable for the re-establishment of the Sov. Grand Consistory for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the U. S., and the Deputy and active members of this district be requested to confer with the representatives from Ohio, and use their efforts to bring about that end, and restore the ancient prerogative of this body.

But the Supreme Council had no use for Grand Consistories and the ancient body was not revived.

1873.

Fifth annual session, June 26, 1873; VINCENT L. HURLBUT presiding. The proceedings were routine. The Ill. Deputy announced that other duties prevented him from further continuing in office. CHARLES H. BROWER, thirty-third degree, presented a resolution providing for an "essay or lecture appertaining to the object, intent and working of the various degrees," at each session of the Council, "thereby the better to enable its officers to understand and carry out the precepts and principles of high-grade Masonry." The resolution was adopted and Bro. BROWER was appointed "Essayist of the Illinois Council of Deliberation," with instructions to prepare an essay for delivery at the next annual session. This duty was performed as per order, but since then nothing has ever been done under the resolution.

1874.

The sixth annual session was held at Chicago May 28, 1874; HOSMER A. JOHNSON presiding.

A communication was received from Quincy Consistory, notifying the body that it was the purpose of Quincy Consistory to "withdraw from the organization of the Illinois Council of Deliberation." The communication was referred to a committee, which reported back that it was not within the province of the Council to recognize the action of Quincy Consistory as valid or of any effect, and that the Council had no power to absolve any of the Bodies of the Rite from any allegiance imposed by the Supreme Council. Quincy Consistory is still a component part of the Council of Deliberation.

The principal event of the year was the revocation by the Supreme Council of the charters of Carson Consistory and the other bodies located at Springfield.

1875.

Seventh annual session, at Chicago, May 20, 1875; HOSMER A. JOHNSON presiding.

The bestowal of the honorarium of the thirty-third degree has always been a source of much contention and often of much dissatisfaction in this district. About this time it seems to have been much discussed, and at this session THEODORE T. GURNEY, thirty-third degree, presented the following preamble and resolutions, which on motion of L. R. JEROME, thirty-second degree, were received and adopted.

WHEREAS, We sincerely believe that our Supreme Council is at all times in harmony with the efforts of its subordinates in promoting the welfare of our Rite; and,

WHEREAS, We are of the opinion that consultations with their subordinates in matters of local importance will be productive of great good, and strengthen our love for, and allegiance to, the Supreme Council; and,

WHEREAS, We have been led to believe that in the thirty-third-degree grade it was the purpose of that body to study the highest interests of the Rite by granting this important distinction only to such brethren who have been of signal service to Masonry; and particularly to those who have zealously labored to extend the influence of our Rite; therefore

Resolved, By this Council of Deliberation, that we respectfully pray the Supreme Council of this jurisdiction that no further additions be made to its honorary membership from this district unless substantial proof be presented to that body that the elevation of the applicant will be in the interests of the Rite.

Resolved, That we further pray that the Supreme Council adopt some method of determining a brother's eligibility for such distinction that shall secure the objects sought for by the foregoing.

Resolved, That the Ill. Deputy of this district be fraternally requested to present this action to the Supreme Council.

Evidently the Council was chafing under restraint this year, for a further memorial was presented with respect to the trial of offenders. It seems that certain "33ds" had denied the right of the Consistory to discipline them; wherefore the following was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Council of Deliberation that the subordinate bodies of the Rite, Consistories, Chapters, Councils or Lodges should be authorized to try any of their members, of whatever grade, for immoral conduct, or any offense against the Statutes, Regulations of the Rite, or the By-Laws of the bodies of which they are members.

Both resolutions were then committed to the Deputy for transmission.

During this year the charters of the bodies located at Monmouth were revoked by the Supreme Council, it appearing that the conditions were unfavorable to a prosperous and healthy existence.

1876.

The eighth annual session was held at Freeport, April 27, 1876; HOSMER A. JOHNSON presiding.

The Deputy reported the presentation to the Supreme Council of the resolutions passed the year preceding, and the action of that body, which was to the effect that "Inspectors-General shall be amenable to the Supreme Council only." Commenting upon this the Ill. Deputy said:

I beg leave, in this connection, to call your attention to the radical difference between the organic law of this Rite and that of the York Rite. In the one the source of power is from above, from the representative of Frederick. In the other each individual lodge is a sovereign, and the superior bodies are made up of representatives, and have such powers as are delegated to them. In my judgment Grand Lodges even are not an exception to this idea. The two systems can not be brought to the same methods of government or of action without destroying the fundamental idea of one or the other. I do not see any probability of good from any effort to combine them. State Consistories, even our Councils of Deliberation, are, to some extent, the embodiment of such an effort, but it is distinctly understood that the Supreme Council is supreme, that this word is not simply a useless prefix, retained to gratify an *amour propre*, but that it indicates quite a different idea from the word "grand" as applied to the representative or so-called superior bodies of the York Rite.

The resolutions relative to the conferring of the thirty-third degree were referred to a committee of the Supreme Council, which, it seems, made a report but no recommendation on the subject, "reserving it for more mature deliberation."

1877.

Ninth annual session, at Chicago, May 10, 1877. In the absence of the Deputy,

GILBERT W. BARNARD presided as Commander in Chief.

The salient feature of this session was the presentation of a memorial from Oriental Consistory as follows:

ANCIENT ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE,
VALLEY OF CHICAGO,
April 26, 1877.

The Members of Oriental Consistory, S.·. P.·. R.·. S.·. Thirty-second Degree, of the Valley of Chicago, sitting in regular Assembly, this 26th day of April, 1877, entertaining a profound interest in the welfare of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, and humbly declaring as the earnest of this representation our devotion to the Supreme Powers thereof, and heartily desiring to place such Powers in active sympathy and co-operation with the primary elements of their strength and perpetuity, and believing that this desirable consummation cannot be attained without fraternal concessions of rights and prerogatives which are at the basis of every organization resting in the immutable principles of our Masonic professions; and further believing that our useful existence in the interests of humanity is dependent upon an acquiescence in the advanced thought which recognizes the dignity and importance of the laborers that furnish the elementary strength and security to all beneficent and fraternal associations, and also believing that our Supreme Authorities are not adverse to giving attention to respectful presentation of the settled convictions of their subordinates; therefore,

Resolved, That the present system of taxing Subordinate Bodies of the Rite, in the absence of the most remote representation in the law-making powers thereof, is a perpetual menace to their prosperity and our unrestrained devotion to its interests.

Resolved, That we earnestly pray our Supreme Council that such changes may be perfected in its Organic law as will secure to the Bodies of its obedience equitable representation in the legislative powers of the Rite.

Resolved, That should our Supreme Powers deem such concessions incompatible with the welfare of the Rite, that all dues or other taxation now being imposed upon its Subordinate Bodies be abolished.

Resolved, That a copy of these presents be furnished for the consideration of our Sister Bodies of this State, and that a further copy be presented to our next Council of Deliberation by the Illinois Commander-in-Chief of this Consistory.

Attest: JAMES A. T. BIRD, 32°,
[Seal.] *Grand Secretary.*

On motion of JAMES A. HAWLEY, thirty-third degree, the Memorial was received, and on motion of THEODORE T. GURNEY, thirty-third degree, adopted.

On motion of THEODORE T. GURNEY, thirty-third degree, the Grand Secretary was directed to furnish the Ill.·. Deputy with a copy of said Memorial, informing him that they were adopted by this Council of Deliberation, and that he be requested to present the same to the Supreme Council for its consideration.

The Memorial was presented but the Supreme Council took no other action thereon than to grant permission to the memorialists to withdraw same.

While the Consistory, like the Commandery, is a semi-military organization, and as such affects a semi-military uniform and the employment of military equipments, yet, owing to the number and exalted character of the degrees comprised in its curriculum, the military features have usually been kept in strict subordination to those of the liturgy. But some years previous Oriental Consistory had adopted a uniform, practically that now in use, and by general consent this had been adopted by neighboring bodies and finally received the approval of the Supreme Council. At this time it would seem there was a movement looking toward its alteration and this induced the Council to pass the following:

WHEREAS, This Council of Deliberation believing that the high character of this Rite will be more fully sustained, and its usefulness better promoted, by retaining the present uniform, in which appropriateness, durability and richness are combined in a desirable manner: therefore,

Resolved, That our Illustrious Deputy, together with all the active members from Illinois of the Supreme Council, are most respectfully requested to use their influence that no change be made in the present

uniform of a Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret, thirty-second degree.

1878.

Tenth annual session, at Chicago, May 22, 1878; HOSMER A. JOHNSON presiding.

The Deputy reported the presentation of the memorial of Oriental Consistory and the action of the Supreme Council thereon, which was, in effect, that "the A. and A. Rite, in its highest organization, is not in any sense a representative body;" that "its authority is not derived from, nor does it depend for existence upon, its subordinates," and that "there is in its organization a radical and distinctive characteristic, by which it is separated from the York Rite, and that it is not possible, under present conditions, to accomplish in any essential respect a change in the fundamental laws."

1879.

Eleventh annual session June 19, 1879; HOSMER A. JOHNSON presiding.

The returns showed that at Chicago and Freeport the bodies were active, at Peoria they were dormant and at Princeton dead, with but faint evidences of life at Quincy.

On motion of JNO. O'NEILL, thirty-third degree, it was

Voted, That the Ill. Deputy be requested to present to the Supreme Council the request of this Council of Deliberation that it furnish the several bodies of this Jurisdiction with a burial service.

Fortunately the Supreme Council has never complied with the request, and it is sincerely to be hoped never will.

1880.

Twelfth annual session, July 1, 1880; HOSMER A. JOHNSON presiding.

The Ill. Deputy having suggested the propriety of the adoption of some rule relative to territorial jurisdiction the purpose of which should be to prevent the monopoly of a district by a dormant body, it was

Resolved, That all Bodies of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, which are now or may hereafter be established in the State of Illinois, shall have exclusive jurisdiction within a radius of fifty miles, over all eligible persons who may apply for admission. *Provided*, that any Body of the Rite exercising such jurisdictional powers which shall fail to formally confer the grades of said Body on at least three applicants during the year, or shall fail to make report of their doings as required by law, shall forfeit the rights of exclusive jurisdiction over the limits aforesaid.

Resolved, That the Bodies of the Rite, in Illinois, shall have concurrent Masonic Jurisdiction over all territory within the State not otherwise herein prescribed and provided for;

and this is still the law in the district of Illinois.

1881–2.

There was no meeting in 1881. A session was held May 25, 1882, which on the record is called the fourteenth. HOSMER A. JOHNSON presided.

From the report of the Deputy we learn that in the bodies at Chicago a high degree of perfection had been attained; that Peoria and Freeport were actively at work, and that "even Quincy had expressed a determination to shake off the sleep of years and wake to rightousness of life."

Bro. JOHNSON announced that advancing years, uncertain health, and the accumulation of professional duties rendered it impossible for him to longer continue his official relations or position, which announcement was received with sorrow by the Council and a "testimonial address" was voted to him.

1883.

Fifteenth annual session, June 21, 1883; HENRY H. POND presiding as special Deputy.

The Deputy reported activity in the bodies at Chicago, Freeport and Peoria and a corresponding apathy at Princeton and Quincy.

The Deputy further alluded to a subject which has often been discussed in Scottish Rite circles with apparently no results, viz.: the right of nomination for the honorarium. Speaking upon this subject, he said:

> Your Deputy observes that in many States within our jurisdiction there exists in the State Council of Deliberation, among the other regularly appointed committees by the Deputy, a Committee on nominations for the Honorary thirty-third degree; and firmly believing that the duly accredited Representatives to the State Council are brethren best fitted to judge, who should be elevated to this high official grade, I would at this time fraternally recommend that such a committee be formed in this Council for the purpose of selecting names for this grade, such choice to be approved by this Council and presented to the active members of this State for their fraternal endorsement in the Supreme Council.

The Committee on Business recommended the adoption of the suggestion, and on motion of HENRY C. RANNEY it was

> *Resolved*, That a committee of five be raised to nominate and report, to an adjourned meeting of the Council, names for the thirty-third degree, and that the same committee present a plan for the manner of electing them.

A committee was accordingly raised which duly reported back the names of five persons as suitable candidates for the honor and recommended that the election be by secret ballot. A ballot was thereupon held and the names recommended by the committee received the unanimous approval of the Council. So far as the record discloses this was the only time this method was ever attempted, and it was possible at this time only from the fact that certain differences among the active members of the Supreme Council prevented concerted action among themselves. All of the nominees of the Council were subsequently accepted and crowned by the Supreme Council.

As previously remarked there was a "disagreement" at this time among certain of the "actives," and as a result, upon the resignation of Bro. JOHNSON, as Deputy for the District, an "honorary" was appointed to fill his place. This produced some dissatisfaction, and the Council, "while expressing the warmest esteem for the Special Deputy, Ill. HENRY H. POND," nevertheless adopted the following:

> *Resolved*, That this Council of Deliberation respectfully protests against the appointment of any Honorary Member as Deputy for this District, and courteously urge upon the Supreme Council the necessity of promptly filling up our quota of Active Membership as proposed by action of the Supreme Council at its last session.

The Supreme Council listened to the plaint and at its next ensuing session Ill. JOHN C. SMITH was crowned an active member and made the Deputy for the district,—a position he has ever since retained and acceptably filled.

1884.

Sixteenth session, June 19, 1884, JOHN C. SMITH presiding.

The meetings were changed from annual to triennial. The revocation of the charters of the Princeton bodies was recommended. The other bodies within the State appeared active.

1885.

Seventeenth session, August 13, 1885; JOHN C. SMITH presiding. Peace and harmony prevailed throughout the district.

HENRY C. RANNEY, thirty-third degree, presented a draft of a "trial code,"

which on motion was adopted. This code preserves and intensifies all the objectionable features of the code prepared by Grand Lodge, and a more iniquitous form of proceeding could hardly have been devised. The "trial" is to be conducted on the principle of the Star Chamber, behind closed doors and before a commission of three who hear the testimony, pronounce sentence and apparently act as inquisitors well. The code provides that the commissioners "shall not allow themselves to be hampered or embarrassed by legal precedents," and in the exercise of their own discretion, "after they have questioned him (the accused) and heard the prosecution, may decline to take further evidence, and make their finding and verdict accordingly." The accused shall have the right to challenge *one* of the commissioners, but no more; and when the vacancy is filled by appointment no further challenge shall be permitted. "It shall be sufficient to charge 'un-Masonic conduct' to cover any offense or violation of law."

Presumably the brethren who framed this code knew what they were doing, but it was just such a procedure that led to *Magna Carta*, the Bill of Rights, and other constitutional measures that finally culminated in the Constitution of the United States. It is not altogether clear to the common mind why the matured wisdom and experience of the civil law does not furnish a safe and satisfactory precedent for Masonic trials. It is notorious, however, that the latter are, in a majority of cases, but mere travesties of legal forms, and not infrequently they are positive denials of justice. The less Masonry resorts to these doubtful expedients of discipline the better it will be for the craft in general, as well as those immediately concerned. It is rare that a grievance committee cannot settle all differences between individuals, or that the body itself, in an informal and fraternal manner, cannot properly discipline its members for any infraction of its laws or derogation of its dignity.

The principal event of the year was the revocation of the charters of the Princeton bodies.

1887.

Eighteenth session, held June 23, 1887; JOHN C. SMITH presiding. Business routine and unimportant.

1890–3.

Nineteenth session, June 12, 1890; WALTER A. STEVENS presiding, in the absence of the Deputy.

The Deputy, Ill. JOHN C. SMITH, being detained by a severe illness, his address was presented by the acting Commander in Chief. The Deputy reported all of the bodies of the district actively at work and that the utmost harmony prevailed.

1893–6.

Twentieth session, June 20, 1893; JOHN C. SMITH, presiding.

The Deputy reported the preceding three years as being fraught with peace and of unexampled prosperity to all of the bodies of the Rite in Illinois.

* * *

There is little in the record of this body to engage the pen of the historian. Having practically no legislative powers, its sessions are brief and in the main uneventful. All matters involving questions of administrative policy are disposed of in the Supreme Council.

* * *

The presiding officer of the body, styled Commander in Chief, is the Deputy of the Grand Commander of the Supreme Council and holds his office by appointment from that functionary. The remaining officers are elected and the highest dignity that can be acquired by the members is that of First Lieutenant. The following illustrious brethren have, at the several dates set opposite their respective names, been invested with the dignity of the office:

HOSMER A. JOHNSON.....1871–1872
THEODORE T. GURNEY.....1873
LEVI R. JEROME.....1874
JAMES S. MCCALL.....1875
GILBERT W. BARNARD.....1876
JAMES A. HAWLEY.....1877
DEWITT C. CREGIER.....1878
JOHN C. SMITH.....1879
EDWARD C. WARNER.....1880
WILLIAM H. TURNER.....1882
JAMES BANNISTER.....1883
E. L. CRONKRITE.....1884–1887
C. F. HITCHCOCK.....1887–1890
ALEXANDER MCLEAN.....1890–1893
LOYAL L. MUNN.....1893–1896

At the organization of the Council in 1869 Bro. WARREN G. PURDY acted as Secretary, but at the next ensuing session Bro. GILBERT R. SMITH was selected and continued to discharge the duties of the office until his death, which occurred in 1879. During the years 1879–80 JAMES H. MILES filled the office. At the session of 1882 Bro. GILBERT W. BARNARD was selected, and from thence hitherto he has continued to act in such capacity.

* * *

In the year 1880 an organization of "honorary thirty-thirds" was effected. The primary object of the organization seems to have been to regulate the conduct of the "actives." The call for the organization meeting recited that in order to "have an opportunity for interchange of opinions" as well as for the advancement of the fraternal principles of the grade, an association was desirable, and those interested were invited to attend a meeting to be held March 19, 1880.

In pursuance of this call, WILLIAM H. TURNER, HENRY C. RANNEY, CHARLES H. BROWER, EUGENE B. MYERS, HENRY H. POND, GIL. W. BARNARD, AMOS PETTIBONE, ALFRED RUSSELL, EDGAR P. TOBEY, HASWELL C. CLARKE and JAMES B. BRADWELL assembled and organized by the selection of Ill. GIL. W. BARNARD as Chairman, and Ill. AMOS PETTIBONE as Secretary. The subject of the call was freely discussed, and it was resolved to form an association whose members should be the Honorary Sov. Grand Inspectors-General resident in Illinois. A committee was appointed, consisting of WILLIAM H. TURNER, H. C. RANNEY, C. H. BROWER, H. H. POND and JAMES B. BRADWELL, who were instructed to prepare a form of organization to be presented at a meeting to be held April 13.

At the meeting held Tuesday, April 13, 1880, the following declaration was adopted as the basis of organization:

The Sovereign Grand Inspectors-General of the thirty-third and last degree of A. A. S. R., honorary members of the Supreme Council, Northern Jurisdiction of the United States of America, desirous of be-

ing more closely united in the strong bonds of brotherly love and affection, and also advancing the lofty liberal Christian principles of our order, do hereby form ourselves into an association, to be styled the Illinois College of Sovereign Grand Inspectors-General.

A brief code of by-laws was then adopted for the government of the association. The College maintained an active existence for several years and then lapsed into a condition of "innocuous desuetude," in which condition it still remains.

VALLEY OF CHICAGO.

By Gil. W. Barnard.

NO recorded evidence has been discovered relating to the organization of the A. A. Rite in this Valley prior to that which is found in the Proceedings of the Supreme Council of the Northern Jurisdiction, for the year 1846, when the Grand Commander was authorized to issue a charter for an Ineffable Lodge of Perfection to Brothers W. F. Walker, Wm. Stuart, Chas. R. Starkweather, John R. Case, Wm. L. Brown, and Samuel Hoard, of Chicago, and at that time well known, highly esteemed citizens of the young Garden City. Beyond the fact that this charter was authorized, no records can be found as to whether or not the Lodge was ever constituted or entered upon its work.

The next authentic record, chronologically, that we have of the early days of the Rite in this Valley, is to be found in the report of Killian H. Van Rennselær, thirty-third degree, who reported to the Supreme Council of the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States, in May, 1857, that he had visited Chicago in July, 1856, by order of the Sov. Grand Commander, and, being assisted by Ill. Prince Chas. R. Starkweather, thirty-second degree, he had duly initiated, elevated, and proclaimed the requisite number of worthy brethren to be Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, thirty-second degree; and further, that he had fully organized and constituted them in Lodge, Council, Chapter, and Consistory of Ineffable Sublime super-degrees and orders of Freemasonry, with Ill. Prince Charles R. Starkweather, thirty-second degree, as Grand Commander-in-Chief. The Ill. Brother Van Rennselær further reported that the bodies in Chicago were in possession of the necessary and appropriate robes, aprons and jewels, also suitable furniture for conferring the several grades and orders, equal if not superior to any other body in the two Jurisdictions.

Thus it will be seen that, even at this early date, nearly forty years ago, the A. A. Rite, as exemplified in the Valley of Chicago, occupied a creditable position and received honorable mention, in, at hat time, the far distant limits of the Northern Jurisdiction.

May 14, 1857, charters were granted by the Supreme Council to Van Rensselær Grand Lodge of Perfection, Illinois Council of Princes of Jerusalem, Gourgas Chapter

of Rose Croix, H-R-D-M, and Occidental Sovereign Consistory, S. P. R. S., thirty-second degree.

The above named bodies continued to flourish in the quiet and unostentatious manner customary to high-grade Masonic bodies of that time, and, under charge of such well known and distinguished members of the Rite as JAMES V. Z. BLANEY, WILEY M. EGAN, ROBERT H. FOSS, VINCENT L. HURLBUT, HOSMER A. JOHNSON, JAMES H. MILES, HENRY C. RANNEY, CHARLES R. STARKWEATHER, ENOCH B. STEVENS, OTIS H. TIFFANY, and WM. H. TURNER among its ACTIVE membership, which, by law, was limited to thirty-two members, had in the year 1865 attained a membership of eighty-two Active, Emeritus and Honorary members.

The By-Laws provided that, of the Active members at least twenty-seven should be residents of the City of Chicago. As many *honorary*, or *affiliated* members might be admitted as might be deemed expedient, but they had only a right to a seat and voice in the Consistory, not being permitted to vote or hold office. All applicants, in those times, were elected by *viva-voce* vote and any Active member had the right to make such remarks on the occasion as he might see proper.

As was the rule in all Masonic bodies of those days, the hour for meeting was, during the winter months, at 7 o'clock, and in the summer at 7:30. Among the Emeritus and Honorary members at that time we find the names of many who have been distinguished in the various branches of the Order, notable among them are: PERRY A. ARMSTRONG, GEO. W. DEERING, H. STANLEY GOODWIN, WM. B. HERRICK, CLINTON LOCKE, LOYAL L. MUNN, MICHAEL J. NOYES, HARMAN G. REYNOLDS and PITKIN C. WRIGHT.

After the close of the war of the Rebellion in 1865, the bodies here, as elsewhere, revived and began to rapidly increase, and the reunions and conventions for reception of postulants were distinguished as very notable occasions in the history of Masonic affairs of the times.

Usually under the immediate supervision of that able, famous and superior ritualist and Masonic workman, Illustrious Brother KILLIAN H. VAN RENSSELÆR, thirty-third degree, they afforded much enjoyment for the members and great pleasure and satisfaction to the Candidates. So much so was this the case that it is hard to make the older brethren who received the degree at the hands of Brother VAN RENSSELÆR and his efficient assistants (RANNEY, EGAN, BROWER, JOHNSON, BLANEY, E. B. STEVENS et al.) believe that we have improved upon their work.

Unfortunately all the records of these bodies were destroyed in the great fire of 1871 and the memory of the older members is all we have to furnish matter for this sketch.

So far as it can be ascertained, the original members, admitted by Bro. VAN RENSSELÆR at the time of the organization in 1856, were: J. V. Z. BLANEY, GEORGE W. DEERING, JAMES E. DALLIBA, ROBERT H. FOSS, WM. B. HERRICK, E. J. HIGGINS, HOSMER A. JOHNSON, WM. W. MITCHELL, HARMAN G. REYNOLDS, HENRY C. RANNEY, REUBEN TAYLOR and CHARLES R. STARKWEATHER,—the latter having received the degrees at a previous date.

Of these, two are living, viz., JAMES E. DALLIBA and HENRY C. RANNEY, but neither is a member of the Chicago bodies.

Most of them were remarkable men, and the names of several of them have been renowned in the pages of Masonic history in this and other jurisdictions.

As time rolled on the Grand Consistory of Illinois was organized by authority received from the Supreme Council at New York, with WALTER A. STEVENS, thirty-third degree, as Grand Commander-in-Chief. November 10, 1866, this Illustrious Prince, at the present time one of the Sovereign Grand Inspectors-General in this State, granted his letters of dispensation to Chicago Lodge of Perfection, No. 1. There were afterward formed Chicago Council Princes of Jerusalem, Cœur de Leon Chapter of Rose Croix H-R-D-M, and Chicago Consistory, thirty-second degree, S. P. R. S.

These organizations under the direction of such active workers as HENRY S. AUSTIN, A. C. MILLARD, J. WARD ELLIS, and JOHN D. M. CARR, aided by Brothers WALTER A. STEVENS, JAMES B. BRADWELL, WARREN G. PURDY, DAVID R. CREGO, GEO. H. LAFLIN, EDWARD GOODALE and others, at once gave a new impetus to the Rite.

They adopted a new plan for carrying on the work, that of meeting every week and conferring one or more of the degrees at each meeting. This plan proved so successful that it has been continued in vogue to the present time. The Consistory body also adopted the custom of uniforming the members and paraded upon all proper occasions. This practice placed the Rite immediately before the Masonic public, and in contrast with other uniformed Knightly bodies of Masonic character. This action at first provoked considerable criticism and much opposition, but after twenty-five years' continuance I cannot see that it has done much, if any, harm; and to those familiar with the affairs of the Consistory in Chicago there is the best evidence that it has proved a benefit in many ways. The writer was one of its strongest opponents in the start, but is of the opinion now that in large cities like ours a uniformed Consistory has its proper place for usefulness among the bodies of the high grades.

Both sets of bodies in this Valley continued to prosper, as did the others throughout the State, and in 1870 there were in Illinois eight sets of bodies of the Rite, with a membership of 836, being at that time the largest number reported in any State under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Council.

In 1869 the Supreme Council adopted the following:

> *Resolved,* That the Supreme Council hereby recommends to the Consistories of the various States under its jurisdiction, as far as practicable, to consolidate their Bodies into one; and where it is desirable that more than one Consistory should exist, they should be as far removed from each other as practicable.

The question of consolidation had received considerable attention and study on the part of those who were interested in the future welfare and prosperity of the Rite, before the above mentioned action of the Supreme Council. This was specially the case in this city, where a considerable feeling of animosity had sprung up between the members of the two Consistories, one of which was conferring the degrees on Knights Templar only and the other continued to adhere to the old plan of only requiring the candidate to be a M. M. To such an extent had this feeling grown that it seemed to many of us to endanger the peace, harmony and future growth of the Rite in this Valley.

This event was finally consummated at

a meeting of the Illinois Council of Deliberation, held January 27, 1871, at which were present the officers of the rival Consistories and co-ordinate bodies, with VINCENT L. HURLBUT, thirty-third degree, Deputy for Illinois, in the chair. From the record it appears that the Ill. Deputy stated the object of the meeting to be the "devising of some equitable plan to consolidate the several bodies of the A. & A. Rite in this city with perfect harmony and fraternal feeling;" and for the purpose of establishing a basis upon which to accomplish same it was

Resolved, That the presiding officers of the four Bodies working under the authority of Occidental and Chicago Consistories of the A. & A. Rite in the Valley of Chicago, together with Ill. Bro. VINCENT L. HURLBUT, thirty-third degree, Deputy for Illinois, be a committee to propose terms of union between the several Bodies, who shall report at a future called meeting of this Council, the thirty-thirds and heads of the several Bodies of the Rite; and if the terms prove satisfactory, the deputy of the district shall request the presiding officers to call meetings of the members of their respective Bodies to act upon the proposition then submitted.

For the purpose of furthering a plan of consolidation, it was further

Resolved, That a Sub-Committee be appointed to perfect a plan of consolidation, and report at a future called meeting of the Council.

By and with the consent of the whole, and by nominations from each Body, the following were elected as such Sub-Committee: REUBEN CLEVELAND and GILBERT W. BARNARD, on the part of Chicago Consistory, and HENRY C. RANNEY and THEODORE T. GURNEY, on the part of Occidental Consistory.

At an adjourned meeting of the Council held Friday, February 3, 1871, the Sub-Committee by its Chairman, HENRY C. RANNEY, then presented the following report:

Your Sub-Committee on the state of the A. & A. Rite in this city (Chicago), are unanimously agreed that there should be but one body of each Rite in Chicago. The Constitution of the Supreme Council facilitates this change. It appears desirable that there should be but one Consistory in this city, and that a union of the two now in existence should be made immediately; and this not only applies to the Consistory, but to the Chapter, Council and Lodge, Subordinate and Co-ordinate, to and with the same.

It is not considered proper or necessary that both bodies should give up their charters, and we have arrived at the conclusion that this union can be best served in the interest of the Rite, by the younger bodies consolidating with the older.

Your committee would recommend that a committee be appointed from each Consistory, or other Body, of the rank thirty-second degree, which committee shall proceed to formulate a plan of *union*, and in case they disagree shall refer all points of disagreement to one, or not exceeding three arbiters, of the rank of thirty-third degree, in or out of this district, who shall decide the terms of consolidation on the subject when such disagreement has risen.

Your committee would, therefore, report the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is for the best interests of the A. & A. Rite that the Consistories, Chapters, Councils and Lodges in this city be consolidated, and prompt and decided action be taken to insure a vigorous union of these several bodies, thereby placing the Rite in this city on a firmer and uncompromising foundation;

Resolved, That this committee, realizing the strength which will accrue to the A. & A. Rite, and the greater unity of feeling and interest in its prosperity which must result from the union of all these bodies, earnestly request the deputy of the district to call duly notified meetings of the respective bodies, and lay before them the subject of union;

Resolved, That it is expedient for any of the bodies of the same grade to unite without awaiting the union of the bodies of any other grade;

Resolved, That among the terms of union, should be the agreement that each and every body should pay its own liabilities, if it has any; that all the members of the Body or Bodies surrendering its charter or charters (such members being in good standing) *shall* be admitted into the surviving body without fee; that the Honorary Members and Past Officers shall retain their present position, rank, title and honors; that the regalia, paraphernalia and properties of the bodies shall become the property of the surviving Body, and that immediately after the union the officers of the

surviving Body or Bodies shall resign, and the Committee of Conference be requested to nominate a list of officers to be elected by the consolidated Body or Bodies;

Resolved, That it is essential to the prosperity of the A. & A. Rite, that there should be but one Consistory, Chapter, Council and Lodge in this city, and the Committee heartily recommend the union of Chicago Consistory with Oriental Consistory, Cœur De Leon Sovereign Chapter with Gourgas Chapter, Chicago Council with Illinois Council, Chicago Lodge with Van Rennselær Lodge, and that on the union of these respective Bodies an application be made immediately to the Supreme Council for a change of the name of Occidental Consistory to Oriental Consistory, and Illinois Council to Chicago Council.

On motion of Ill. T. T. GURNEY, the report of the Sub-Committee was received, and the preamble and resolutions acted upon *seriatim.*

On motion of Ill. G. R. SMITH, thirty-third degree, the preamble and resolutions as submitted were taken up for final action and adopted.

Ill. J. D. M. CARR having arrived during the vote on Resolution No. 4, and the matter of business before the Council being stated to him, he recorded his negative vote on the Resolution No. 4, also upon Resolutions Nos. 1, 2 and 3, passed before his arrival.

Ill. Bro. WALTER A. STEVENS then presented the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That should a majority of each of the A. & A. Rite Bodies vote to unite, that each and every member of each, who may not wish to become a member of the Consolidated Body or Bodies who may be in good and regular standing, may be permitted to dimit from the respective Body or Bodies to which they may belong, after the vote of union has passed.

On motion of Ill. T. T. GURNEY, the Council adjourned, subject to the call of the Ill. Deputy V. L. HURLBUT, thirty-third degree, when the matter, in his judgment, is deemed necessary.

In accordance with the request of the Council of Deliberation meetings of the various co-ordinate bodies were held to take action upon the proposed consolidation, and committees were appointed for mutual conference respecting the terms of union. At a meeting of the conference committees of the Lodges of Perfection, held March 9, 1871, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The Council of Deliberation of the A. & A. Rite, held in Chicago, February 3, 1871, recommended a union of the Bodies Subordinate and Co-ordinate with the same; and

Whereas, The recommendations of the Council have been adopted by a majority of Van Rensselær Grand Lodge of Perfection, at a regular notified meeting; and

Whereas, Chicago Grand Lodge of Perfection has also adopted the recommendations of the aforesaid Council, and by their action agree to surrender their Charter to the Ill. Deputy of the District; and

Whereas, Van Rensselær Grand Lodge of Perfection, in accordance with the recommendations of said Council, hereby agree to receive all Grand Elect, Perfect and Sublime Masons into its membership (if in good standing in their Sister Lodge) without fee or other obstructions; therefore,

Resolved, That each of the Lodges of Perfection here represented, pay their own liabilities.

Resolved, That Ill. Brothers THEODORE T. GURNEY, thirty-second degree, and REUBEN CLEVELAND, thirty-second degree, are hereby appointed a Committee, to attend to all financial matters of Van Rensselær and Chicago Lodges of Perfection after the union, with full power to settle the same.

Resolved, That the Chicago Grand Lodge of Perfection shall surrender to Van Rensselær Grand Lodge of Perfection all its funds, regalia, paraphernalia, and other property of which it may be possessed, and that the funds and property of both bodies then stand in a position of property belonging to all the members of Van Rensselær Grand Lodge of Perfection, as the surviving body.

Resolved, That all Past Officers and Honorary Members of Chicago Grand Lodge of Perfection *shall* retain all their rights, rank, titles and privileges in the body to which they unite themselves, and be classed as Past Officers or Honorary Members, as the case may be, in Van Rensselær Grand Lodge of Per-

fection, the register of their standing being determined by the time to which they were elected to such honorary dignity on their retirement from office.

Resolved, That on the call of the Ill. Deputy of the District, the officers and members of the two Lodges of Perfection shall meet in their respective halls, and complete such business as may properly come before them, and that the Thrice Potent Grand Master of Van Rensselær Grand Lodge of Perfection, shall notify the Thrice Potent Grand Master of Chicago Grand Lodge of Perfection, that he is in readiness to receive and welcome them into membership on report of the Ill. Deputy that the charter of said last named Lodge of Perfection has been duly surrendered to him.

Resolved, That immediately after the aforesaid union, the officers of both Bodies shall resign, and with the consent of the Ill. Deputy, the united Body, to be known and recognized as Van Rensselær Grand Lodge of Perfection, shall proceed to fill the vacancies and to complete the business for which they were raised. The Committee on Conference recommend that the Thrice Potent Grand Master be elected from Chicago Grand Lodge of Perfection, and the balance of the officers alternately from the two bodies;—

Which was duly reported to and confirmed by the respective bodies interested. Similar committees were appointed by Occidental and Chicago Consistories and the bodies co-ordinate therewith, and substantially the same reports were submitted to all of said bodies and adopted by them.

Thereupon the Ill. Deputy issued a General Order convening the bodies in joint session for the purpose of consummating the union. In accordance with the General Order both Lodges of Perfection met on Friday evening, March 24, at their respective halls. Chicago Grand Lodge of Perfection having complied with the terms of union, and surrendered its charter to the Ill. Deputy of the Supreme Council for Illinois, a full list of names of members of Chicago Grand Lodge of Perfection was presented and read, and were received in full membership of Van Rensselær Grand Lodge of Perfection and there entered upon its rolls. The officers of Van Rensselær Grand Lodge of Perfection, in accordance with the terms of union, resigned their several stations. The Ill. Deputy of the Supreme Council for Illinois took the East, when the officers (who had been duly elected and chosen as per terms of Conference Committee) were presented for installation. The Ill. Deputy for Illinois, assisted by Ill. Bro. HENRY C. RANNEY, thirty-third degree, as Grand Marshal, and Ill. Bro. GILBERT R. SMITH, thirty-third degree, proceeded to install the officers.*

The same procedure was observed in the other intermediate bodies, and on Thursday evening, April 27, 1871, both Consistories met for the purpose of consolidation. Chicago Consistory having complied with the terms of union and surrendered its Charter to the Ill. Deputy of the Supreme Council for Illinois, then presented a full list of the names of its members, which was read and the individuals received in full membership in Occidental Consistory, their names being recorded and entered upon its rolls. In absence of the Ill. Deputy, Ill. Bro. HOSMER A. JOHNSON took the East and after presenting his credentials as the proxy of the Ill. Deputy, proceeded to carry out the terms of the union as agreed upon by the conference committee. Therefore, in accordance with such terms the officers of Occidental Consistory resigned their several stations, when the Ill. Deputy ordered a new election of officers, when it was found that the following officers were unanimously elected:

HENRY C. RANNEY. . . Commander-in-Chief.
WARREN G. PURDY. 1st Lieut. Com.

*Bro. GIL. W. BARNARD became the first T. P. Grand Master of the consolidated body.—EDITOR.

FRED A. WHEELER.....2d Lieut. Com.
EDWARD J. HILL.....Gr. M. of State.
JAMES H. MILES.....Gr. Chancellor.
JACOB B. SLICHTER.....Gr. Secretary.
EUGENE B. MYERS.....Gr. Treasurer.
EVERETT ST. JOHN.....Gr. Ar. and Eng.
HORATIO N. HURLBUT....Gr. Hospitaller.
HENRY H. POND.....Gr. M. of C.
TRACY T. OVIATT....Gr. Standard Bearer.
JOSEPH GALLAGHER....G. Capt. of Guard.
LOCKWOOD K. OSBORNE.....Gr. Sentinel.

Ill. HOSMER A. JOHNSON, thirty-third degree, acting for the Ill. Deputy of the Supreme Council for Illinois, and assisted by Ill. GILBERT R. SMITH, thirty-third degree,. and CHARLES H. BROWER, thirty-third degree, regularly installed the officers-elect of Occidental Consistory.

Ill. Bro. JOHNSON, in behalf of the Deputy of the District, congratulated the Brethren upon the accomplishment of the work of consolidation. The theory of Masonic Unity, he said, was thus in fact realized. Whatever differences may have heretofore existed in thought or feeling; whatever discrepancy in work or usage, would, under the influence of brotherly love and common interests, entirely disappear. He trusted that henceforth, among them all, there would be found only that generous rivalry of who can best work and best agree. Time, that heals so many wounds, that obliterates so many scars, that ought to bring such added strength and such increased wisdom, would do for them what it had done for others.

He urged the Brethren, leaving those things that are behind, to press forward until all hoped-for good, pursued with unfaltering faith, should become matter of glad fruition; while "Charity, fairest and favorite maid of light," shall guide us through this troublesome world to that peaceful Asylum for which the labors of time should constitute a preparation.

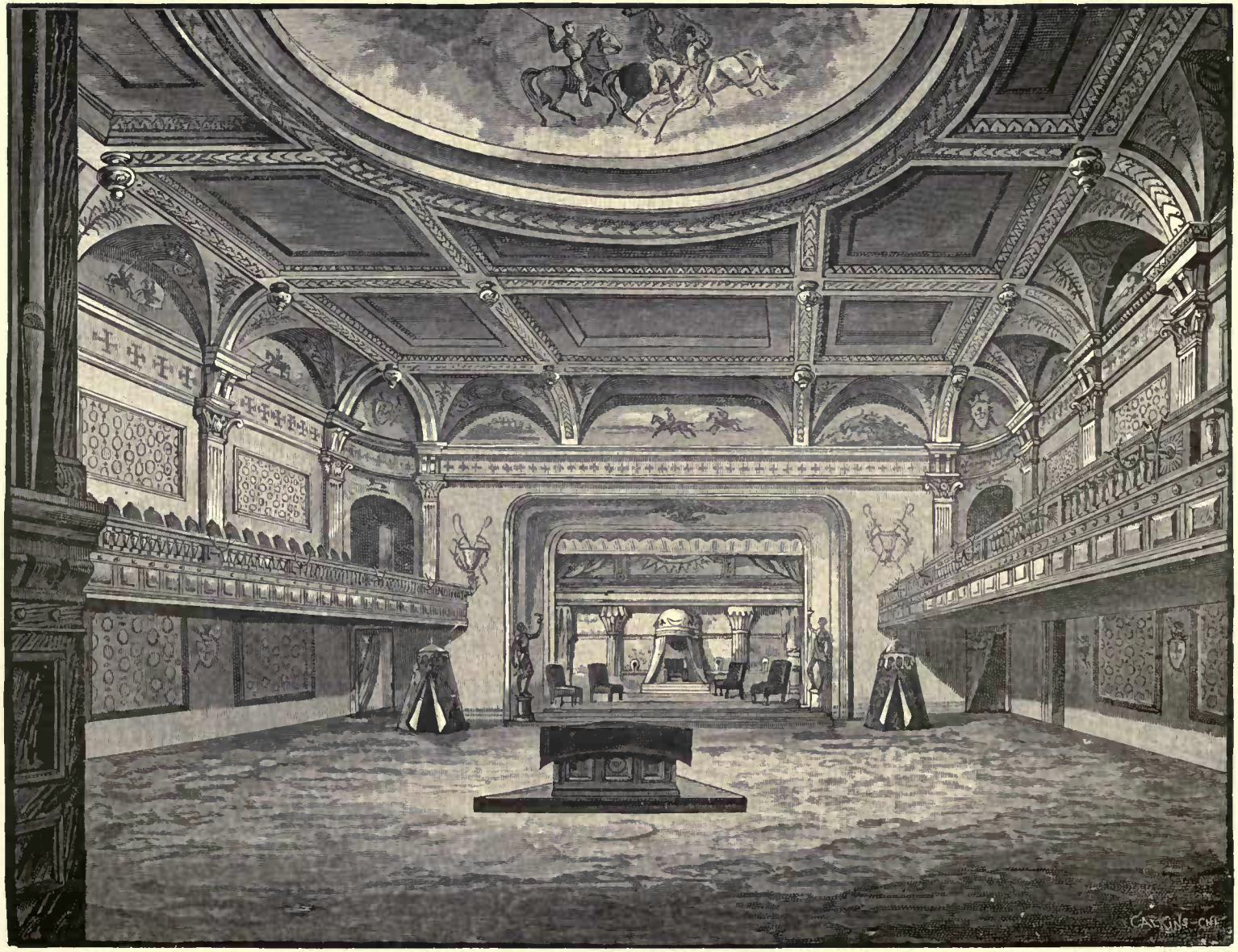
* * *

Very naturally, the consolidation of the Bodies in this valley did not entirely allay the feelings existing among the members; and the opportunity afforded by the terms of agreement, that, any one not desiring to become a member of the united bodies, might be dimitted, was taken advantage of by a large number and was the cause of reducing the membership very materially. This did not, however, retard the good results anticipated by those who had been urgent in promoting the union, for the new officers continued the custom already adopted in the "Chicago Bodies" (holding meetings each week), and a rapid development of the beauties of the degrees was at once begun and were continued with the best possible prospects for the future, when we were suddenly assailed by that fearful calamity, the great fire of October 9, 1871.

Then all was chaos and everything was swept away,—apartments, paraphernalia, charters, books, relics and uniforms of the Princes. Of the great loss that befell our city in 1871, and in which these bodies suffered alike with all others situated in the "burnt district," I can find no better way to sum it up than to turn to the report of our active and energetic Deputy, Ill. Bro. VINCENT L. HURLBUT, which he made to the Council of Deliberation in 1872, as follows:

> But this terrible visitation by fire, which rendered so many of our brethren homeless and penniless; which destroyed the halls and paraphernalia of the several bodies of our Rite in this city, was not wholly a calamity; it had its blessed compensations. Sad, indeed, if we have not learned some useful lessons in passing through such an ordeal.

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Old Preceptory of Oriental Consistory, at 78 Monroe Street. (From a Sketch by Almini in the Archives of the Consistory.)

In speaking for myself I am sure I speak for all the brethren who reside in this city, when I gratefully recognize the chastening hand which has wounded only to heal; to arouse a manlier courage; to unfold neglected energy; to moderate and chasten ambition; to rebuke improvidence and recklessness; to develop a prudent care and a wise precaution.

Nor is this all or the best of the blessings that have ripened in the footsteps of trials. It was worth more than any material rule can measure to see so vast a flame kindled upon the neglected altars of a common brotherhood. The great fire did something more and better than to sweep away our wealth and the fairest work of our hands. It burned up whole mountains of the dross of worldly selfishness; it melted the icy barriers that divide sects and parties; it dissolved all jealousies and envyings, and hatreds, and left the unperverted soul free to assert its holiest tendencies and pour out a generous tide of Godlike charities. God, who made a way for the lightning of the thunder, sent his quickest servant of His will to tell to the dwellers of all the land from ocean to ocean, and other millions across the seas, the story of our peril and our need, and every trembling wire bore back the messages of a world's unbounded sympathy, and every whitening sail and every panting, fiery steed hastened to bring a world's unstinted measure of relief.

I will now quote from the Historical Circular prepared by Ill. GEO. M. MOULTON in 1884.

"After the consolidation, the bodies had continued to occupy the handsome and spacious apartments in the old Masonic Temple at Nos. 83, 85 and 87 Dearborn Street, until the disastrous event mentioned above. For a brief period after this disaster, the bodies found a home at the corner of Twenty-third street and Cottage Grove avenue. Subsequently they occupied the Masonic apartments in the West Chicago Masonic Temple, until the completion of the American Express Building, of which imposing structure the upper stories were devoted to Masonic purposes and leased to Apollo Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar. Arrangements were effected with this latter body whereby the Scottish Rite bodies occupied in connection with the Commandery their elegant asylum and apartments. Here they continued to work and flourish, each day and year adding to the glory and popularity of the Rite, under the able leadership and command of Ill. Prince T. T. GURNEY, thirty-third degree, Ill. Prince GIL. W. BARNARD, thirty-third degree, Ill. Prince JOHN O'NEILL, thirty-third degree, and Ill. Prince HENRY H. POND, thirty-third degree, our present Commander-in-Chief.

"During these successive years of prosperity, the Consistory, embracing as it does in its membership almost all of the members of the co-ordinate bodies, has participated in numerous pleasant pilgrimages, reunions and fraternal gatherings, and has at various times been highly honored."

The following is his description of the old preceptory at 76 Monroe street:

"Entering in the main Preceptory hall, which is forty feet wide and sixty feet in length, no sound is heard from the advancing footfall, for it is deadened in the luxurious depths of a rich velvet carpet, brightly radiant with cheerful color and harmonious design. A glance around the hall presents new beauties in profusion. On all sides can be seen the artistic wedded to the useful. In the East the eye rests upon the dais formed by the deep proscenium of the grand stage, furnished with comfortable official chairs. The grand stage in the background, thirty-five feet wide, extending back twenty-five feet, furnished with new scenery and properties, and all the paraphernalia for displaying panoramic scenes, with a handsome illustrated drop curtain and rich drapery in front.

"In the West the chief ornament is the grand organ towering to the height of some sixteen feet, and handsomely decorated. On both sides of the hall and at the west end, a balcony extends, with ornamental balustrade, and carrying a double tier of folding opera chairs. Similar chairs are also used by the members upon the main floor.

"The walls are relieved in their expanse by ornamental pilasters, forming panels, in each of which are special designs emblematic of the Masonic grades and orders. At the top of the walls groined niches are formed in the cornice, each of which also contains an illustration emblematic of Scottish Rite Masonry, or alluding to the chivalric times of yore. Prominent among the decorations are four views, each of which portrays some particular characteristic allusion to one of the four co-ordinate bodies of the A. A. Rite. The ceiling is also paneled, and has been treated in an effective manner, not only architecturally but artistically. The double vaulted dome under the glittering circle of gas jets, thirty-five feet above the observer, is resplendent with color and design. The pilgrim and the warrior—the Christian Knight and the Saracen—are portrayed in vivid and striking attitudes. Wherever the eye may turn, it rests upon some Masonic symbol embowered in the delicate tracery of the artist's fancy."

In 1893 the bodies vacated these quarters for the spacious apartments now occupied in the Masonic Temple.

THE RITE OF MEMPHIS.

AMONG the many pseudo-Masonic rites and systems which at different times have obtained recognition in the United States none perhaps, during the brief period of its ascendency, attracted more attention than the one bearing the high-sounding yet euphonious title of "Ancient and Primitive Rite of Memphis." The "Rite" purported to be a continuation of the mysteries of antiquity, and, it is said, was introduced into Europe by a priest of Alexandria in the year 1814. It is claimed a lodge was formed at Montauban, France, in 1815, under the auspices of several French noblemen; that during the year following it suspended labor and confided its archives to the care of one Bro. MARCONIS DE NEGRE, its Grand Hierophant; and that MARCONIS remained in possession of same until 1839, when he re-established the works of the Rite at Paris.

It is now the accepted belief of Masonic students that the system was invented by MARCONIS himself and was first given publicity in the year 1839. As originally framed it possessed a scale of ninety degrees, which in time was extended to ninety-six, culled from other existing or extinct rites, or invented by its founder. For many years it was denied recognition in France, but in 1862, by a virtual surrender of all its rights and prerogatives, it was

finally admitted among those systems which acknowledge obedience to the Grand Orient. It does not seem that after this event it continued to find any practical expression in France and is now regarded, in that country merely as an abandoned relic or Masonic curiosity.

It is claimed, and the claim is undoubtedly well founded, that the Rite was introduced into the United States by MARCONIS himself, as early as 1856; but it received no general recognition until 1862. At this time one HARRY J. SEYMOUR visited France and obtained from MARCONIS a plenary authority for its government and propagation in the Western hemisphere. In the winter of 1866–7, SEYMOUR visited Illinois in the interest of his "Sovereign Sanctuary" and through the assistance of WILLIAM ROUNSEVILLE, then an active and influential craftsman, succeeded in establishing a number of bodies, at Peoria, Pekin, and other places in the immediate neighborhood. This work seems to have been finished about June, 1867, and in July SEYMOUR changed his field of operations to Chicago. Here he succeeded in interesting such men as D. C. CREGIER, D. A. CASHMAN, GIL. W. BARNARD, JAS. E. CHURCH, GEO. B. CARPENTER, W. F. HOLCOMB, and others equally as well known, and by fall a full set of Chapters, Senates and Councils was in full blast, unfolding to the inquiring Chicagoan the ancient mysteries of Memphis.

In his work of dissemination SEYMOUR employed as his lieutenant one CALVIN C. BURT; but about the time of the establishment of the Illinois bodies BURT and his employer had a disagreement, the result of which was to start BURT in business as a vender of degrees on his own responsibility. It would seem that about this time SEYMOUR and his associates, the "Sublime Magi" of the Rite, arrived at the conclusion that it was for the best interests of all concerned that the degrees should be "condensed" and that the scale should correspond in number with that of the Scottish Rite. This was accordingly done. But when the news reached Illinois it would seem that some of the brethren, particularly those of BURT's creation, were loth to commute their plethora of degrees for a less number, whereupon BURT, realizing that the opportunity of his life had arrived, at once seized the reins of authority, and, with the assistance of sundry well-known Chicago Masons, erected upon the "ruins" of SEYMOUR'S "Ancient and Primitive" Rite, now reduced to thirty-three degrees, a brand-new combination, to which was given the name "Egyptian Masonic Rite of Memphis."

The convention for the organization of this new rite was held June 17, 1867. By resolution it recited the fact that SEYMOUR had "abjured, renounced and abrogated the Rite of Memphis, ninety-six-degrees," and "adopted the thirty-third-degree rite; and that there is not now, either in this country or in France, any persons working the ninety-six-degree Rite;" whereupon, "as the entire representatives and representation of the Rite of Memphis in America," they declared themselves "a sovereign grand body for this continent of the Rite of Memphis, of ninety-six degrees." A constitution was adopted wherein the new body was declared to be the "Sovereign Sanctuary of the Egyptian Masonic Rite of Memphis for America, containing ninety-six degrees, which it is not in the power of any body of men or Masons to alter, abridge, condense or interpolate to any less number

of degrees." CALVIN C. BURT was then made Grand Master of the rite for life, with the exclusive right to peddle degrees and sell rituals and to keep the fees accruing from same as and for his private emolument.

Soon after this four subordinate bodies of the new rite were established at Chicago, but whether any other localities were thus favored the writer has been unable to ascertain. It seems almost incredible, at this time, that such men as SEYMOUR and BURT should have been able to enlist as active co-workers the men whose names figure in the rosters of the bodies or the printed matter which was issued. Particularly is this true of BURT, for among his following may be found the names of Dr. J. ADAMS ALLEN, T. T. GURNEY, CHAS. H. BROWER, C. E. LEONARD, B. F. PATRICK, H. N. HURLBUT, H. W. BIGELOW, REUBEN CLEVELAND, O. W. BARRETT, and a number of others equally well known as earnest and devoted Masons. It can be said, however, that whatever may have been the delusion that induced these illustrious brethren to follow in the train of these twin charlatans, it was soon dispelled. The career of the bodies at Peoria and vicinity apparently ended as soon as commenced. In Chicago matters of a local nature, growing out of the rivalry existing between the two Scottish Rite Consistories then located there, had the effect of slightly prolonging life. BURT'S "Sovereign Sanctuary" met in February, 1868, and the names of a large number of well-known Masons figure in the list of those in attendance. About this time, however, ugly rumors concerning BURT'S past life were rife; the empirical character of the man as well as the utter worthlessness of his degrees were becoming manifest, and the brethren who, but a few short months before, were gratefully receiving "high honors" at his hands, now hastened to desert him. In March a number of his dignitaries publicly renounced their allegiance and published the following card:

CHICAGO, March 28th, 1868.

The undersigned, having entered into the organization of a body in this city known as the "Rite of Memphis," under the impression that it was a legitimate rite in Masonry, subsequent investigation has convinced us that it is *not* a Masonic rite; consequently it becomes our duty to, and we do hereby, renounce all affiliation or association with it; that we now deprecate and protest against the unwarranted and unauthorized use of our several names to induce others to join the same.

H. N. HURLBUT, H. W. BIGELOW, L. K. OSBORN, SAM E. UNDERHILL, E. B. MYERS, W. F. WENTWORTH, C. E. HYDE, D. C. HILL, E. H. KEEN, JNO. MIDDLETON, THOS. D. SNYDER, A. M. HITCHCOCK, B. F. PATRICK, T. T. GURNEY, C. H. BREWER, D. R. DYCHE, R. E. STOREY, D. A. STARRETT, WM. G. SWAN, IRA S. YOUNGLOVE, ALSO E. CLARK, GEO. MCELWAIN, R. J. MORSE, F. H. NICHOLS, E. V. RODDIN, WM. T. HANCOCK, H. R. CABEREY, JNO. W. CLYDE, LYMAN W. ROUSE, J. ADAMS ALLEN, M. N FULLER, G. L. SMITH.

In May, DR. J. ADAMS ALLEN, his lieutenant, surrendered his office and membership in the following open letter:

CHICAGO, May 8, 1868.

Hon. C. C. Burt, Ninety-first Degree:

DEAR SIR—I beg leave hereby to resign the Deputy Grand Mastership of the Rite of Memphis. My reasons for doing so are briefly these:

1. The necessity for preservation of Masonic harmony, which, by continued organized action of those connected with the rite, is seriously imperiled.

2. My conviction that, under present auspices, it is utterly impossible for the rite to gain a recognized existence in this city or surrounding territory.

3. The impossibility of any good result from its establishment, even if successfully accomplished.

4. Personal inability to perform the duties which the office of D. G. M. from its nature demands.

Personally, I have received from you that kindness which I shall never cease to be grateful for, and I have to this hour defended you from all attacks from what-

ever quarter. I have no further Masonic ambition to be gratified, but I have an intense and abiding anxiety to retain my old and constant Masonic friends, *all* of whom discountenance the formation of *any* new Masonic organization. I am tired of strife. I want to be at peace.

I had rather withdraw from all of Masonry than to be longer exposed to all the bickering, misrepresentation and malevolence which my present position involves.

Violation of Masonic confidence seems to be the rule in the highest degrees, of which I have just been informed of a striking instance. I shall not specify, but leave this single statement just where it is—in the shadow.

It remains only for me to add that, while I have no doubt of the validity of the degrees of the Rite of Memphis which you confer, there is no longer any "Sovereign Sanctuary" in Chicago or elsewhere in this country, at least having an existence recognizable by any Masonic body. Such an organization had a right to exist, perhaps had a temporary, evanescent existence, but the stern truth is, it no longer has a being, and here, at least, not to be galvanized into even a semblance of vitality. It is useless to protract the struggle, "the logic of events" is stronger than human will.

With sincerest wishes for your personal happiness and prosperity, I remain,

Very respectfully yours,

J. ADAMS ALLEN.

In spite of these reverses, the "Sovereign Sanctuary" seems to have met again in June of the same year; but this was the end, so far as Illinois is concerned. BURT soon after removed to Michigan, carrying with him the "Sovereign Sanctuary" and the "Grand Mastership *ad vitam*," where for many years he continued to be a thorn in the side of the brethren who had given him countenance and elevated him to official dignity. At this writing he resides in Detroit, and although long ago expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry he still clings to his Grand Mastership *ad vitam* and offers for sale, to any who may feel disposed to purchase, degrees, diplomas and charters of the "Ancient Egyptian Masonic Rite of Memphis," under the authority of the "Sovereign Sanctuary," founded at Chicago, June 17, 1867.

It does not appear that BURT ever had any authority, other than as an assistant to SEYMOUR; and his actions at Chicago, in erecting a Sovereign Sanctuary as well as his control of the degrees, was a pure assumption.

Some time afterwards, when BURT had fallen under the ban of the Masonic authorities in Michigan, one DARIUS WILSON, of Boston, a former pupil, took up the mantle of his discarded chief and assumed control of the Rite. Presumably he is still in the enjoyment of the Grand Mastership, *ad vitam*.

Of the legitimate branch of the Rite it would seem that SEYMOUR subsequently transferred all of his right, including his powers under the original patent from MARCONIS, to one ALEXANDER MOTT, a physician of some eminence in New York. MOTT thereupon assumed the purple and made strenuous efforts to propagate the system, but the discordant elements of the Scottish Rite having united, the field was no longer open, and as a consequence the few bodies he established soon dissolved. For many years this Rite has virtually been extinct. WILSON, like BURT, for a time made a show at peddling the degrees to such individuals as could be induced to purchase, but these efforts soon ceased.

It is doubtful whether the Masonic world would have ever heard of this exotic after its decline in the '60s had it not been for the Scottish Rite controversies which commenced in 1881 and continued with more or less violence and virulence for the succeeding fifteen years. In 1882 the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts adopted an amend-

ment to its constitution which read as follows:

Whereas, this Grand Lodge recognizes no degrees in Masonry except those conferred under the regulations of the Grand Lodges of the several States and Territories of the United States and the Governments throughout the world; and whereas, it admits the following named organizations to be regular and duly constituted bodies, namely:

The General Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the United States; the Grand Royal Arch Chapters of the several States and Territories of the United States, and the Royal Arch Chapters and other bodies under their jurisdiction; the General Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of the United States; the Grand Councils of Royal and Select Masters of the several States and Territories of the United States, and the Councils under their jurisdiction; the Grand Encampment of the United States; the Grand Commanderies of the several States and Territories of the United States, and the Commanderies under their jurisdiction; the Supreme Councils of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite for the Northern and Southern Jurisdictions of the United States, of which HENRY L. PALMER and ALBERT PIKE are M. P. Sov. Grand Commanders respectively, and the various bodies under their jurisdiction.

Now, therefore, it is hereby declared that any Mason who is admitted, in this jurisdiction, into any other Orders as Masonic, whether called the Rite of Memphis or by any other name, is acting un-Masonically, and for such conduct shall be liable to be expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry, and shall be ineligible to membership or office in this Grand Lodge.

The Rite of Memphis, at that time, was practically extinct, although WILSON was doing a small retail business at the city of Boston. The enactment was really aimed at those bodies claiming to be branches of the Scottish Rite which failed to bring themselves within the definition of the second paragraph. In Illinois the definition was denied, the policy of Grand Lodge being to avoid entanglements in factional quarrels outside of its own cognizance or jurisdiction. At the annual communication of 1884, however, the Grand Master (Bro. BROWNING), in his annual address, said:

It having been reported to me that an organization called the "Egyptian Rite of Memphis," and other organizations of a like character, were claiming the right to organize "Blue Lodges," I referred the matter to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence for an investigation and report.

The committee, in this instance, was Bro. T. T. GURNEY, a former officer of BURT'S Sovereign Sanctuary at Chicago. A correspondence between Bro. GURNEY and WILSON, and Bro. D. C. CREGIER (a former officer of SEYMOUR'S bodies at Chicago) and Bro. MOTT, resulted in the establishment of the following facts: That both MOTT and WILSON claimed for their respective bodies "the same right as that possessed by the Scottish and other Rites of Masonry to work the first three degrees in unoccupied territory." The committee reported back these facts, together with its own observations thereon, and recommended the passage of the following:

Resolved, That the said "Egyptian Masonic Rite of Memphis," and the said "Ancient and Primitive Rite of Memphis," and all other associations of persons of whatever degree or name (other than lodges of Free and Accepted, Symbolic or Craft Masons, and the Grand Lodges duly constituted by the representatives of such lodges), that shall arrogate to themselves the authority, under any circumstances or conditions, to confer the degrees of Symbolic or Craft Masonry, to-wit: Entered Apprentice, Fellow-craft and Master Mason; or whose charters, constitutions, laws, edicts or decrees shall assume, or permit the powers organized under them to assume, the authority to constitute lodges, or bodies of any other name, for the conferring the said three degrees of Symbolic or Craft Masonry, are clandestine bodies within the meaning of the fundamental law of Masonry; and with their constituents, dependents and individual members are clearly within the scope of the inhibitions of Section 2, Article X, of the Constitution of this Grand Lodge; and all the Masons within the jurisdiction of the said Grand Lodge of Illinois are hereby warned that any Masonic

intercourse with the aforesaid "Egyptian Masonic Rite of Memphis," of which Bro. DARIUS WILSON is "Grand Master," or the "Ancient and Primitive Rite of Memphis," of which Bro. ALEXANDER B. MOTT is "Grand Master," their members and constituent bodies, or with any other association or persons assuming to have any authority, powers or privileges in Ancient Craft Masonry, not derived from this Grand Lodge, within the State of Illinois, will subject them to the penalty attaching to a violation of their Masonic covenants.

And so ended the Egyptian Rite of Memphis in Illinois. If Grand Lodge had no other motive than the "suppression" of this Rite it is possible that the same end might have been attained by dignified silence. We often behold the spectacle of the living ass kicking the dead lion, but here was the extraordinary sight of the living lion kicking the poor dead ass.

INCIDENTS AND EPISODES.

INTRODUCTION.

IT can hardly be expected that a society like the Masonic Fraternity will ever furnish anything for the pen of the chronicler of a startling or sensational character. With the affairs of the community in which it is located it takes no direct part, and its influence is only felt in some reflex manner as its members engage in matters of public concern. It follows, therefore, that the "incidents and episodes" which mark the career of the fraternity must not only be of a peaceful, but, to a large extent, of a private character,—so private, indeed, that to the ordinary reader they are wholly without interest. Yet from the foundation of the craft until the present incidents worthy of mention have occurred; and these incidents, though they may lack the dignity of epics, are never without some special value from the historical point of view.

It has been said that "industrious persons, by an exact and scrupulous diligence and observation, out of the monuments, names, words, proverbs, traditions, private records and evidences, fragments of stories, passages of books that concern not story, and the like, do save and recover somewhat from the deluge of time;" and these remarks seem peculiarly appropriate to this work. Particularly will they apply to the topics which the writer has brought together under the present heading, for of truth they are "traditions, fragments of stories, and the like" which he has endeavored to "save and recover somewhat from the deluge of time."

The dearth of accessible data will account for the non-appearance of many incidents that should have found a place in a compilation of this character; and it is to be hoped, should this work ever attain a second edition, that many other "episodes" will have been "recovered somewhat from the deluge of time." All the topics which follow are possessed of a general interest and present pictures of incidents which, at the time of their happening, were justly regarded as epochs.

FESTIVALS OF THE CRAFT.

THE observance of feast days, or festivals, is a custom of great antiquity dating from some remote period far beyond the dawn of authentic history. When the Christian fathers commenced their great work of propagating the gospel they found the heathen nations celebrating the festivals of their gods, and that these celebrations were powerful factors in the religious life and thought of the people. For the purpose of diverting their minds from the old religions and of inducing the converts to more readily accept the new teachings, the pious missionaries instituted new feasts of a Christian character to replace the old. Particularly was this true with respect to the old feast days of the Julian calendar, and the periods formerly observed at the entrance of the sun into the several signs of the zodiac were given a new significance and dedicated to the Virgin, the apostles and the saints.

The Masonry of the operative medieval guilds was guided and directed by the Church. The protection of the saints was invoked on behalf of the craft and for their labors, and from very early times St. JOHN has been the patron. There is some confusion in the old records as to the particular person intended by this name, and the earliest rituals after the revival would seem to indicate that St. JOHN, of Jerusalem, or the Almoner, was the one to whom the ancient dedication of lodges was made. However that may be, St. JOHN the forerunner, or Baptist, soon came to be regarded as the Patron Saint of Masonry, and in later times the Evangelist has been added as a "parallel."

The "high festival" of Masonry has always been held at the time of the summer solstice, or the 24th of June, and in the calendar this day is sacred to St. JOHN the Baptist.

* * *

With the termination of hostilities in 1865 the craft, no less than society at large, experienced feelings of profound satisfaction. It was a time of general thanksgiving by all classes that the dark clouds of war had passed away; that the fratricidal strife was over, and that men might again cultivate the arts of peace. There was no particular reason, however, for any special public observance of these facts by the fraternity, and the critically disposed will undoubtedly be able to see some impropriety in such an attempt; but when all the circumstances are considered it must be conceded that a little thanksgiving and merry-making could do no harm, and that if an occasion for same ever existed it was then. At least so thought the acting Grand Master, for Bro. BROMWELL, the Grand Master, was then absent from the jurisdiction. Impressed with this idea, Bro. GORIN issued the following proclamation:

OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER,
DECATUR, ILL., April 24th, 1866.

To the Constituent Lodges of the State of Illinois:

Gratitude to Almighty God, whom we regard as the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, and by whose blessing peace has been restored throughout our borders, would seem to call on us, as members of the *mystic tie*, for some public expression of our sense of obligation.

No class of men has felt more deeply the evils of civil war, nor obeyed more promptly the call of their country to put down rebellion against the government than Masons; neither has any been better represented in proportion to numbers.

In this, as in all similar rebellions, there has been, doubtless, difference of opinion, and in some cases alienation of feeling, among the Craft. Greatly desiring the most perfect harmony throughout the Masonic world, and in this grand jurisdiction particularly, I would recommend to all lodges in this State the observance of the 24th day of June next (the anniversary of St. John the Baptist) as a festival.

And I would further suggest that from five to fifteen lodges meet at some central point to be agreed upon, and join heartily in an "old-time" celebration, that the cement of Brotherly Love may be liberally spread, and "union, one and inseparable," be thereby secured throughout the State.

Truly and fraternally,

J. R. GORIN, *Acting Grand Master.*

It is not to be denied that St. John's Day, in June, is a most appropriate occasion for a Masonic celebration, either of the "old-time" or any other species. It is well, however, in laying out work of this kind, to consult the calendar. This Bro. GORIN evidently failed to do, for it so happened that June 24, 1866, came on Sunday. A very large portion of the community, and of the craft as well, have a decided antipathy to "old-time" celebrations on this day; and while it may be said that "the better the day the better the deed," yet in deference to public sentiment the lodges generally disregarded the letter of the Grand Master's proclamation, but observed its spirit by holding the festival on the 23d.

The day was generally observed throughout the jurisdiction. At Carlinville the brethren of Mt. Nebo Lodge, No. 76, laid the corner-stone of a High School building, the ceremonies being conducted by Bro. A. L. VIRDEN as Grand Master, Rev. D. W. DRESSER officiating as Grand Chaplain. At Decatur, where Bro. GORIN resided, they had a genuine "old-timer," including a procession, an oration and a grand dinner at the State Fair Grounds. About five thousand people were in attendance, and everything passed off in good shape. At Elgin a similar "old-time" was had, under the auspices of the local bodies, with delegations present from the counties of Kane, Du Page, Boone, DeKalb, McHenry and Cook. Apollo Commandery, of Chicago, was present in force, and 1,500 Masons are said to have been in attendance. At Olney there was the oration, the dinner and other concomitants. The brethren at Lee Centre, Amboy, Melugen's Grove, Rochelle, Franklin Grove, Oregon and Grand Detour, met with the brethren at Dixon, had a fine procession under the direction of Bro. JAMES A. HAWLEY, and were addressed by P. G. Master T. J. TURNER.

Delegations from Murrayville, Lynnville, Manchester, Concord, Waverly, Petersburg, and other places, met the brethren at Jacksonville, and under the lead of Major MCLEAN proceeded to the Fair Grounds, where prayer was offered by Rev. J. G. WHITE, and an eloquent oration was delivered by Rev. Mr. DAVIDSON, and then came a picnic dinner.

The Freemasons of Galesburg and vicinity had a rousing celebration at Caledonia Hall, in that city. Thirty-six lodges, chapters and commanderies were represented. Galesburg Commandery performed escort duty, and Rev. J. C. RYBOLT delivered an

oration. The dinner was provided by the ladies of the Baptist Church, and was served in Dunn's Hall.

The brethren at Kankakee, under the guidance of Bro. ASHLEY, laid aside their working tools for a season and enjoyed a rich treat in two able speeches, from C. C. POMEROY, of Chicago, and Rev. J. M. WHITEHEAD, of Kankakee. A good dinner followed, and general satisfaction prevailed. Celebrations of a similar character were held at Clinton, La Salle, Vermont, Danville, Kingston and many other places. Never, before or since, has St. John's Day been so generally and heartily observed within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

In 1866 Bro. GORIN succeeded to the East of the Grand Lodge. Inspired by the events of the preceding year, he suggested the propriety of another general observance. It is true, there was no such motive as prompted his first proclamation, but he found one equally as good in the events which had transpired within our own jurisdiction. It will be remembered that during the years 1862–4 the labors of the craft had been very much disturbed by the introduction, or attempted introduction, of a new system of "work," and that in consequence rival parties had been formed within the Grand Lodge, which at one time threatened its disruption. By wise counsels and mutual forbearance the danger was happily averted, and upon the accession of Bro. GORIN harmony had been again restored. In addressing Grand Lodge at the annual communication of 1866, Bro. GORIN said:

> As the voice of harmony comes to us from every jurisdiction, while in our own a signal degree of concord has taken the place of former divisions and disturbances, I venture to suggest, respectfully, but earnestly, to this Grand Lodge, that a day of special celebration in honor of reconciliation and harmony be proclaimed throughout this jurisdiction, to be observed by the Grand Lodge and all subordinate Lodges—gathered together by districts, according to convenience—with appropriate ceremonies.

The Committee on Address concurred in the sentiment and recommended that a day be set apart "on which to commemorrate the reconciliation produced and prosperity and harmony existing in the Fraternity throughout the State," and suggested that June 24th be designated as such day, "and that same be celebrated with appropriate Masonic ceremonies." The report was adopted.

In pursuance of this action of the Grand Lodge, Bro. GORIN issued the following proclamation:

> The 24th day of June, the anniversary of our patron, St. John the Baptist, is recommended by the Grand Lodge to be observed by the entire Craft in Illinois, by celebrating the day "with appropriate Masonic ceremonies," in commemoration of the reconciliation and harmony prevailing through our entire borders.
>
> Let this expression of our Grand Lodge be fully observed.
>
> To this end, I enjoin upon all brethren, so far as they can consistently, to refrain from all secular labor on that day, to meet and rejoice, exchange fraternal greetings, bind stronger the cords of enduring love; to avoid all words or cause of offense, and to meet and part with joy, gladness, and thankfulness. Where it is convenient for several lodges to meet, I advise that to be done. And let the old men, the women, and children, and the young people join. The mode of celebrating is left to yourselves. Religious observances, joyous festivity, processions, speeches, orations or song, are each, any, or all, in order. Let the poor and neglected be remembered—let the sorrowing be comforted—let deeds be done that you may remember with pleasure and pride. Let it be a day that shall be recorded in the annals of your lodges—let the events be such that your children shall speak of them with enthusiasm in their old age.
>
> If it be inconvenient for any lodge to celebrate abroad, or with any other lodge, then let them cele-

brate at home. And may the Grand Architect of the Universe approve and smile upon all your doings.

JEROME R. GORIN, G. M.

DECATUR, June 1, A. L. 5867.

This comes nearer being a proclamation for a "general thanksgiving" than anything that has ever emanated from a Grand Master. It would seem that the proclamation was generally observed, but not to the same extent as that of the year preceding. The lodges at Lincoln, Waynesville, Mt. Pulaski, Atlanta and Elkhart, met at Lincoln, where a celebration was held; this included a procession, a dinner, and an eloquent oration by Bro. JOHN M. PALMER. The fraternity of Cairo and vicinity—lower Egypt—laid the corner-stone of a new school-house, after which came a dinner and an oration by Rev. Bro. SCOTT. At Knoxville a number of lodges came together and had a "good time."

The principal celebration seems to have been at Ottawa. From the "Trowel" and Peoria papers we learn that the arrangements were different from the usual routine. Every Mason's house was marked by some emblem, and the inmates vied with each other in bestowing hospitality. Gateways, corners of streets, public buildings, had a square, compasses, circle, blazing star, trowel, triangle, or some Masonic emblem, wrought in evergreen, while the entire city was tastefully decorated with wreaths and banners. At one corner of the public square stood a broken column; by it, a beautiful girl, daughter of a distinguished citizen of Ottawa, representing a beautiful virgin, and behind her stood a gray-haired old man, representing Time, counting the young woman's hair.

Good nature, good order, and perfect harmony abounded. Every marshal was a sworn policeman, and disorder was next to impossible. Ottawa Commandery, under direction of E. Sir GEO. W. LININGER, performed escort duty. The commandery at Peoria, E. Sir WILLIAM ROUNSEVILLE, Commander, and at Joliet, E. Sir GEORGE R. MACGREGOR Commander, were out in force. The chapters and lodges at Ottawa and in the neighboring towns were present in large numbers.

After the trains were all in, the multitude were fed at Masonic Hall with everything that could be got for love or money. More than a thousand feasted at the hall, and hundreds dined at the houses of the brethren. The tables were waited on by fair and beautiful ladies.

After the dinner, the procession was formed and proceeded to the grounds set apart for the exercises, where an oration was delivered by Rev. O. H. TIFFANY.

The following was the order of exercises:

1. Invocation by Rev. Sir CHAS. A. GILBERT.
2. Vocal music.
3. Music by the Great Western Light Guard Band.
4. Address of welcome by Bro. AVERY.
5. Vocal music.
6. Music by Joliet Band.
7. Oration.
8. Music by the Peru Masonic Band.

A correspondent of a Peoria paper concludes his letter as follows:

"The oration was one of the most finished productions of the kind to which we ever listened. Masonry was considered in its influence upon the family, the Church, and the State, and each of these points was well and thoroughly elaborated, and it was very clearly shown that the Institution was

inimical to neither, but that it was a helper and aid to all. A scathing rebuke was given to a professor who has for the last twenty-five years been railing against secret societies. At various times the satisfaction felt by the audience was expressed by applause, and we heard but one expression in regard to the effort, and that was of unqualified approbation.

The exercises over in the grove, the procession was again formed and moved to the City Hall, when it was dismissed. Many of the guests were invited home with the members resident in Ottawa, and the remainder were furnished with supper in the Court House, as the guests of Ottawa Masons, by the ladies of the Episcopal Church of that city; but whether at the Court House or in private dwellings, the fare was spoken of as being excellent, and given with that free-hearted liberality that is the best condiment on such occasions.

In the evening the Great Western Band gave a concert, which was a grand affair and extensively patronized, and the whole performance was closed by the younger portion by a social *soiree* at Washington Hall. The people of Ottawa have cause to be proud of their success. It was such in every particular."

From the "items" in the Masonic press of this period we find that on this day the brethren of Olney Lodge had an installation, Bro. H. HAYWARD officiating as Grand Master. A dinner followed in a beautiful grove near by, in which the wives and daughters joined. Addresses were delivered by Rev. H. E. THOMAS, Hon. A. KITCHELL, and Rev. Bro. GREEN, and then followed and old-fashioned social time.

The brethren of Iroquois county assembled in force at Watseka, and listened to an instructive and pleasing address by Bro. J. H. RHEA. The brethren and citizens provided a picnic dinner, and the occasion was a joyous and happy one. The Master of the lodge, Bro. ROFF, presided.

At Quincy an open-air celebration was held in the beautiful grove at Watson's Spring, near the city, under the auspices of the fraternity, and which was participated in by many of the brethren from lodges throughout Adams and the adjoining counties. A large delegation was present from the cities of Lagrange and Canton, Missouri, accompanied by ladies. After the exercises came a basket dinner, and later dancing, concluding with a ball at the Quincy House in the evening. The programme comprised the usual routine of such occasions, but a notable feature was the singing of an original hymn composed by Bro. JOS. ROBBINS. While many know this accomplished brother as a trenchant and vigorous writer, particularly on Masonic polemics, but few are aware that he has ever cultivated the muses. The editor therefore takes pleasure in transferring to these pages the following:

ORIGINAL HYMN.

BY W. BRO. JOSEPH ROBBINS.

Tune, Hamburg.

Beneath Thy temple's bending dome,
We meet, O, Architect Divine!
Grand emblem of that brooding care,
Which makes these human temples thine.

Father, as we our altar rear
Within the over-arching wood,
Oh do Thou raise in every heart,
An altar to the True and Good.

Its incense be the love we bear
To every earth-born child of Thine;
Fan with Thy breathing love to flame
The spark of brotherhood divine.

Safe resting on Thy mighty arm,
Guide us through all these earthly ways;
And grant us in Thy heavenly Lodge
To join in never-ending praise.

It may be further noted as an extenuating circumstance that in 1867 Bro. ROBBINS was quite a young man.

The annual observance of St. John's Day seems to have been followed for several years afterward, but by 1870 the custom seems to have fallen into disuse, and now it is only on rare occasions and in isolated instances that we hear of it.

THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, was shot by an assassin at the National Capital, on the evening of April 14, 1865, and died on the morning of the day following. The President was not a Mason; yet no class of men in this country more deeply or universally sympathized with their fellow-citizens in this great common affliction than the members of the Masonic Fraternity. They everywhere united with the masses of the people in the public manifestations of sorrow and respect which the virtue and patriotism of the deceased called forth, and in their own assemblies their sympathies and sentiments were eloquently embodied in memorial tributes and resolutions. Particularly was this true in Illinois, for Mr. LINCOLN was one of our own citizens; a man who, by merit alone, had risen from poverty and obscurity to the highest office within the gift of the people; and Illinois loved and honored him.

As the funeral *cortege* passed along from Washington to Springfield and hundreds of organizations, military, civic, and otherwise, turned out to pay their tribute of respect to the Nation's dead, it is beyond dispute that the Masonic Fraternity, both as regards numbers, general appearance and demeanor, were not the least imposing, as the lay press of many cities have, without exception, testified. At Chicago, the remains were received with the respect, sorrow, and affection becoming to the great Illinois metropolis. Nothing was omitted—nothing left undone. It was estimated that not less than 250,000 were in the procession and along the streets, upon the buildings, or in positions to catch a glimpse of the hearse as it slowly moved on to the heart of the great city. The Masons turned out in force and received the body, with their symbols and emblems. The ceremonies were all of the most appropriate character, and reflected the highest credit upon the authorities and the people, and upon men of every party, society, and sect.

At Springfield the Grand Lodge was convened in occasional communication to attend the interment, while Masons of all grades from all parts of the State joined in the procession that followed the remains to the grave.

THE TYRIAN RESOLUTIONS.

When the news of the assassination

reached Springfield it produced results that were but the counterpart of what transpired in other parts of the State. On the Monday following, Tyrian Lodge, No. 333, met and adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

IN TYRIAN LODGE, No. 333, A. F. & A. M., }
SPRINGFIELD, ILL., April 17, A.D. 1865, A.L. 5865. }

The first thought of a Mason should be, as his duty is, to trust in God. This thought leads the true Mason to desire His aid and guidance. From this comes Faith; and then follows Hope, inciting to action. Trust and Hope inspire confidence in government and respect for law.

The true Mason never despairs; whatever may be his fortune, his faith remains.

The tragical and barbarous assassination of President LINCOLN, our National head and representative, is well calculated to try our faith, to shake our hope, and prostrate our spirit.

Governments are ordained of God, and are the ministers of His will. The administrators of government may change, but the government remains.

All good Masons are peaceable subjects to the powers that be, and never suffer themselves to be concerned in plots and conspiracies against the peace and welfare of the nation, to behave undutifully to the lawful authorities, or countenance a brother in his rebellion, though he may be pitied as an unhappy man.

Masonry has flourished in these United States, with but rare exceptions at short intervals, as it has never flourished elsewhere since the days of Solomon and Hiram.

Masonry has flourished under the protection of our Government, and Masons have supported, upheld, and maintained the Government. Washington founded the nation; Jefferson drew its declaration of principles, and Jackson brought its second war of independence to a successful termination.

The blood of Masons and patriots shed upon the battle-fields of this Republic has cemented our Government with bonds and cords which no human arm can sever.

One whom we all loved, in the glory of his manhood, and in the zenith of his fame, has been cruelly and murderously slain! But shall we despair? Shall we cease to hope? Shall we basely cower and shrink and skulk because the assassin is at work; because the murderer seeks our life; because traitors seek to overthrow our Government? Never, no, never before God!

Let our faith be firmer and our hope brighter; for, as we trust in God, so we hope by His favor to make a just and imperishable Government.

The members of Tyrian Lodge, No. 333, A. F. & A. M., in regular communication convened, with members of Springfield Lodge, No. 4, Central Lodge, No. 71, and other worthy visiting brethren, deem this a suitable occasion to express their opinions as Masons and citizens in this momentous crisis; therefore,

Resolved, That as the immediate friends and neighbors of our late beloved and now revered President LINCOLN, we deeply and sorrowfully deplore his death.

Resolved, That the scrupulous honor and honesty of President LINCOLN in all his private relations, his faithfulness and kindness as a husband and father, his fairness and ability as a lawyer, his wisdom and public spirit as a citizen, and his patient, humane and honest career as a magistrate and statesman, furnish examples worthy of all praise and imitation.

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the bereaved widow and fatherless children in their terrible and irreparable loss.

Resolved, That the decision of President LINCOLN to postpone his application for the honors of Masonry, lest his motives should be misconstrued, is in the highest degree honorable to his memory.

Resolved, That the murderer of President LINCOLN, and the assassin of Secretary SEWARD, should be hunted with unceasing vigilance and vigor *until found*, and be brought to trial, judgment and punishment.

Resolved, That Masons should in all cases be subject to the law, abide by the law, be ready to assist in enforcing it, and should never connive at, tolerate or encourage disrespect for law, or any disobedience or infraction of it; for Masons hold themselves subject to rules; and the law of God, and of the land, should *in all cases* be the paramount rule of action.

Resolved, That we have an unshaken faith in the principles of free government; and while we tolerate the utmost freedom of opinion and choice, we hold it to be our duty, and we hereby solemnly pledge ourselves to stand by the Government in all its lawful measures to preserve its vigor and maintain its integrity.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and these resolutions be forwarded to every lodge in this State, with a request that the same be concurred in, and that the action of each lodge be communicated to the Grand Secretary.

Resolved, That the editor of the *Masonic Trowel*,

and of the several papers published in this State, be requested to publish this preamble and these resolutions.

O. H. MINER, W. M.
H. G. REYNOLDS,
JESSE K. DUBOIS,
J. R. TYSON,
T. R. KING,
PIERSON ROLL,
Committee.

JOHN C. REYNOLDS, *Secretary.*

A copy of these resolutions was transmitted to every lodge in the jurisdiction, and from the immediate and hearty response which they elicited they may fairly be said to have represented the feelings and sentiments of the entire fraternity. In almost every lodge they were either "unanimously adopted," "heartily concurred in," or "approved and endorsed," while in not a few chapters and other Masonic bodies they were adopted "as the sense and feeling" of the body. Possibly the general sentiment could not be better expressed than by the return of Freebourg Lodge, No. 418—

"That the country and cause of human liberty and good government have sustained a great loss in the death of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and that the murderers are enemies alike to Masonry, manhood, our country and God."

THE FUNERAL.

History has preserved the record of the progress of the funeral car which bore the remains of the dead President from the scene of his tragic death to their final resting place at his old home; but of the part sustained by the Masonic Fraternity in this sad pageant but little has been said. Yet no class of our citizens was more conspicuous than the ancient craft, and here, as elsewhere, it gave a most unequivocal public demonstration of one of its fundamental traits of character—loyalty.

From the columns of the *Masonic Trowel* we glean the following facts concerning the action of the fraternity before and at the interment.

At the time of the assassination it would seem that the Grand Master (Bro. TURNER) was absent from the jurisdiction, being then in Washington. With some difficulty his whereabouts was at length ascertained and a request was forwarded for a dispensation to the craft to appear as lodges and in Masonic clothing. To this request he telegraphed the Grand Secretary as follows:

"The Free Masons of Illinois will attend the funeral of the late President A. LINCOLN clothed as Masons. THOMAS J. TURNER."

This statement was sent by wire to all parts of the State.

On the Friday following (April 28) Bro. BROMWELL, D. G. M., arrived in Springfield, and, in the absence of the Grand Master, assumed direction of affairs, the first step being the issuance of the following proclamation:

TO THE GLORY OF THE GRAND ARCHITECT OF THE UNIVERSE.

FROM THE EAST OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS.

To all Masters, Wardens and Brethren of the State of Illinois, Health, Union and Peace:

BRETHREN: The funeral of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, late President of the United States, gives occasion to all citizens, particularly to those of Illinois, to express, by the most solemn public demonstrations, their own grief and that of the Nation.

Stricken down by an assassination, which for wickedness and brutality has had no parallel since the days of Cain, the noble-hearted and merciful Chief Magistrate of our Nation, at the hour when the sun of his glory was at its meridian height, and just before completing the glorious work of his life, is left a lifeless corpse, to be cared for by all who loved him and his country.

As the principles of free government, and the laws of the land, no less than the precepts of true religion, are part of Ancient Craft Masonry, this is a

most fitting time and occasion for all true Masons to remember the honor of the country, the dignity of the craft, and the duty of good men, by assembling in full regalia, according to rank and degree, to take part in the funeral ceremonies.

Accordingly, in absence of the Most Worthy Grand Master, I hereby convoke a general meeting of the Craft in Grand Lodge, at Masonic Hall, in Springfield, on Thursday, May 4th, 5865, to attend the funeral of the late President, at which time and place all Masons, of every degree, are invited to be present.

"The will of God is accomplished." So mote it be.

H. P. H. BROMWELL,
Acting Grand Master.

In response, a large number of the craft from every part of the State repaired to Springfield to participate in the obsequies. What followed cannot better be told than in the language of Bro. REYNOLDS. He says:

"The three lodges, chapter and council of this city immediately appropriated the sum of one hundred dollars each (being five hundred dollars) to provide such shelter and food for the weary and hungry Mason as propriety and necessity might justify. It proved, in the hands of Bro. HICKOX and the several committees, to be both timely and sufficient. Bro. BROMWELL devoted all his time and energies to the work before us. He assisted Bro. GEORGE F. WRIGHT, the chairman of the committee on catafalque, canopy, decorations, etc., by his mechanical genius and handy taste and application, and, like ST. PAUL, labored day and night with his hands. He also assisted us materially by his counsel and labor in preparing for the last sad rites.

"On Wednesday morning, May 3, the State House and inclosure, under the general direction of Bro. WRIGHT—the canopy and interior arrangements of the Representative Hall and rotunda under his special direction, the catafalque under the direction of Col. A. SCHWARTZ, the exterior decorations of the State House and grounds under the direction of Bro. E. E. MYERS,—were completed and ready to receive the honored remains of the illustrious dead.

"A large platform had been erected on the west side and in the center of the hall. The catafalque was placed upon this, with the head to the west, with steps leading to the northeast corner of the platform, so that in passing around the head of the coffin the beholder had a full side and head view without stopping, and, passing around had a last side glimpse while about to descend the steps at the southeast corner. Over the whole were the following mottoes: On the south side of WASHINGTON'S portrait, 'WASHINGTON the Father;' on the north side, 'LINCOLN the Savior;' on the circle of the gallery on the east side of the hall, and extending from the north to the south end, 'Sooner Than Surrender These Principles I Would be Assassinated on the Spot.'

"At nine o'clock, May 3, a large concourse had gathered together at the Chicago & Alton Depot. Soon the train arrived. Delegations from Chicago and other cities, Governors, dignitaries, foreign representatives, came forward and were decorously formed in lines. The beautiful car containing the remains stopped on the south line of Jefferson street, and the bearers, amid the weeping and tears of the people, such as we never witnessed before, amid profound silence, interrupted only by audible sobbings here and there, deposited the body in the hearse, and with mournful, touching music, the body was conveyed to the Representatives Hall and placed upon the catafalque, with a Major General at the head and another at the foot, and a line of

double guards leading from the north gate to the body, and another from the body to the south gate. In the evening we went with our children to see him. Then we saw only Mr. LINCOLN. We were unsatisfied. In the morning early we looked at him again. Silence reigned. WASHINGTON seemed to look upon his son. The dead seemed to be resting peacefully where he had so often convulsed his hearers by his drollness and wit, where he had enchanted them by his eloquence, where he had subdued them to tears by his pathos and tenderness. We went from that presence a better man. From ten o'clock in the morning of May 3, thousands thronged that guarded passway to the scene of death. It is estimated that not less than 75,000 viewed his remains, while nearly as many came too late for admittance, and the placid, pleasant and well-known features were closed from mortal vision."

Acting Grand Master BROMWELL opened an Emergent Grand Lodge or General Assembly of Masons in the first degree, as follows:

H. P. H. BROMWELL, as Grand Master.

A. J. VAN DEREN, Grand Master, Colorado.

J. R. GORIN (8), Dep. Gr. Master, p. t.

E. F. BABCOCK, Sen. Gr. Warden.

N. W. HUNTLEY, Jun. Gr. Warden.

B. F. BRISTOW (3), Gr. Treasurer, p. t.

J. J. COOK (333), Gr. Secretary, p. t.

Rev. A. BOWERS (344), Gr. Chaplain, p. t.

H. C. DAWSON, Gr. Sen. Deacon, p. t.

WILLIAM NASH (40), Gr. Jun. Deacon, p. t.

WM. F. ELKIN, Jr. (71), Grand Steward.

D. H. PORTER (110), Grand Steward, p. t.

H. C. SHOCKLEY (8), Grand Marshal, p. t.

JOSEPH GAGE (312), Gr. Standard Bearer, p. t.

DANIEL WADSWORTH (354), Gr. Sword Bearer, p. t.

S. H. CLASPILL (333), Grand Tyler, p. t.

Comp. L. L. MUNN, D. G. High Priest of the Grand Chapter, being present, improvised and clothed a Grand Chapter on the spot, as follows:

L. L. MUNN, as Grand High Priest.

T. D. SEWELL (62), Dep. Gr. H. Priest, p. t.

W. R. PHILIPS (16), Gr. King, p. t.

W. H. TAYLOR (59), Grand Scribe, p. t.

F. P. ROSE (1), Grand Capt. Host, p. t.

D. M. VAN DEREN (1), Grand Chap., p. t.

J. A. BROWN (50), Grand Treas., p. t.

R. K. HAWLEY (1), Gr. Sec., p. t.

L. T. HEWINS, ———, G. P. Soj., p. t.

WM. ELSTUN (44), G. R. A. Capt., p. t.

JOHN QUINLAN (21), G. M. 3d V., p. t.

L. W. FAULKNER (50), G. M. 2d V., p. t.

R. M. EPSTEIN (50), G. M. 1st V., p. t.

A. D. WYSONG (59), G. Steward, p. t.

JAMES MANN (8), G. Tyler, p. t.

The fraternity was formed as follows:

Elwood Commandery, No. 6, and guests, in full dress, to the number of about forty, under the command of Past Commander DORWIN, assisted by Capt. GEO. W. HILL, of the Regular Army. The Templars were the most attractive feature of the procession, and were just numerous enough to manœuvre well and perform escort duty.

Then followed:

Grand Tyler, with drawn sword.

Stewards with white rods.

Tylers of Lodges.

Entered Apprentices, eight abreast.
Fellow Crafts, eight abreast.
Master Masons, eight abreast.
Junior and Senior Deacons of Lodges.
Secretaries and Treasurers of Lodges.
Junior Wardens of Lodges.
Senior Wardens of Lodges.
Past Masters of Lodges.
Royal Arch Masons.
The Grand Chapter, formed as above.
Senior and Junior Grand Deacons.
Grand Sword and Standard Bearers.
Grand Marshal.
Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary.
Past Grand Senior and Junior Wardens.
Past Deputy Grand Masters.
Dep. Gr. Master and Grand Chaplain.
Grand Masters.
Stewards with white rods.

This portion of the procession numbered between four and five hundred, and composed section one of the Seventh Division of the main column.

This section was under the immediate command of Grand Lecturer FISHER, assisted by Bro. THOS. C. JEWEL, as aid, and Bro. WM. H. BROADWELL, of Jacksonville; JOHN W. CAMPION, of Lincoln; JOHN M. PEARSON, of Alton; E. BERGMAN, WILLIAM F. ELKIN, and C. H. PHILBRICK, of Springfield, as Assistant Marshals. It constituted the right of the Division.

Of course, there were no Masonic ceremonies of any kind, the demonstration being simply an overt manifestation of sympathy by a loyal and patriotic brotherhood, and for the exercises of the grave the reader is referred to general history.

DOUGLAS MONUMENT CELEBRATION.

ONE of the events in the history of the craft in Illinois which, in the opinion of the editor, is worthy of commemorative notice in a work of this character, is the ceremony which attended the laying of the corner-stone of the monument erected by the Commonwealth of Illinois in honor of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. The site chosen was near his old home at Cottage Grove in the city of Chicago and immediately overlooking Lake Michigan. The Grand Lodge was invited by the civic authorities to officiate, and the time fixed upon was May, 1866. It was found that this date was too early and the celebration was postponed until July 4, but it was not until September 6, 1866, that the ceremony was actually performed. The following account is taken from the *Masonic Trowel* of date September 15, 1866, and was written by the editor, Bro. HARMAN G. REYNOLDS:

"No such display of eminent abilities, worth, distinction, and force, has ever graced the proud metropolitan home, the Empire State of the Mississippi Valley, and the giant Northwest, like that which occurred at the laying of the corner-stone of the monument to the memory of the orator, magistrate, and Freemason—the most heroic and renowned statesman of the age—

STEPHEN ARNOLD DOUGLAS. If our space and the character of our journal would permit, we would give up all our columns as a tribute to the worth of our first Grand Orator, but we must content ourself with a brief outline of events, and the Masonic portion of the ceremonies."

Large preparations were made and numerous invitations given.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States; W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State; GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy; Gov. RANDALL, Post Master General; ULYSSES S. GRANT, General; Admiral FARRAGUT, Major General MEADE, Major General ROSSEAU, HENRY L. PALMER, Grand Master of Templars; A. B. ALDEN, Grand Commander of Templars, Wisconsin; SALATHIEL COFFINBERRY; Grand Master of Michigan; M. L. YOUNGS, Grand Master of Wisconsin; THOMAS J. PICKETT, Past Grand Master; L. L. MUNN, Grand High Priest of Illinois; D. H. WRIGHT, Grand High Priest of Wisconsin; and O. H. MINER, D. G. H. Priest.

On the 6th of September, the Grand Lodge convened at the Mercantile Association Rooms, and was constituted as follows:

H. P. H. BROMWELL, M. W. Grand Master.

J. R. GORIN, R. W. D. G. M.

N. W. HUNTLEY, R. W. J. G. W.

CHARLES FISHER, R. W. J. G. W.

M. J. NOYES, R. W. G. Treas.

H. G. REYNOLDS, R. W. G. Sec.

Rev. O. H. TIFFANY, D. D., R. W. G. Chap.

Rev. M. W. WILLIS, R. W. G. Orator.

Rev. A. GROSS, W. Grand Pur.

S. B. DUGGER, W. G. St. B.

M. D. CHAMBERLAIN, W. G. Sw. B.

D. C. CREGIER, W. G. Mar.

JAMES LOWE, W. S. G. D.

RODNEY ASHLEY, W. J. G. D.

JOHN W. BURNETT, and PAUL B. RING, G. Stewards.

J. P. FERNS, G. Tyler.

OFFICERS OF THE DAY.

His Honor, Mayor RICE, President; DANIEL A. GAGE, Chief Marshal; Gen. A. C. DUCAT, Grand Marshal Masonic Division; D. C. CREGIER, Grand Marshal Grand Lodge.

The preparations, programmes, and arrangements were most ample, and the Committee of Arrangements, C. R. STARKWEATHER, Chairman, with the Chief Marshal and others, had taken every possible pains to have everything in complete order and harmony. About nine o'clock the procession began to form, the Masonic Fraternity forming the first division on the right.

COMMANDERIES AND CHIEFS.

HENRY C. RANNEY, Grand Commander.

Peoria, J. H. THOMPSON.

Joliet, EDMUND WILCOX.

Sycamore, DANIEL DUSTIN.

Dixon, JAMES A. HAWLEY.

Crusader, Rockford, W. D. E. ANDRUS.

Peru Masonic Band.

Chicago, W. M. EGAN.

Michigan, of Detroit, T. H. ARMSTRONG, 73 Knights.

Wisconsin, of Milwaukee, A. V. H. CARPENTER, 165 Knights.

Janesville, ERASTUS LEWIS, 30 Knights.

Embracing in all 374, in full costume, and followed by the Garden City Band.

At this point the Craft not appearing as lodges were formed as follows:

Worshipful Masters.
Senior Wardens.
Junior Wardens
Treasurers.
Secretaries.
Senior Deacons.
Junior Deacons.
Tylers.

LODGES AND MASTERS.

Oriental, No. 33, J. W. CLYDE, Acting.
Garden City, No. 141, EDWARD ADDY.
W. B. Warren, No. 209, IRA S. YOUNGLOVE.
Blaney, No. 271, D. C. CREGIER.
Blair, No. 393, W. D. STEVENS.
Friendship, No. 7, E. B. BAKER, Acting.
Monmouth, No. 37, A. H. SWAIN.
Occidental, No. 40, W. S. EASTON.
Mt. Joliet, No. 42, URI OSGOOD.
Unity, No. 48, A. H. BARRY.
Lacon, No. 61, O. J. CUTLER.
Euclid, No. 65, J. J. HUNT.
Rockton, No. 74, D. WHITNEY.
Vitruvius, No. 81. M. MITCHELL.
Mitchell, No. 85, S. M. CARTER.
Sycamore, No. 134, E. ELLWOOD.
Horicon, No. 244, JOHN COMSTOCK.
Channahon, No. 262, THOMAS WILLARD.
Jo Daviess, No. 278, A. ROBBINS.
Forreston, No. 418, T. J. HEWETT.

We have not the means at hand to say that all the above are actual Masters: such as are not, represented them. Then came the North-Western Band.

At this point came the Elwood Commandery, of Springfield, A. J. DUNNING, Commander, as escort of Springfield Lodge, No. 4, JOHN L. DAVIS, Master.

This is the lodge in which the lamented DOUGLAS first joined the brethren of the mystic tie, having been raised in 1840. Borne at the head of this lodge, which occupied the place of honor on account of its having numbered amongst its members that great brother, DOUGLAS, was a banner, plain and simple, of white bound with blue, and inscribed on one side the words:

DOUGLAS,

RAISED IN

Springfield Lodge, No. 4.

And on the other the following appropriate and Masonic language, referring to Douglas as a brother of the Craft, and as a man and a member of the great brotherhood of the world:

"*He was our brother, the fearless leader, and the ornament of his age. After his labors were done he lay down to rest, fearing no evil; for he knew in whom he trusted and that he should rise up in the morning refreshed and approved. His virtues are enshrined in the hearts of his brethren; so let their praises illumine and become his perpetual memorial.*"

This banner was prepared by Prof. GEORGE F. WRIGHT, gubernatorial artist, and the inscriptions were all designed by him.

After Springfield Lodge followed the oldest and most numerous commandery in the West, Apollo, No. 1, of Chicago, commanded by B. F. PATRICK, assisted by V. L. HURLBUT as G., and CHARLES L. BROWER, Capt. Gen. This fine body of men acted as escort to the Grand Lodge. The remainder of the procession will be found described in the secular papers.

Arriving upon the ground, the platform over the base of the monument and near the grave of the lamented DOUGLAS, was occupied by the Presidential party, the Grand Lodge, the two interesting sons and the sister of the immortal dead.

The Grand Lodge ceremonies were as follows:

After the President and invited guests had ascended the platform the ceremonies of the occasion were commenced. Some little time was occupied in the arrangement and disposition of the company, and when all was in readiness Mayor RICE proceeded to the front of the platform and said:

OPENING REMARKS BY MAYOR RICE.

Your Excellency, Fellow-citizens of the United States of America: We have assembled here to-day to record our appreciation of the life and services of an able and faithful statesman. Under yon slight covering lies the dust of STEPHEN ARNOLD DOUGLAS. That his burial place may be known in generations yet to come, we propose to mark the spot with an endearing mark of our remembrance and our affection; and that we may do so, the State of Illinois, his adopted mother, hath opened her bosom and given forth the material of strength and beauty to aid us in this proper work. Here, on this spot, selected by himself for his home, will we raise a shaft that shall speak to future ages our gratitude and our remembrance of a life devoted to the cause of our common country, and we will indulge the hope that each morning sun, for centuries yet to come, when it shall awaken to life and greatness, yon vast and beauteous American sea, shall gild with his blessed beams the pile to be erected here, and cast a halo of protection around this spot made sacred by the dust of an American statesman. [Applause.]

First, in the order of exercises to-day, will be the laying of the corner-stone, by the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, under the direction of the Grand Master of the State of Illiois.

REMARKS OF THE GRAND MASTER.

The Grand Master, BROMWELL, followed, with the following remarks, during which the corner-stone was raised and held above its place:

Fellow-citizens, Masters, Wardens, and Brethren: Through the great courtesy of the association having in charge the erection of this structure, we are assembled to-day, on their invitation, to assist in laying the corner-stone according to our ancient usages.

This work we enter upon with cordial earnestness not only as citizens desiring to honor the memory of one of the most distinguished statesmen of our country, but as brothers of that ancient Craft whose grand masters have settled the foundations and set up the cap-stones, according to certain ancient and significant observances, of temples, palaces and monuments in all ages, in every land, though more especially as brothers of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, who have long been proud to preserve, in the rolls of the most distinguished names of our Fraternity, that of our illustrious late brother, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, Past Grand Orator, and for many years, until his death, a prominent and active member of our Grand Lodge, and companion of onr holy royal arch.

But of his deeds and virtues I will not speak, for that grateful task and the high honor to represent the sentiments of regard for him which swell the hearts of these accumulated thousands, has been justly reserved for a distinguished orator of the State of his boyhood, whose eloquence will recall, in your presence, that ancient spirit which flamed upon your souls in the masterly oratory of our departed brother. Yet I will speak, so far as to acknowledge that this Fraternity have received this day, from the orator of the occasion, a mark of courtesy for which I can make no adequate return, nor indeed any, except to assure him of the cordial remembrance of the 25,000 Masons in the State of Illinois.

Now, may the enterprise and liberality of those who have undertaken this work be so crowned with success that this monument may rise to bear the chiseled form of DOUGLAS in the sight of the voyagers upon these great inland seas of the Northwest, as long as starlight and sunbeam shall love to dance upon their crested billows! Ages, and ages upon ages, may the patriot and statesman and lover of American institutions come on holy pilgrimage to the soil of Illinois' marked, as it will be, by two such monuments to her distinguished sons as already the magnates of the Nation have twice done, to bow over the ashes which were once the form of their Master.

But as the ancient craft faithfully teaches, that no important undertaking should be begun without first invoking the blessing of the Grand Architect of the Universe and Lord of all; therefore, I request all of you now here assembled, to join with the Grand Lodge

and the Grand Chaplain, in humble invocation to the throne of Divine Grace.

Brother Chaplain, perform your duty.

PRAYER BY THE GRAND CHAPLAIN.

Almighty Father, we invoke thy blessings upon us, and upon the people of our land. We give thee heartfelt thanks for the good example of thy servants who have finished their course, and do now rest from their labors; and for the ability thou hast given us to labor to reproduce their good deeds. We place this corner-stone steadfast and sure on which to raise a monumental tribute to honor our illustrious brother. May the lesson of his life be read aright by us, and all those who shall come after us. May his virtues be held in future remembrance, and his noble deeds be imitated to the latest generation. May this column arise till, crowned with beauty, it shall record the honor and glory of a great life, and be the proud monument of an affectionate and grateful people. May this work be completed without hurt or accident to any person; and may all our lives be dedicated to thee, and our abilities used for thy glory, so that when all earthly things shall pass away, and these blocks of stone decay, and the very elements shall melt with fervent heat, our souls may dwell with thee forevermore. Amen and amen.

Response: So mote it be.

Grand Chaplain: Amen.

The Grand Master—The right worshipful Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge will now proceed to deposit in the cavity in the corner-stone the coins and other mementoes there to be placed, first reading the list of the articles to be deposited.

The Grand Treasurer then read the list of articles laid in the stone, embracing coins, speeches of DOUGLAS, public documents, etc.

THE LAYING OF THE STONE.

The Grand Treasurer then placed in the stone the articles prepared for that purpose, and while guns were fired from a vessel on the lake, and solemn strains of music were played by a band, the stone was lowered gradually into its place.

The Grand Master was then presented with the working tools; when, handing the square to his deputy, he said:

Brother Deputy Grand Master: You will apply the square to the stone, to see that the workmen have performed their duty.

The Deputy Grand Master, after applying the square, responded:

Most Worshipful Grand Master—I find the workmen have performed their duty. I have examined the stone and found it true and square.

The Grand Master then said:

Right Worshipful Grand Senior Warden: You will apply the implements of your office to the stone, and see if it is true and level.

After performing this service the Senior Warden replied:

Most Worshipful Grand Master—I have applied the level to the stone and I find it true and level. The workmen have faithfully performed their duty.

The Grand Master then said:

Right Worshipful Junior Grand Warden: You will apply the plumb to the stone, and see if the workmen have performed their duty.

Having proved the stone, the Junior Warden replied:

Most Worshipful Grand Master—I have applied the plumb to the stone and find it is true and plumb. The workmen have discharged their duty.

The Deputy Grand Master then presented the Grand Master with the vessel of corn who scattered it upon the stone.

The Senior Grand Warden then presented him with a cup of wine, which he poured upon the stone.

The Junior Grand Warden then presented him with a vessel of oil, which he poured upon the stone, saying:

May the Grand Architect of the Universe bless the inhabitants of this place, and provide them with all the necessaries, comforts, and conveniences of life,

and all with the corn of nourishment, the wine of refreshment, and the oil of joy, and may he assist in the erection of this monument, and protect the workmen against accident, and long preserve this monument from decay. Amen.

Response—So mote it be.

The Grand Master—Amen.

CONCLUSION OF THE CEREMONY.

The Grand Master, after striking the stone three times with his hiram, said :

The Masonic ceremonies should here conclude with an appropriate ode; but that will be omitted. I beg leave, however, to congratulate those present, and particularly the Craft, upon the fact that no less a personage than the President of the United States, and many other distinguished heads of departments (the President himself being, as I am informed and believe, a member of this ancient Craft), have been present, honoring and participating in the ceremonies of this occasion. [Applause.]

A beautiful prayer was then offered by Rev. W. H. MILBURN, followed by an eloquent oration from Major General DIX, and remarks by President JOHNSON and Secretary SEWARD. The Grand Lodge and Templars then retired to a large building near by, and partook of refreshments, furnished in abundance and good order by Apollo Commandery.

The Grand Lodge returned under their escort to the association rooms, when the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the cordial thanks of this Grand Lodge be tendered to Bro. C. R. STARKWEATHER and the Committee of Arrangements for the facilities and accommodations provided for the use of the Grand Lodge.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Grand Lodge be tendered to Em. Sir B. F. PATRICK, and the Knights of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, for their courtesy shown in performing escort duty and for the refreshments provided for our use.

After some eloquent remarks by Grand Master COFFINBERRY and Grand Master PICKETT, the Grand Lodge closed.

The number of Knights already enumerated with those of Apollo and Elwood Commanderies exceeded five hundred, and were all in uniform costume. General DUCAT estimates the whole number in the Masonic procession at upwards of 3,500. The number of people who witnessed the ceremonies must have numbered from 25,000 to 50,000.

THE STATE-HOUSE CORNER-STONE.

BY the year 1868 the State of Illinois had outgrown the quarters which for many years had been occupied by the General Assembly and the officers of State. A new building, massive in its proportions and beautiful in architectural details, had been designed for the purposes of a Capitol, and the Commissioners of the building, realizing the importance of the occasion, extended to to the Grand Master (Bro. GORIN) an invitation to lay the corner-stone with the ancient ceremonies of the Craft. The invitation was accepted and by direction of the Grand Master all Masonic bodies throughout the State were requested to participate. Preparations were made by the bodies of Springfield for a large attendance and a gala time. The *Trowel* thus describes the occasion:

"At an early hour the city was full.

The Grand Lodge convened and opened at nine o'clock at the State House, the Templars at Elwood Hall, and the Craft in general at Masonic Hall. Chicago Commandery was received and entertained by Elwood Commandery, and the Ellsworth Zouaves, of Chicago, by the Springfield Zouaves, at their respective halls.

"At twelve o'clock the procession began to form, consisting of the Grand Lodge about four hundred strong, and the Grand Chapter, under the charge of WILEY M. EGAN, Grand Marshal.

"The escort duty was performed by Chicago and Elwood Commanderies, with delegations from several others. Their beautiful costumes elicited universal admiration, and they were full two hundred in number. The Master Masons formed with Springfield Lodge, No. 4, in the usual dress, and were estimated at over one thousand. Gen. COOK had charge of the Masonic Fraternity, while Capt. JOHN S. BRADFORD, in beautiful uniform, commanded the line as Chief Marshal. Having arrived at the stand, the Grand Marshal proclaimed silence, the Grand Master briefly addressed the audience, prayer was offered by the Grand Chaplain, and the band discoursed good music. The Grand Treasurer announced that he had made a deposit in the stone, and the list of articles was read by the Grand Secretary.

"The Grand Master then announced that it was his will and pleasure that the corner-stone be now laid, which was proclaimed to the Masons.

"The Grand Master then said:

'"R. W. Breth. Deputy Grand Master, Senior and Junior Grand Wardens, you will proceed with me to the stone and assist in laying the same.'

"They descended, the Grand Sword Bearer and Grand Marshal preceding; following them, the Deputy Grand Master, Senior and Junior Grand Wardens, then the Grand Master, followed by the Grand Senior and Junior Deacons.

"The Deputy Grand Master bore the square, the Senior Grand Warden the level, the Junior Grand Warden the plumb, the Senior Grand Deacon the trowel, and the Junior Grand Deacon the gavel.

"The Grand Master then spread the cement, and the stone was lowered to its bed.

"The corner-stone is an immense block from the Hamilton quarries, eight feet long, four feet wide, and three feet thick, very handsomely dressed, and bearing the following inscriptions:

Erected under an act of the General Assembly, approved February 25, 1867.

COMMISSIONERS.

JACOB BUNN, President.
JOHN W. SMITH.
JAMES C. ROBINSON.
JAMES H. BEVERIDGE.
PHILLIP WADSWORTH.
WILLIAM L. HAMBLETON.
WILLIAM L. VANDEVEER.
J. C. WEBBER, Secretary.
JOHN C. COCHRANE, Architect and Superintendent.
WILLIAM D. CLARK, Assistant Superintendent.

STATE OFFICERS.

RICHARD J. OGLESBY, Governor.
WILLIAM BROSS, Lieutenant Governor.
SHARON TYNDALE, Secretary of State.
ORLIN H. MINER, Auditor.
GEORGE W. SMITH, Treasurer.

ROBERT G. INGERSOLL, Attorney General.

NEWTON BATEMAN, Superintendent Public Instruction.

Laid by the Masonic Fraternity, A. D. 1868, A. L. 5868, Jerome R. Gorin, M. W. G. M.

"The time of lowering the stone was divided into three parts, representing the three degrees of Masonry; the first announced by one gun from the artillery, second by two guns, third by three guns; the band meanwhile playing 'Auld Lang Syne.'

"The stone having reached its proper position, it was, by order of the Grand Master, tried with the plumb, the level and the square, and the Grand Master then said:

"'This corner-stone has been tested by the proper instruments of Masonry; I find that the craftsmen have skillfully and faithfully performed their duty; therefore, I pronounce this, the corner-stone of the new State House, tried, true and trusty, plumb, level and square, and as such it is approved; the craftsmen have faithfully performed the duties assigned them.'

"Then, the officers resuming their proper positions, the Grand Master proclaimed as follows:

"'I, JEROME R. GORIN, Grand Master of Masons of the State of Illinois, declare this stone plumb, level and square, and, being so, duly laid according to the ancient usages, customs and landmarks of Freemasonry; and may the Grand Architect of Heaven and Earth bless the work here begun, and make it memorable to the last generations.'

"After music, the Grand Master then proceeded, according to the ancient usages of Masonry, to pour the vessels of corn and wine and oil, emblems each respectively of plenty, refreshment and joy, upon the stone, and concluded by saying:

"'May the All-bounteous Author of Nature, the Supreme and ever-living God, bless the inhabitants of this place with all the necessaries, comforts and conveniences of life, assist in the erection and completion of this building, protect the workmen against every accident, and long preserve from decay the structure which will here arise. And may He grant to us, in needful supply, the corn of nourishment, the wine of refreshment, and the oil of joy.'

"The Grand Master then presented Mr. J. C. COCHRANE, the architect, and W. D. CLARK, the superintendent of the work, with the designs upon the trestle-board and the tools of the workmen.

"The Grand Marshal then faced the audience and said:

"'Take notice, that the M. W. Bro. JEROME R. GORIN, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, has this day, at this place, laid the corner-stone of the new State House. "Wisdom, Strength, Beauty, and Fraternity."'"

The procession then proceeded to the Springfield Skating Rink, corner of Walnut and Market streets, where a magnificent banquet had been arranged by the Messrs. LELAND.

KING KALAKAUA'S VISIT TO ORIENTAL LODGE.

IT will be remembered that on several occasions the craft of the State have been much wrought up over the actions of Oriental Lodge in the admission of visitors not of the Caucasian race. The second dereliction in this respect led to the enactment of the celebrated laws prohibiting the admission of negroes to any of the lodges within the jurisdiction, as visitors or otherwise. By 1875, however, public opinion had undergone a marked change with respect to the color question, and though negroes are never seen within the lodges, this exclusion is no longer based upon the fact of color, but rests wholly upon the fact of legitimacy. A negro, hailing from a lodge recognized as regular by the Grand Lodge of Illinois, would now have exactly the same right of visitation as a Caucasian. And that this right may be exercised without objection was evidenced in the case of DAVID KALAKAUA, of Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, who. on January 15, 1875, was the honored guest of Oriental Lodge, of Chicago. It has been urged that this royal gentleman was not a negro, but a Malay; yet if the episode had occurred a few years earlier it is doubtful whether Harmony Lodge would have made any fine racial distinctions, or that the other lodges which endorsed the Harmony circular would have been inclined to have seen any great difference between an African and a South Sea Islander. As remarked in another place, the fact that the visitor was a reigning monarch may have had something to do with the cordiality of his reception, and the ignoring of the manifest difference in the color of the skins of the respective hosts and guests. However, the incident was not without much significance, and it certainly demonstrated the pleasing fact that the old prejudice of race is on the wane.

The *Voice of Masonry* of February, 1875, contains the following account of the visit and the reception accorded to the royal visitor:

"It is granted to few men to be the occasion of a scene so impressive as that which transpired in the Hall of Oriental Lodge, on the eve of the 15th of January: a scene not simply attractive to the outward senses, but also to the thoughtful Mason, fruitful in illustrations of the teachings of Masonry, and of deep significance. A man who had laid aside what little of worldly goods he possessed, and could boast of no insignia other than that plain white badge, more honorable than any royal order—no qualification than that of being 'a man, of good report'—had come to take the last solemn step which was to usher him into the oldest and grandest brotherhood on earth; and another, on whom a people had lavished the highest of worldly honors, had laid them aside and come to meet his newly-made brother on the level of the chequered floor. Under no other circumstances could royalty, consistently with worldly policy and social usage, have thus publicly ac-

knowledged the equality of a common humanity, or openly manifested any interest in the welfare of a mere fellow citizen. For these two men, utter strangers, meeting each other for the first time from the extremes of widely-distant lands, widely-differing race and language, and as widely-differing paths in life, had this scene been prepared.

"Both the place and the witnesses were worthy of the scene. Seldom had there been gathered together, within a similar compass, so many well-known representatives of the professional and commercial classes of a great city, equally well known and honored as distinguished Masons. To take such men by the hand, to view the ample dimensions and fine proportions of the hall, its graceful Oriental design, and rich, but harmonious decorations, and to listen to sweet strains of music and words of fraternal welcome, was an exemplification of the three senses 'most esteemed by Masons,' which neither King nor candidate could have failed to appreciate.

"When KALAKAUA ascended the throne as King of the Hawaiians, he resolved, with the sagacity of a progressive mind, to travel into other countries and acquaint himself with their customs, institutions and forms of government, the better to enable himself to govern his own people and otherwise perform his duties in life. In a worldly sense, he has received his wages in the information and experience which he has acquired, and the homage accorded him. Masonically, he has visited lodges on his way, improved himself in Masonry, assisted in the work, and received his wages in the enjoyment of fraternal intercourse and fraternal welcome, and an entertainment without a parallel in his experience.

"In carrying out his plans, the King naturally selected the United States for his first tour, and after journeying from the Pacific to the Atlantic, returned homeward by way of Chicago. The royal party consisted of the King, two of his Governors, and suite; also Commander WHITING and Lieutenant TOTTEN, of the United States Navy, appointed by our Government as his escort.

"The King is a member of Progress of Oceanica Lodge in Honolulu, and several of those who accompany him are Masons.

"During their stay in New York, Boston and Washington, they visited the leading lodges, and, in the first named city, saw the Third degree conferred in the presence of the officers of the Grand Lodge of New York. Our Eastern brethren strongly urged them to visit Oriental Lodge during their sojourn in Chicago, and, accordingly, on the day of their arrival here, the King communicated his desire to do so to its officers. Fortunately, their regular communication was close at hand, and work on the Third degree, for which that lodge has a special celebrity, was on the programme; so they were enabled to tender the party an invitation, and also to make the occasion interesting to them. Invitations were also sent out to the Fraternity, but to a limited number only, to prevent over-crowding the hall; the news, however, spread quickly, and the result was an unexpected rush which rendered it imperatively necessary to close the doors at an early hour. Those in the hall numbered over four hundred, and nearly as many more filled up the ample staircases and corridors, unable to gain admittance, but did not desert their posts until long after they had witnessed the arrival of the royal party.

"At 8 p. m., the lodge having been

opened, a committee was sent to the Grand Pacific Hotel, consisting of Bros. W. C. HUNT, GEORGE GASSETTE and NEWTON LULL, to escort the illustrious visitor to the hall. The party was formally received in the elegant reception parlor by another committee, consisting of Bros. H. A. JOHNSON, W. A. STEVENS and A. G. BURLEY, who conducted them into the lodge, where they were received by Bro. EDWIN POWELL, W. M., on behalf of the lodge, and by Bro. D. C. CREGIER, P. G. M., on behalf of the Masons of Illinois. Bro. CREGIER spoke as follows:

"King and Brother: The delicate, though pleasing duty of bidding you welcome among your fellow-craftsmen of Chicago having been assigned to me, I avail myself of the moment to say that the present occasion is at once imposing and instructive, as it furnishes not only a striking tribute to the claims of our venerable Institution, but is significant of the consequence of Freemasonry.

"The history of our ancient Society records that 'the greatest and best of men in all ages have never deemed it derogatory to their dignity to level themselves with the Fraternity and patronize their assemblies.' Even monarchs have, for a season, exchanged the sceptre for the trowel, that they might 'behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity!' To-night it is the privilege of this large assembly to realize in a measure the truth of Masonic history, for among those of exalted station who have evinced their respect and appreciation of Freemasonry, will stand the name KALAKAUA, King of the Sandwich Islands, whose presence here at this time is a graceful recognition of the majesty of that mystic tie which extends, not only from the sunny isles of the far-off Pacific to the broad prairies of the West, but throughout the civilized world.

"We regret that our Grand Master is not present in person to bid you welcome in the name of the forty thousand craftsmen over whom he presides, but believing that we shall truly give voice to his sentiments, I have the honor, under the auspices of Oriental Lodge of Chicago, to extend its Masonic hospitalities and to bid you and your suite a thrice hearty and fraternal welcome, in the name of the Freemasons of the State of Illinois.

"The visitors were then seated in the East, and the officers of the Lodge proceeded to confer the Third degree on Bro. JOHN A. LYNDON, a Fellow Craft, with their usual impressive ceremonies, which are distinguished by the introduction of appropriate scenery, picturesque costumes, calcium lights, and an abundance of music. The last solemn scene of all is indescribably beautiful, the room being darkened up to a certain point, with only faint specks, or stars, of light visible in the long rows of pendant burners, when suddenly a flood of calcium light is thrown upon the scene, changing in color until it ends in a rich crimson. The organ was presided over by Bro. W. H. CUTLER, assisted by Bro. JOHN A. FARWELL and a quartet choir, consisting of Bros. COFFIN, BOWEN, PHILLIPS and COULSTON; and there was no stint of choice music. The chanting of the exquisite passage from Ecclesiastes and the very impressive delivery of the prayer may be mentioned as among the finest features of the ceremony.

"To the observant Mason, however, nothing was more striking than the correctness and smoothness of the work, and, above all, the perfect dignity and decorum of all the proceedings, which, as a natural result, extended to the spectators as well as the active participants. On these points, it is understood, Oriental Lodge takes special pains to set a goodly example, and she may justly be proud of her success.

"At the conclusion, the King arose and made a few highly complimentary remarks, followed in a similar strain by Governor DOMINIS and Lieutenant TOTTEN, the latter bringing down the house with a general invitation to meet him in his lodge at Hong Kong. Then followed a loud call for the Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH, the well-known

ex-Mayor and ex-Member of Congress, whose gigantic proportions, so familiar with the oldest and youngest Chicagoan, speedily towered above the assemblage. In his direct, homely way, 'Long John' drew some forcible lessons from the events of the evening for the benefit of the younger Masons present. The next speaker was Bro. D. C. CREGIER, who is a rare master of the art of impromptu speaking, and the great study which he has given to Masonry enabled him to do full justice, on this occasion, to his reputation. The Rev. Dr. THOMAS, pastor of the First Methodist church, was next called for, and treated his audience to some very entertaining reminiscences of his Masonic career. Bro. T. T. GURNEY was called for and very happily responded. Dr. H. A. JOHNSON, one of the leading physicians of Chicago, completed the list of speakers, and he brought into play very effectively the culture which is a necessary and distinguishing feature of the medical profession.

"The King and his party then returned to the Grand Pacific Hotel, where they afterwards entertained the officers of the lodge in a most hospitable manner, and thus ended one of the most memorable events in the annals of Masonry in Illinois."

CHICAGO CUSTOM-HOUSE CORNER-STONE.

MENTION has been made in the chronological review of Grand Lodge of the laying of the corner-stone of the Government Building at Chicago in the year 1874. The occasion was one of more than ordinary interest from the fact that the participation of the Fraternity was bitterly contested by the anti-Masonic element of the State, and every effort was resorted to for the purpose of securing a recall of the invitation. But notwithstanding that a number of "eminent citizens" and "Christian gentlemen" exhausted every artifice known to the anti-Masonic ilk, the officials remained obdurate and the stone was laid with the usual ceremonies, on June 24, 1874.

The *Voice of Masonry*, to which the writer is indebted for the data of this sketch, in speaking of the affair, said:

"Nothing that could add to the attractiveness of the celebration was overlooked or neglected by the respective committees who had charge of the preliminaries. Excepting its warmth, the day was auspicious and at an early hour thousands of people crowded the streets and avenues and watched the movements of the organizations that were to compose the procession."

Soon after ten o'clock the procession, consisting of Federal, State, County, and municipal officers, the employees of the Customs and Postal departments of the Government, Military, Masonic Fraternity and other civic organizations, moved through several of the principal thoroughfares to the place of rendezvous at the northeast corner of Dearborn and Adams streets; but it was not until one o'clock that the ceremonies were commenced. The display was one of the finest ever witnessed in Chicago and for

an occassion of this kind probably the largest in point of numbers that has ever occurred. The anti-Masonic element were out in force and large placards, borne aloft on poles and containing expressions derogatory to the fraternity, were carried after the procession.

When the Masonic portion of the procession finally reached the building the officers of the Grand Lodge who were to actively participate in the ceremonies took their stations around the stone, Grand Master HAWLEY and Deputy Grand Master LOUNSBURY in the East, Senior Grand Warden ROBBINS in the West, and Junior Grand Warden DELANCEY in the South.

"The corner-stone itself was a simple-looking affair. It weighed a little over five tons, and a couple of iron shafts were placed in the upper surface, to allow the hooks of the derrick to grapple with the immense weight and lift it into position. The engineer, in order to accomplish this task, put on a pressure of sixty pounds of steam, which raised the mass like a feather. Previous to its elevation three tall candles were laid upon it, and Mr. EDGAR SANDERS strewed it with a wealth of beautiful flowers, so that it looked like a conqueror crowned with the laurels of victory and the roses of love. Beyond this there was nothing of the romantic in the appearance of the now historic boulder."

The principal architect, J. C. RANKIN, Esq., stepped toward Grand Master HAWLEY and said:

"'Most Worshipful Grand Master of Masons in Illinois, in behalf of the National Treasury Department and in the name of the President of the United States of America, I now request you to lay the corner-stone of the building to be erected on this spot in accordance with the formalities of your ancient and honorable institution.'

The Grand Master replied:

"'From time immemorial it has been the custom of the Fraternity of Freemasons, when invited to do so, to lay with ancient ceremonies the corner-stones of buildings erected for the worship of God, for public charity, or for the purposes of administering justice and free government. By invitation of the United States authorities, I am here on behalf of the Free and Accepted Masons, and on the part of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, to lay with ancient ceremonies this stone, and thereby to attest our patriotism and our respect for the National Government. We will accordingly proceed in conformity with one of the cardinal virtues of our Order, which teaches us that in all our works, great or small, begun and finished, we should seek the aid and favor of Almighty God. It is our first duty, then, to invoke the blessing of the Great Architect of the Universe upon the work in which we are about to engage. I therefore command the utmost silence, and call upon all to unite with our Grand Chaplain in an address to the Throne of Grace.'

The Grand Chaplain, Rev. J. E. FORRESTER, offered an appropriate prayer.

The Apollo Musical Club then chanted the following invocation, composed for the occasion by WILLIAM H. CUTTER:

"Great God Eternal! bow Thine ear unto us,
And hear, we pray, our supplications to Thee;
Grant unto us Thine aid and smiles to bless us.
Thine be the glory.

"Great God Majestic! may Thy power be given
That we Thy will may do, and thus be blessed;
May we our work thus do in fear and reverence.
Thine be the glory.

"Great God Eternal! may Thy benediction
Rest o'er our labors, and foundations laid
Be firm and true, that Thou accept it from us.
Thine be the glory.

The Grand Master then reminded the Grand Treasurer that it had ever been the custom on occasions like the present to deposit within a cavity of the corner-stone of an edifice certain memorials of the period at which it was erected, so that, if the lapse of ages, the fury of the elements or the slow but certain ravages of time, should lay bare its foundation, an enduring record

might be found by succeeding generations, to bear testimony to the energy, industry and culture of the time. This duty, however, had been performed and two men placed across the opening in the stone a heavy copper casket. Whereupon the Grand Master requested the Grand Secretary to read, for the information of the assembled multitude, the record of the contents of the casket. This the Grand Secretary did as follows:

"1. A memorial plate of pure native copper, inscribed with the names of the principal United States, State and municipal officers present, or who signified their intention to be present on the occasion. A parchment roll, inscribed with the names of the principal officers of the organizations taking part in the ceremonies. 2. Declaration of Independence, Constitution of the United States, Acts of Congress making appropriations for the purchase of the site and the erection of the building. 3. Constitution of the State of Illinois, map of the State of Illinois, list of the State Officers, engraving of the New State House. 4. List of county officers. 5. Picture of the proposed building. 6. Proceedings, for 1873, of Grand Lodge of Masons, Illinois; Grand Chapter of Masons, Illinois; Crand Council of Masons, Illinois; Grand Commandery of Masons, Illinois; General Grand Chapter of Masons, U. S. A.; General Grand Encampment of Masons, U. S. A.; Supreme Council. 7. Proceedings of the Grand Lodge and Encampment of Odd Fellows; Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias. 8. Directory of Chicago; History of Chicago; account of first Post-office in Chicago; map of Chicago, 1874; map of Chicago, 1820; proceedings of the Board of Public Works, Education, Police, Parks, Board of Trade, Relief Committee, Comptroller's Report. 9. Copy of the Programme, and all papers connected with the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone; daily papers of Chicago; list of organizations attending ceremonies. Copies United States bonds, all denominations, unsigned; United States Treasury Notes, all denominations, unsigned; United States gold, silver, and copper coinage.

"Grand Master—Right Worshipful Grand Treasurer, you will now deposit the casket in the cavity beneath the corner-stone (this was done), and may the Great Architect of the Universe, in His wisdom, grant that ages upon ages shall pass away ere it again be seen of men.

While Bro. HAWLEY was all right in his sentiment, yet it seems that he was all wrong in his prayer, for the rich alluvial soil of Chicago refused to bear the burden which the Government architect heaped upon it. As a consequence the building settled; large fissures appeared in its walls; its floors and ceilings became uneven and finally the great work was condemned. At this writing not a vestige of the old building remains and a new structure of light construction will soon occupy its site. What became of the casket in the corner-stone the writer cannot state, but he is quite certain that 'succeeding generations' will never learn from that depository the particular degree of 'energy, industry and culture' which prevailed in the State of Illinois, A. D. 1874.

Mr. RANKIN then delivered the working tools to the Grand Master, who retained the trowel, presenting the square to the Deputy Grand Master, the level to the Senior Grand Warden and the plumb to the Junior Grand Warden, saying to them:

"Right Worshipful Brethren, you will receive the implements of your office. With your assistance and that of the Craft, I will now proceed to lay the corner-stone of this edifice according to the customs of our Fraternity.

The spaces between the box and stone were filled with cement, and the box was covered with the same material.

Grand Master HAWLEY, addressing Judge BLODGETT:

"On behalf of the Free and Accepted Masons of Illinois, I invite your Honor, as one of the Judges of the United States Courts, to assist in these ceremonies by spreading a portion of the cement.

Judge BLODGETT came down from his seat and, taking a trowel, spread some mortar on the corner of the base-stone.

This done, the Grand Master ordered the Grand Marshal to direct the craftsmen to lower the stone. While it was lowering the Apollo Club sang an original ode composed for the occasion.

When the stone was in place the grand honors were given, amid a salvo of artillery, and the Deputy Grand Master and Wardens proceeded to test the work with the implements of the craft. Then followed the consecration in the usual form. At the close of the consecration ceremony the Grand Master, addressing the Government architect (Mr. RANKIN), said:

"Worthy Sir: Having thus, as Grand Master of Masons, laid this corner-stone, I now deliver these implements of operative Masonry into your hands with the fullest confidence that by your skill and taste, aided by faithful craftsmen, a fabric will arise which will add new lustre to our city and nation. May there be no envy, discord, or confusion among the workmen. May the important duties confided to you be performed, not only to the satisfaction of those who have intrusted you with their fulfillment, but in such a manner as shall secure the approbation of your own conscience, and redound to the honor of our country.

Mr. RANKIN took the implements and replied:

"On behalf of the citizens of Chicago, Most Worshipful Grand Master, I have the honor of presenting you with this trowel (handing it to him) as a memento of this occasion. And to you (Deputy Grand Warden) the square, and you (Senior Grand Warden) the level, and you (Junior Grand Warden) the plumb, also as mementoes.

The Grand Master delivered the following oration:

"Gentlemen Representing the National Treasury Department, Fellow Citizens, and Brethren: I have the honor to report that in compliance with the request of the United States authorities, the corner-stone of the new Custom House and Postoffice building, here to be erected, has been laid with the ancient ceremonies of the Craft. With this announcement my duties would very properly end. But it will not be deemed inappropriate that we should, for a brief moment, recall the remembrance of the terrible event that occasioned the immediate necessity of laying these foundations and of erecting thereon the edifice this day so auspiciously begun. Scarcely three years have elapsed since what apparently was the most enduring portion of this fair city was laid in waste—a blackened mass, except that of crumbling stones and broken columns—to mark the place where had been magnificent palaces, fitting and costly merchandise, and beautiful temples consecrated to the worship of the ever-living God. Yet to-day we behold with amazement another and more marvelous city arisen, phœnix-like, from the ashes of the first.

"Such evidences of success and prosperity as we see around us speak volumes for the wonderful energy and perseverance of the citizens of this metropolis. Stricken, but not subdued, they only bent before the storm, and, by their indomitable pluck, achieved, amid seeming disaster, greater results than ever before in developing the commercial interests of our whole Northwest. Such a display of energy and enterprise challenges our admiration, and we cannot lose the opportunity to commend the prompt action of our National Government in realizing their zeal and making such generous provisions for the wants and necessities of this people; and to us, my brethren, it is also a very appropriate and pleasing reflection that amid the scene of desolation and ruin that spread its darkened wings over the city, the Masonic Fraternity, true to its principles of brotherly love and relief, were among the first to respond to the cry of distress, and that Masonic charity did much in those dark and trying hours towards alleviating the suffering and distress of the poor and the unfortunate. The society which I have the honor to represent congratulates our honored President and his Administration upon the harmony and prosperity everywhere prevailing throughout our country, and prays that our National Government may be left free to devote its power and energy to the advancement of the cause of civilization.

"To our own noble State, represented here by His Excellency, the Governor, we all pay homage. We also congratulate the city of Chicago, so adequately represented here to-day by His Honor, the Mayor, and the municipal authorities, upon the untiring energy of her people, her great commercial prosperity, and upon the commencement of this important structure, the completion of which will add not only to the convenience of her citizens, but also the grandeur and glory of the city.

"It is seldom that our Fraternity appears in public.

Freemasonry shuns notoriety. Its mission lies in another direction. But when the Government, under whose protection we live, requests our assistance in the performance of a peaceful and honorable duty, we may with propriety leave our quiet retreats, perform our work, and once more return to the seclusion of our lodges. We may have no more monuments of stone to rear, yet the Fraternity, which exists wherever are found the civilized haunts of man, will march on in its mission of rearing higher, broader, and deeper its great living principle of charity—which shall endure longer than stone or brick.

"We have this day laid the corner-stone of a house which we pray God may deserve to prosper by becoming a place of concourse for good men, and promoting harmony and brotherly love throughout the land until time shall be no more.

"In conclusion, permit me to express my appeciation of that hospitality and courtesy so characteristic of this great city, which has been extended to the Fraternity over which I have the honor to preside.

"The Grand Marshal then proclaimed the stone duly laid according to the old customs of the Freemasons; three guns were fired; the Apollo Club sang 'America,' and the benediction by the Grand Chaplain closed the ceremony."

DEDICATION OF KILWINNING HALL.

DURING the early years of Illinois Freemasonry, and before the craft had attained the wealth and influence it has now long enjoyed, the dedication of a lodge hall was a matter of considerable moment. The erection of large and commodious buildings, not only in the cities but in the rural districts as well, has rendered these occasions comparatively common affairs; yet the following account of the dedication of Kilwinning Hall, Chicago, cannot but be of interest to many of the "old-timers" and is worthy of preservation in this "compendium." The account is taken from an issue of the *Chicago Tribune* of the date of the occurrence (1864).

At the time of its erection the hall was generally conceded to be "the finest Masonic lodge-room West of New York City." It was located on North Dearborn street (now Dearborn avenue), between Kinzie and North Water street, and was thus described by the reporter:

"The first room entered by the visitor at the top of the stairs is that of the Tyler of the Lodge, which is plainly furnished. Next comes the reception room, wherein is placed the registry and a marble lavatory. Passing through this apartment into the 'preparation' room, where candidates for initiation into the mysteries of the ancient order undergo the necessary examination and preparation, the visitor who may have the 'open sesame' enters the principal hall. He stands at the door for a minute till his eyes become accustomed to the beauties of the room; in front, in the East, stands the chair of the Worshipful Master on a dais, and placed under a handsomely carved oak canopy, with the mystical letter 'G' standing out prominently. On each side of the Worshipful Master's chair, and also on the dais, are the chairs for Past Masters and the desks for the Secretary and Treasurer. In the West is placed the chair of the Senior Warden, and in the South that of the Junior

Warden. All three are of beautifully carved polished oak, covered with blue plush. On the north side of the hall is a finely-toned chamber organ, while in the center is a neat altar, octagonal in shape, with a handsomely bound Bible on the top, the gift of Mr. W. H. SHUFELDT, a member of the lodge.

"The floor is covered with a magnificent Brussels carpet, costing over seven hundred dollars. The sofas and settees are like the chairs of the officers, covered with blue plush. The gasaliers are in branches of three, and are composed of sheaves of wheat, tastefully gilt, with cupids supporting the plumb, square and level. Underneath are terrestrial globes, with the sun, moon and stars on a blue field, pendant from which is the compass and square in burnished gold.

"The entire hall is in the Gothic style of architecture. The fresco work has been finely executed by JEVNE & ALMINI. The combination of colors is very fine. Blue, of course, predominates, but all is harmony, and there is nothing to offend the eye of even the most critical. The entire furnishing of the hall was made under the superintendence of FRANK G. GREENE, Worshipful Master, and GEO. W. WOOD, Senior Warden, and reflects the greatest amount of credit on their taste."

The same reporter thus describes the ceremony of dedication :

"The members of the Grand Lodge of the State, wearing their handsome collars and aprons of purple, trimmed with silver lace, entered the hall by the west door, headed by the Most Worshipful Grand Master of Illinois, THOMAS J. TURNER, shortly after three o'clock. They were accompanied by the principal officers of 'Kilwinning,' who wore their beautiful regalia. The members of the lodge wore the plain lambskin, and with the invited guests occupied seats in the body of the hall.

"The procession of the Grand officers was formed at the entrance and marched around the altar, in the center of the room, nine times, while J. S. BELDEN performed a voluntary on the organ. The Grand Master having taken his seat in the East, supported right and left by the orator of the day, Rev. S. RUSSELL JONES, and the Grand Chaplain, P. B. RING, the Senior Warden in the West and the Junior Warden in the South, an ode was sung by a most efficient choir.

"The Grand Architect, GEORGE H. GIBSON, then advanced towards the chair of the Grand Master. He stated that, since the building was completed, he had now to return the tools which had been entrusted to him when the foundation was laid. He then placed the plumb, square, level, and trowel on the pedestal.

"The Grand Master said that the skill and fidelity displayed by the Grand Architect had secured the entire approbation of the Grand Lodge, and the building was a monument of the taste and liberality of its founders.

"Another ode having been sung by the choir, the Grand Master proceeded to dedicate the Lodge room according to the ancient ceremonies of Masonry.

"The procession was again formed, and marched around the altar, halting when the Grand Master had reached the East. A verse from the Masonic anthem was sung, and the Grand Master, with the usual ceremonies, poured out the corn, wine and oil, and dedicated the hall in the name of the Great Jehovah to Freemasonry, in the name of St. John to virtue, and in the

name of the whole Fraternity to universal benevolence, terminating with grand honors.

"The Grand Chaplain offered up an appropriate prayer, in which he craved the blessing of the Great Architect on the undertaking; at the termination of which the brethren responded, 'So mote it be.'

"After the singing of an anthem, Rev. S. RUSSELL JONES delivered an interesting and instructive address on the duties and obligations of Freemasons, which was listened to with profound attention. He concluded as follows:

"'Brethren of Kilwinning Lodge: Your achievements are worthy of congratulations to-day. During your four years of existence you have added one hundred and forty-two names to your roll, most of whom have participated with you in erecting this most beautiful, costly, and magnificent hall —the finest west of the city of New York. Five thousand dollars you have this day dedicated to the noble work of Masonry and all works of benevolence and love. God speed you in your noble work, and we implore you, as your gorgeous Lodge room outshines all in the city, so let your virtues shine.

"'Let shining charity adorn your zeal,
The noblest impulse generous minds can feel.'"

But this hall, like its prototype, King Solomon's Temple, did not long retain its pristine glories. A fire which occurred soon after partially destroyed the edifice and temporarily interfered with the meeting of the Lodge. The "ravages of fate," however, were soon overcome and the restored rooms once more occupied. The following mention is cut from the *Chicago Times*.

"Kilwinning Lodge, No. 311, of Free and Accepted Masons, the Masonic brethren will recollect, was partially burned down last spring. It had then one of the most beautiful lodge rooms in the city—a lodge room of which its frequenters might well be proud. But Kilwinning Lodge is a progressive one, and quickly determinined to make their misfortune an opportunity of creating a still more beautiful hall.

"The chief improvement in, or rather addition to, the restored hall, which is situated on the west side of North Dearborn street, between North Water and Kinzie streets, is a beautiful octagonal Gothic dome sixteen feet in diameter and ten feet in height; the total height of the summit of the ceiling above the floor being twenty-eight feet. The dome is paneled off, each section containing a panel having a ground of blue, spangled with golden stars. The whole dome, when brilliantly lighted up, has the appearance of an immense octagonal window with the stars shining through it from out their bed of blue. In the apex of the dome is a magnificent reflector, which distributes a brilliant light over the whole room. Around the bottom of the dome extends a rich Gothic cornice, decorated with Gothic ornaments and tracery; oak ribs divide the several compartments of the dome. The ceiling of the room is divided into panels of different shapes, and decorated with Gothic spandrils. Encircling the ceiling is a rich Gothic cornice supported by frescoed columns, between which are panels ornamented with Gothic tracery. Over the different stations, in the east, south and west, have been erected elaborate Gothic canopies, in the shape of Gothic arches. From each of these canopies rise pinnacles, while from the gables of the canopies rise Gothic finials. In the rear of each of the

stations is a richly finished fresco. The size of the room is thirty-eight feet in width by fifty-eight in length, the height being eighteen feet. The style in which the room has been finished is the decorated Gothic. The restoration and improvement of Kilwinning Hall—including only the interior—have cost over six thousand dollars."

The lodge continued to occupy these rooms until 1871, when they were again ravaged by fire, and this time totally consumed. The site was then abandoned.

DEDICATION OF ORIENTAL HALL.

IF Kilwinning Hall was the finest in the State at the time of its erection (1864), the palm was soon after wrested from it by the still more beautiful and spacious apartments known as Oriental Hall, which was dedicated on July 25, 1867. These rooms were not only the finest in the State but compared favorably with the best lodge halls in the country, as the subjoined extract from the *Chicago Tribune* goes to show:

"The Oriental building, on La Salle street, opposite the Chamber of Commerce, is in itself one of the finest specimens of street architecture to be found in the city, and, for a business building, is the most complete and substantial of any yet finished. The offices are all large and well lighted, and the stairways and halls spacious, light and airy. The building is complete, with all modern conveniences.

"In this splendid building is located the hall, or lodge room, of Oriental Lodge, No. 33, A. F. & A. M., which has just been finished in the Oriental style of architecture, and a degree of success has been obtained, n the peculiar fitness and harmony of its combination, seldom realized before.

"The lodge room occupies the fourth floor of the building. The blue-lodge room proper is seventy-four by forty-two feet in the clear and twenty-nine feet high to the crown of the canopies of the ceiling. On the same floor there are two ante-rooms, a Tyler's room, with closets, and a furnace room, and a large reception parlor, fifteen by twenty-four feet. The apartments on this floor occupy a space of forty-six by one hundred and twenty feet.

"Above, on the upper floor, there are five good-sized ante-rooms, all well lighted and ventilated. The various rooms devoted to the lodge are entirely separate from the offices of the building, and are reached by an independent stairway from the main hall.

"The approach to the lodge-room is from the west, and the splendor of the oriental style is at once seen to be well carried out, even in the smallest detail of mechanical work or color. The room is divided longitudinally into five sections, with a large stained-glass window in each space on the north side and one on the south, together with appropriate panels corresponding in size with the windows, filling the blanks on the same side. On the north and south sides are two platforms for sofas. From the upper platform there is a continuous

wainscoting all around the room, which is divided into sections, as before mentioned, by moulded pedestals, capped with heavy surbase moulding. From these pedestals rise gracefully-proportioned octagonal columns with foliated capitals, from which spring large pendentive arched brackets resting upon rich wall corbels that support the main arched ribs which cross the room and intersect with arches running longitudinally, dividing the ceiling into arched canopies, three in width and five in length. These canopies are slightly curved; in the center of each is placed a large globe light with Argand burner and a powerful plated reflector above. These canopies are of a sky-blue tint, with stars of various sizes surrounding the globe lights, producing a chaste and beautiful effect at once novel and appropriate. The moulded ribs and arches from the canopies or panels are very neatly ornamented with rosettes and vines, shaded in colors and relieved with gold. At the intersection of the ribs and brackets there are richly carved and gilded pendents or drops. The columns supporting the main brackets are in imitation of lapis lazuli, with golden foliated caps, and bases and corbels of brocated marble. The wainscoting is various dark and light veined marbles. The east end is finished with a rich and elaborate arch and alcove recess, in front of which is a dais four steps high. On each side of the alcove there are two richly carved and gilded columns, and a doorway opening into the front ante-rooms. Between these doors and the alcove there are two niches, in which are placed statues of Atlas. The west room is similar in finish, excepting that in the alcove is placed the organ, the case of which is designed in keeping with the general style of the room, and is finished in blue and gold. There is also another alcove on the south side, corresponding in general with those at the ends of the room. In the crown of the arches of these alcoves there are placed stained-glass panels, illuminated by gas burners, the one in the east having the symbolic 'G' and the 'Rising Sun;' that in the south the 'Midday Sun,' and the 'Setting Sun' in the west. In the center of the room the altar is placed, supported by the 'lesser lights' forming the triangle; and high above, in the center of the canopy, the 'All-Seeing Eye' is represented on one of the globes. The 'Pillars of the Porch' are beautiful in design and original in treatment, the lily leaves, net-work, and pomegranate being faithfully rendered in the carving of the 'chapiters.'

"The furniture of the rooms, all of which harmonizes well in design and color, was made from the original designs of the architect. The system of lighting used furnishes a beautiful and soft light, and keeps the heat and smell of the gas from the room. The ventilation is obtained from a succession of flues on the walls on each side of the room, with openings near the floor, and carried out above the roof."

The *Chicago Republican* furnishes the following condensed account of the dedication:

Last night the new hall of Oriental Lodge of the Free and Accepted Order of Masons was dedicated.

At 9 o'clock the hall was filled by those invited, and the dedication exercises opened, the W. M. of the lodge, J. W. CLYDE, presiding.

The officers of the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois entered, taking their appropriate places. The following are the officers:

M. W., JEROME R. GORIN, Grand Master.

R. W., M. D. CHAMBERLAIN, Act. Dep. G. M.

R. W., G. S. BARSTOW, Act. S. G. W.

R. W., IRA S. YOUNGLOVE, Act. J. G. W.

R. W., G. W. BARNARD, Act. G. Treas.

R. W., GEORGE ADAMS, Act. G. Sec.

R. W., J. ADAMS ALLEN, Act. G. Orator.

R. W., J. BILLINGS, Act. G. Chaplain.

R. W., JOHN S. JENNINGS, Act. S. G. D.

R. W., W. A. STEVENS, Act. J. G. D.

R. W., RANDALL, Act. S. G. Steward.

R. W., H. N. HURLBUT, Act. J. G. Steward.

R. W., J. P. FERNS, G. Tyler.

A hymn was sung.

The M. W. requested of the Grand Master that the Grand Lodge of Illinois dedicate the hall agreeable to the usages and forms of Masonry.

Mr. BOYINGTON, the architect, announced that he had completed the work assigned to him, and returned the implements.

The dedicatory prayer was offered by the Grand Chaplain.

"Glory be to God on high,
On earth peace, good will toward men,"
was chanted.

The officers of the Grand Lodge took their places for the purpose of dedicating the Lodge to Masonry, virtue and universal benevolence.

The vessels of corn, wine and oil were severally presented to the Grand Master, and with each the hall was solemnly dedicated.

A hymn was sung and a solemn invocation pronounced by the Grand Chaplain.

"The Lord is gracious,
And his mercy endureth forever,"
was chanted.

Benediction was pronounced by the Grand Chaplain.

This beautiful building was destroyed in the great fire of 1871. A new building, with a lodge hall arranged in much the same manner as the first, was soon after erected on the old site and the new Oriental Hall continued to be used for Masonic purposes until 1893, when the imperious demands of commerce terminated the Masonic occupancy. The new Oriental Hall was, beyond a doubt, the finest room that has ever been used for Masonic purposes in this or any other adjoining states. In size, beauty, and the elegance of its appointments it was the superior of anything now in use, and may well be held in green remembrance by all who have been privileged to inspect it.

THE TRIENNIAL CONCLAVE OF 1880.

THERE have been few episodes in the history of Templarism in Illinois more striking in their general features than the triennial conclave of the Grand Encampment of the United States, held at the city of Chicago, in the month of August, 1880. Preparations for the great event were commenced more than two years prior to its happening, and a "Triennial Committee," consisting of five members from each of the three Chicago Commanderies, was organized on April 12, 1878, for the purpose of perfecting arrangements for the entertainment of the vast throng which it was expected would be in attendance. This committee, which had the practical direction and supervision of all the details connected with the occasion, was in continuous service for twenty-eight months; to it must be accorded much of the credit for the successful parts of the great pageant, and to it also must be assigned the mistakes which resulted in so much discomfort and personal inconvenience. But while the mistakes of the committee were many, yet it must be admitted that the affair, viewed from an impartial standpoint, stands, in many respects, unrivaled in the annals of Templarism; and though other cities have since vied with Chicago in this particular, it has hardly been equaled and certainly never excelled.

The General Triennial Committee held twenty-four meetings in the twenty-eight months of its existence, while the Executive Sub-Committee, of which Sir NORMAN T. GASSETTE was Chairman, was almost in constant session from June, 1879, until the close of the Conclave; and for months the chairman gave his whole time. The duties of this Executive Committee were principally supervisory ones, and consisted in carrying out the plans of the Triennial Committee through the various Sub-Committees which they had appointed, in strict accord with the rules made and adopted by them for that purpose; and the truth of history demands that it should be stated that the Executive Committee, with rare unanimity, and as prudently and carefully as possible, endeavored to execute whatever tasks the Triennial Committee imposed upon them to the best of their ability.

It was expected that the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars would be sufficient to defray the expenses of the occasion, and, as the event would be to some extent a civic affair, it was decided to receive subscriptions from citizens as well as Templars. In the matter of raising this great sum of money the committee had no intention of going to the citizens for subscriptions until it should have been demonstrated beyond dispute that the Templars of Chicago were not trying to act the leech upon their generosity by expecting that they would give the whole of the seventy-five thousand dollars first asked; and hence it was deemed but just and prudent to first commence soliciting subscriptions from the Templars

themselves, the Committee feeling confident that they would individually, from their private means, enable the three Commanderies to which they belonged to pay into the hands of the Treasurer, NELSON LUDINGTON, twenty-five thousand dollars, or one-third part of the required amount, which would be twenty-five dollars per capita for all Templars resident of Chicago.

By June 9, 1880, the full amount of twenty-five thousand dollars had been paid in by the Commanderies, and by subsequent donations the full amount realized became equal to more than thirty-one dollars a man for every resident member.

At length the long expected period arrived, and from August 15th to 19th, 1880, Chicago enjoyed one of the most memorable holidays in its history. From the "Voice of Masonry" of September, 1880, we condense the following account of the great pageant:

The formal exercises of the week commenced on Sunday, August 15th, by attendance on divine service at Grace Episcopal church, Very Eminent Sir CLINTON LOCKE officiating. This was participated in by the local commanderies and the early arrivals. On Monday, the 16th, Beauseant Commandery, of Baltimore, tendered a complimentary breakfast to the Grand Master, Sir VINCENT L. HURLBUT, and the officers and members of the Grand Encampment at the Palmer House. In the evening of the same day there were three "receptions," at three of the large halls of the city, to which all of the visiting knights were invited.

At Central Music Hall a picked orchestra under the direction of HANS BALATKA discoursed an excellent programme of classical music. Sir LESTER L. BOND presided and several introduced Hon. CARTER H. HARRISON, Mayor of Chicago, who tendered to the visitors, in his inimitable style, the freedom of the city. Hon. SHELBY M. CULLOM, Governor of Illinois, extended a welcome in the name of the State, while Sir T. T. GURNEY, Grand Master of Illinois, spoke in behalf of the Masonic fraternity, and Sir D. C. CREGIER, for the Triennial Committee.

The second reception was held at Farwell Hall, which was beautifully and appropriately decorated for the occasion. The musical programme was rendered by BACH'S celebrated orchestra, of Milwaukee. Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH, representing the Mayor of Chicago, delivered the address of welcome. Hon. LEONARD SWETT, representing the Governor of Illinois, spoke in behalf of the State, while Sir JOSEPH ROBBINS, on behalf of the Grand Lodge, extended to the guests the greetings of the Craft.

The third reception was given at McCormick Hall. Sir GILBERT W. BARNARD presided and BRAND'S orchestra, of Cincinnati, furnished delightful music. Hon. FRANCIS ADAMS, representing the Mayor, tendered to the guests the freedom of the city; Hon. ANDREW SHUMAN, representing the Governor, spake for the State, and Sir HENRY C. RANNEY, on behalf of the Grand Master, extended the welcome of the Craft. Sir JOHN A. CRAWFORD, for the Triennial Committee, delivered an interesting and appropriate address.

The three receptions were all well attended and apparently thoroughly enjoyed. They manifested the spirit of the people of Chicago and of Illinois toward their guests and will be long remembered by those who participated.

The decorations, both public and private, in character and cost, far exceeded

anything that has ever been attempted in the city, either before or since. The decorative work of the Triennial Committee was performed under the direction of a subcommittee, of which Sir H. H. POND was chairman. For months the committee were at work, and the result of their labors was a wondrous display of artistic beauty. This was particularly true of the lavish decorations at the Exposition Building; the various halls in which the receptions were held; the asylums of the Commanderies; the Grand Encampment Building, and the triumphal arches on the streets. The citizens vied with the knights and hundreds of business houses were resplendent in gay decorations. In every direction were seen the banners, insignia and cognizances of the Templars intermingled with streamers, garlands, paintings and heraldic devices, and never before or since has Chicago presented the gala appearance that met the eye of the observer on the morning of the 17th.

The influx of visitors was not only beyond precedent, but wholly beyond expectation. The entire business district was soon congested and even standing room became a luxury. Along the line of march of the great procession the populace were packed almost to suffocation, yet, except for the intense heat of the day, all seemed to derive much pleasure and satisfaction.

The parade was tardy in moving, the depressing conditions interfering some with the order of arrangements. Finally the lines were formed and the greatest civic demonstration of modern times passed in review before the Grand Master and the assembled multitude. The parade was divided into three grand divisions and twenty subdivisions, the last or twentieth subdivision containing the Grand Master and other dignitaries. The twentieth subdivision was the first to move, as the review was to take place at the crossing of Wabash avenue and Twelfth street. The Commander, with his aids, and Oriental Commandery, No. 12, of Cleveland, Ohio, had the right of the line. Then came the Grand Master and two of his personal staff. They were seated in an elegant open barouche, which was drawn by six span of horses, led by a single white horse. A black and a white horse formed each span, and each horse had harness matching his color. Following the Grand Master was the remainder of the division. The column moved from the Grand Pacific Hotel north on Clark street to Adams, thence east to Wabash avenue, where it passed under the memorial arch, observing, at the same time, the customary tribute to the memory of the deceased. Thence it proceeded to the review stand. Along the route the Grand Master was recognized by generous applause, and the Cleveland Commandery elicited cheers for their excellent marching. Many of the people along the line thought this division was the procession proper, and found fault with its brevity, but they soon discovered their mistake. On arriving at the review stand the Grand Master ascended the platform attended by his officers, the civil magistrates, governor, mayor, etc., and invited guests. The Grand Master's personal staff drew up in line in front of the stand, the showy uniforms of the Knights and the gay trappings of their steeds glittering in the blaze of sunlight.

The two reviewing stands—the east and west—were similar in shape, construction and decoration, and were connected by arches formed of heavy iron rods extending across Wabash avenue on the north and

south sides of Twelfth street. The two stands and the two arches thus formed the sides of a quadrilateral. The stands extended across Twelfth street at its intersection with Wabash avenue but without impeding travel before and after the procession. On the stands a profusion of decorations met the eye—evergreens, crosses, mottoes, rosettes, in black, purple and white, shields and banners, in endless variety of form and color. The two arches, like the two stands, presented a similar appearance. They were trimmed with black, white and purple fringe, and from the center of each was suspended a shield, bearing the letters X. P., with smaller shields on each side. Each corner of each arch was marked by a purple cross, and each corner of each stand by a Maltese cross of bright red. The Wabash avenue sides of the stands were trimmed in the prevailing purple hue, from which the famous legend *In Hoc Signo Vinces*, worked in white letters, stood out most prominently. Two large red crosses adorned the main stand, one next the north end and the other near the center, just south of the point where the Grand Master stood to review the procession. The massing of so many colors was almost bewildering to the ordinary gazer, but there was a harmony about the whole which, to the Knights at least, was at once beautiful and significant.

Almost simultaneously with the start of the twentieth division for the review stand, the first grand division of the procession began the movement southward on Wabash avenue. From that moment, with only brief halts, for upwards of three hours the forward step continued. The appearance of the line, from first to last, was superb, and manifestations of appreciation were innumerable. Eighty-five bands discoursed music, and a much larger number of commanderies kept step to the martial airs, or at least tried to do so.

In numbers, appearance and smoothness of movement, the procession was a success, and, to the many thousand who witnessed it while it was intact and *en route*, it gave intense satisfaction. But the heat played havoc with its outcome. Under its influence many commanderies left the line and threw it into confusion. And thus it came that many of the people who saw the break-up, and many more who saw not even that much, pronounced the whole pageant a failure.

Provision was made for excursions on the lake each day during the Conclave, and the afternoon succeeding the parade was devoted to them, to drives about the city, and to resting and toning up. Singular as it may appear, the excursions were not patronized as liberally as was expected, and at no time was any boat unable to carry all that wished to go on it.

On the evening of the 17th there was a "*grand musicale et dansante*," or, in the vernacular, a concert and dance, at the Exposition Building, which proved a great attraction. The demand for tickets seemed to be beyond the power of supply. All of the visitors and half the residents of Chicago were anxious to gain admission and could see no reason why they should not. Every possible plan of obtaining tickets was adopted. If the effort was not successful in one way, another was immediately devised, and so persistently was this kept up that the committee had to yield to it or face "a storm of indignation." In this way more tickets were issued than should have been, if the comfort of those admitted was

to be the sole consideration. In consequence, the throng in attendance was immense, and standing room was at a premium. Under the circumstances, promenading was all that could be engaged in, and the intense heat made even that a discomfort. The result was, that thousands departed early, to the great satisfaction of thousands who were seeking admission. Thus the tide of egress and ingress was kept at full height for hours, and, thereby, a large share of intense curiosity was gratified that otherwise would have been disappointed. The programme was not fully carried out. It consisted of music, speeches, etc. But two speeches were delivered. The music was good, and, after midnight, the Terpsichorean exercises were quite attractive. The decorations were grand, and seeing them and the great concourse of people was ample compensation for all the discomfort of the time.

The chief event of the 18th was the competitive prize drill at the Jockey Club Park. The attendance was large but the pleasure of the occasion was marred by the intense heat of the day. Indeed, it seemed as though the sun had a spite against the drill, as it appeared to have against the procession, and was exerting its utmost power in creating discomfort. The promised grand concert by the bands attending the conclave did not come off. All of the competing commanderies were late in their arrivals, and, in consequence, thousands of the guests left the grounds before the drill was completed.

The entertainment provided for the evening of the 18th consisted of concerts at Central Music, Farwell and McCormick Halls, and theatrical performances at McVicker's, Haverly's and Hooley's theaters. At each place an excellent performance was given, but for some reason the attendance was small. The great feature of the evening was a display of fire-works on the lake front, which was witnessed by an immense throng of people. The display opened with a gorgeous illumination, effected by the simultaneous ignition of a large number of lime and calcium lights, and of a quantity of blue and red fire. As these began to fade away a great mass of rockets was sent up. These, as they reached the summit of their flight, burst into a shower of rubies, pearls, emeralds and diamonds, which sank gracefully, suddenly changing into a flight of serpents as they neared the earth. The first set piece was then ignited. It was entitled, "Welcome to the Templars of the World," and when the people read those words as they were displayed in letters of amber, inclosed in a framework of gold and emerald twenty feet in length by sixteen in in height, they indorsed the sentiment by a mighty cheer, the tugboats and everything which possessed a steam whistle aiding in increasing its volume. Then came a bombardment of the sky. The scene thus created was grand. Next a den of fiery serpents flew up into the air with a mad, wild rush, and so the display was kept up for nearly an hour, when the great pageant finally ended in smoke and flame. Viewed from any side it was a grand affair, and had the date selected been but a month later it would have yielded a far greater degree of enjoyment than it did.

That the efforts of the knights and people of Chicago were appreciated by those who knew the magnitude of the undertaking is beyond doubt, and the Grand Encampment formally placed upon record its

own estimate of the occasion in the passage of the following:

WHEREAS, It is justly proper that this Grand Encampment should place on record its appreciation of the knightly and hospitable welcome it has received during its session in this city; therefore,

Resolved, That the thanks of the Grand Encampment of the United States are hereby tendered to Right Eminent Sir CHARLES M. MORSE, Grand Commander of Illinois; to Apollo, Chicago and St. Bernard Commanderies, of Chicago; to the "Triennial Committee," to whom the entire charge of the reception of visiting Knights was committed, and to the executive head of said committee, Eminent Sir NORMAN T. GASSETTE, for the knightly welcome tendered this Grand Body, and for their efforts to make the Twenty-first Triennial Conclave the grandest and most imposing gathering of Knights Templars that ever took place on this continent;

Resolved, That the thanks of this Grand Body are hereby tendered to the public press of this city for courteous treatment while here;

Resolved, That we also tender our acknowledgments to His Excellency, the Governor of Illinois; His Honor, the Mayor of Chicago, and the citizens at large, for the many warm evidences of their sympathy with this Order, and their cordial welcome to this State.

While it is true that there was some personal inconvenience experienced during the triennial week, it is also true that there were many compensating pleasures. The heat had much to do with the discomfort, but for that Chicago was not responsible; nor did it select the time of gathering. Calculations based on the advanced demands for accommodations led to preparations for the entertainment of one hundred thousand people, but in fact double that number came, among them whole commanderies with their attendant friends, and all without a note of warning. Yet no one was compelled to sleep on the sidewalk and no one went hungry. A distinguished observer, Sir J. W. SIMONS, in commenting upon it said:

"Upon the whole, the affair must be put on record as the grandest showing the Order has ever made, and Chicago may take to herself the pleasant reflection that a similar event could not have been accomplished in any other city in the world."

ORGANIZED CHARITIES.

INTRODUCTION.

IN the year 1876 the Craft of Illinois were considering the project of the establishment, under Grand Lodge auspices, of an asylum or "home" for indigent orphans. In mentioning the subject in his annual address of that year the Grand Master (Bro. ROBBINS) said:

> I deem it my duty to say that the history of public Masonic charities in this country does not inspire me with confidence in the success of such an undertaking under the Grand Lodge management, even using the word success in its narrowest, its material aspect. More than this, I do not share the feeling that the absence of such an institution is a reproach to the Craft in any jurisdiction. On the contrary, I repeat what I have elsewhere said, that the true mission of Masonry is a silent one, leavening, all unseen, with its softening and restraining influences, the community in which it exists. An improved state of society is a nobler monument to its influence and power than piles of marble; and to touch the springs of benevolence in the individual heart, of more importance than the foundation of costly public charities.

The observations of the Grand Master are reproduced in this connection as expressive of the views of no inconsiderable portion of the Craft. In many the sentiments are sincere and the persons professing them, notwithstanding that the "mission of Masonry is a silent one," are yet conspicuous for their good works. On the other hand, in many, very many, the profession is a convenient sham; a cover for a sordid and selfish nature. No field of philanthropic effort is in practice worked silently or secretly, whatever may be the theories. A good example counts for much in these days, and many a man has been moved to generous acts simply through the persuasive force of the acts of others. Neither is the "true mission of Masonry a silent one," for all its teachings and precepts inculcate open acts of charity. So, too, the long and uniform practice of the Craft has been in this direction; and if it is "no reproach" to the Fraternity that it has no charitable institutions it certainly is not a matter for laudation.

Illinois has always been proud of its pure, unmixed ancestry; of its descent from the Mother Grand Lodge of England, and the ancient laws and customs of the Fraternity in England are the fundamental bases upon which our own Grand Lodge rests. But if we turn to our English brethren for precept, or precedent, or example, we find that organized charity is a conspicuous form of the practice of Masonic tenets.

Fifty-two years prior to the organization of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, our English brethren laid the foundation of their oldest charity, the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, and for more than one hundred years it has uninterruptedly continued its great

and good work—the mental, moral and physical training of the indigent female children of deceased Freemasons. Ten years later, in 1798, was founded its counterpart, the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, which still exists, and pursues its original purpose of maintaining and educating male children. Both of these institutions were established under the auspices of Grand Lodge, the former having been founded by the "Moderns," or the premier Grand Lodge, and the latter by the "Ancients," or "schismatics." Upon the Union, in 1813, both institutions were taken under the wing of the United Grand Lodge, and for years have been the pride of English Masons. In 1842–9 was completed a trinity of charities by the establishment of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for the Aged. The Grand Lodges of Ireland and Scotland likewise maintain similar charities. We therefore find abundant precedent in our "ancestral line" for the exercise of our philanthropic inclinations in the founding and endowment of great charitable institutions. Are we any better than our fathers?

Neither can it be said at this time that "the history of public Masonic charities in this country" is not of a nature to "inspire confidence in the success of such undertakings under Grand Lodge management," whatever may have been the case in 1876. At that time there were but few institutions of this character, and the opinions of the Grand Master were largely predicated upon the careers of a few educational institutions which came into existence prior to the civil war and which were mainly located in the Southern States. In that section of our country public education was not conducted on the broad and liberal basis that characterized the Northern or Free States, and many opportunities were presented for the founding of schools and colleges by societies and sects. These opportunities were taken advantage of in several localities by the Masonic Fraternity and during the "palmy days" of *ante-bellum* times were conducted with signal success, not, however, as charities but as class schools. When the exigencies which produced them had ceased to exist the schools passed under the control of other hands or ceased to exist.

Since 1876 the sentiment that Masonry means something more than a few dried ritualistic husks has been steadily gaining ground in this country. The conspicuous examples set by the Mother Grand Lodge have inspired a spirit of emulation, and as a result we find that two-thirds of all the jurisdictions in America now possess, or have under way, institutions for the care of the indigent orphan and aged craftsman, and the tendency is toward the expansion rather than the contraction of this field of true Masonic "work."

In many, in fact, a majority, of the jurisdictions, these institutions are under the direct control and management of the Grand Lodges or of boards made up from the Masonic bodies of the State, and without exception all of the institutions so conducted seem to be doing well. In a few States, as in our own, they are conducted on lines external to the Grand Lodge, but in harmony therewith. In a few of the States, these charities are not in as good condition as could be wished. This has resulted mainly through over ambition at the start. Buildings have been erected in advance of actual needs and large debts contracted therefor. It is impossible to secure the co-operation of all, or even the larger part, of the Masons of any jurisdiction

where the charity is purely voluntary, and, as a consequence, the promoters of the enterprise find themselves, in some cases, carrying a load beyond their power to bear. Fortunately for us in Illinois, our charities have been conservatively managed. No costly buildings have been erected and no heavy debts contracted, and while but a very small number of the craft have individually contributed toward the maintenance of the institutions, they have yet found enough devoted friends to supply all legitimate wants, and at no time have they suffered.

* * *

But while organized charities are now popular, and, in the main, well supported, yet it took years of toil and agitation to accomplish this result. Not that Masons were uncharitable, for it is beyond dispute that the craft has always responded to the cry of suffering, destitution and want; but for some reason, while our duty to the widow and orphan, as well as to indigent age, has always been admitted, every form of organized effort has been resisted. The principal opposition seemed to come from those who feared that simple duty, resting for its performance entirely in the volition of the individual, might become a burden and a matter of obligation. In other words, that instead of contributions to be given or withheld at will, the benefaction might become compulsory—a tax. And so strongly does this sentiment seem to have been engrafted that even as late as the year 1865 there was not a single Masonic asylum for age or infancy in all America.

* * *

At the organization of Grand Lodge the beneficient characteristics of Freemasonry were present in the minds, and dominated the actions, of those who framed its Constitution and By-Baws; for while provision was made for the collection of a revenue to meet the ordinary expenses of the administration of its government a further provision was made for the purposes of charity. By section 8, of the first code, adopted in 1841, every lodge in the jurisdiction was required to "pay into the Grand Treasury the sum of twenty-five cents annually, for each member thereof, as a charity fund," and by section 13 of same the Grand Master, Wardens, Secretary and Treasurer, for the time being, were constituted a standing committee for the distribution of such fund.

The early finances of Grand Lodge are not intelligible at this time, and indeed seem to have been involved in much confusion and uncertainty for a number of years. The charity fund, while apparently regularly collected, was not kept distinct from the other funds, and in 1845 the matter came before the body, on the recommendation of the Finance Committee that a separate account be kept of these moneys. At the session of 1846 the same condition prevailed, and the recommendation was renewed. At the session of 1847 a spirited protest was received from Bodley Lodge, No. 1 (Quincy), with respect to the manner in which Grand Lodge finances were conducted. At this session, for the first time, the amount in the charity fund was ascertained and segregated from the other moneys of Grand Lodge. The amount, as found by the finance committee, was one hundred and thirty-one dollars and thirty-five cents. This fund was maintained for a number of years and at length attained quite large proportions; but whether there was but little

destitution in the State, or whatever may have been the reason, the calls upon it were comparatively few and the amounts disbursed small. When the system of "mileage and per-diem" was adopted the general fund was not sufficient to meet the expense, while a double tax for representatives and for charity was felt to be a grievous burden. Accordingly the "Grand Charity Fund" was abolished and the money on hand, belonging to that account, was covered into the treasury for the general and ordinary uses of Grand Lodge.

But even during the existence of the Grand Charity Fund many of the representatives felt that it was not a sufficient expression of the fundamental tenets of Freemasonry; that the duties and obligations of Masons involved more than the creation and maintenance of lodges and Grand Lodges, and the simple continuation of an ancient lineage. The cause of education was an absorbing topic in Masonic circles during the "forties" and had been frequently broached in Grand Lodge. The neighboring jurisdiction of Missouri, as early as 1845, had inaugurated measures for the erection of a "Masonic College," and Illinois frequently turned its wistful gaze across the river and sighed for a participation in its neighbor's educational work. Nothing, however, came of this; but at the session of 1847 Bro. ABRAHAM JONAS, P. G. M., in delivering the annual oration, brought the matter before the Grand Lodge in the following language:

> I draw the attention of the Grand Master to another object, altogether worthy of its immediate action, and confined in its benefits principally to its own members and the orphan children of departed Masons. I speak of the cause of education. Our brethren of other States are fast awakening to effective action on this interesting subject, and the erection of colleges, seminaries and schools, under their active aid and patronage, gives ample promise that Freemasonry, taking its position among the great and wise institutions of this free country, is about to accomplish one of the great ends originally designed by its ancient and illustrious founders. In the eloquent language of a distinguished brother in a sister State, it can be safely said: "May we not look forward with confidence to the day when the activity of our order in this nation will annually collect and disburse in this great work more than half a million of money, and when we shall support the most munificent charity of our country in the yearly education of thousands of the destitute and helpless orphans of the land? We have been too long forgetful of our high destiny—have too long slept upon our post—whilst our brethren of the old world have given wings to their charity; have erected their asylums for the halt, the lame and the blind; have conferred the boon of education upon the destitute child of every departed brother, and have become the welcome messengers of joy and gladness to the desolate and friendless of our order. Day is dawning upon us from the east, and we, too, have shaken off our slumbers and have determined to become competitors of our brethren of other lands in this active love and charity."
>
> This is not the proper place or occasion to discuss the plan or to propose the system to be adopted. My desire is to arouse you from your lethargy, and draw your attention to such action as will cause our institution to be admired and respected by the liberal, the intelligent, and the good. I think I hear many of my brethren exclaim, "This is premature: the means and resources of the Grand Lodge are not sufficient to carry out such views, however just they may be: await a time, and delay for a season." Such may be the cold, prudent language of Caution; and I would not urge extravagant or too hasty action. But I desire to see a beginning, however small. Rome was not built in a day; and seven years ago this Grand Lodge was without a dollar of its own. The time, it is supposed, has arrived for taking the initiatory steps; and, although much cannot be done, yet a beginning can be had. Let the Grand Lodge appropriate a portion of its means and resources on some well considered and approved plan; the subordinate lodges will be prepared to follow and aid in the good work, by its approval and patronage; and when prepared to act, if the Grand Lodge will make an appeal, in the proper language and in the right spirit, to the thousands of brethren in the State who are not contributing members of lodges, and ask of them only for small annual contributions of one dollar each to sustain the cause of Masonic education or benevolence, my life on it, the call

will be cheerfully responded to. Then, with these united means, the annual revenue of thousands may be obtained; and all that then will be required will be prudence and judgment in expending the same.

How far the words of Bro. JONAS may have impressed the representatives we do not know; but they certainly were not unproductive of results, for they inspired Bro. J. C. KETCHAM to offer the following:

1. *Resolved*, That charity, benevolence and interest make it the duty of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Illinois to provide for the maintenance and education of the destitute orphans, male and female, of deceased Brother Master Masons, and of such others as the Grand Lodge may direct.

2. *Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge will forthwith proceed to adopt suitable measures to obtain from the Craft and the public such pecuniary aid as may be requisite for the accomplishment of the object aforesaid.

3. *Resolved*, That the Most Worshipful Grand Master appoint a committee of three to solicit donations of money and property, to be applied to the endowment of the institution aforesaid.

4. *Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed, with instructions to digest and arrange the necessary plans for such academy of learning.

5. *Resolved*, That the institution aforesaid, when organized, shall forever remain under and subject to the control of this Grand Lodge, and shall be conducted in strict accordance with the principles, customs and constitutions of Ancient Free-Masonry.

The resolutions were adopted and Bros. KETCHAM, JONAS, and HOLTON were appointed a committee to prepare a plan. This is practically the nearest approach the Grand Lodge has ever made toward the creation of an organized charity.

The printed proceedings apprised the craft of the action which had been taken, and it would seem that a lively interest was at once manifested.

At the session of 1848, Grand Master LAVELY, in his annual address, said:

The action of the Grand Lodge at its last communication on the subject of education, manifesting a determination to take some decisive steps at once toward commencing and establishing an institution for the maintenance and education of destitute orphans, male and female, of deceased brother Master Masons in our State, has met with a most hearty response from the lodges and brethren generally, and has had a most salutary effect in waking up the whole brotherhood in our State to a sense of their duty and the great necessity of immediate action in the premises. Some brethren and lodges, with a truly Masonic liberality, are already tendering their donations without any solicitation, to facilitate the matter; and some lodges becoming impatient to dispense their charities toward the orphans of their deceased brethren—unwilling to wait until all the plans for a more enlarged system of usefulness in this way shall be adopted and carried into successful operation by the Grand Lodge—are hunting up the little destitute ones of their deceased brethren in their neighborhood, and sending them to school at the expense of the lodge.

The time has fully arrived in the history of Masonry within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, when all are becoming satisfied of the imperative necessity of not only speaking and writing, but acting promptly on this all-important subject; and from what I have seen and heard within the last year, I am fully satisfied that the friends of education can no longer be amused or pacified by glowing and able reports upon the subject, but they imperatively demand such action at this communication on your part as shall convince them and the community at large that we, as Masons, sincerely desire and will use every exertion to dispel the moral darkness which might otherwise shroud the minds of the children of misfortune. The spirit of the times and the genius of Masonry call upon us to act now, and act efficiently, to ameliorate the condition of suffering humanity, and elevate the orphans of our deceased brethren to their proper station in society, and make them happy and useful members thereof. Aside from the solemn obligations resting upon us as Masons, self-interest, that predominant incentive to action in human nature, should at least prompt the most of us to use every exertion and contribute liberally of our substance towards this desirable object, as we are more or less personally interested in the matter, having children that we wish, above all other things, to be brought up in the way in which they should go, and be intelligent and useful members of society, not knowing how soon death may separate us from them, and they may be thrown upon the cold charities of the world.

But notwithstanding the urgent recommendations of the Grand Master nothing

was accomplished at this session. Bro. KETCHAM, on behalf of the committee, presented a report, which was laid upon the table, where it still remains. Bodley Lodge also sent in two suggestions. But viewed from the standpoint of to-day neither the committee's report nor the suggestions of Bodley Lodge seem to meet, in all particulars, the requirements of the case. It must be remembered that at the period under review public education had not attained the position in our political and social economy which it holds to-day. The "common school" was still to come. Hence in all of their calculations the committee lost sight of the fact that the proposed enterprise should be a pure charity and allowed the commercial spirit to influence their deliberations. In other words, while provision was made for the gratuitous maintenance and education of indigent children, yet as against the expense thus incurred a compensatory income from paying students was always figured. In view of then existing conditions this was not an improbable factor in the cost of maintaining such an institution. The committee said:

The committee appointed on the subject of education at the last communication of this Grand Lodge, having solicited an expression of opinion thereon from the different subordinate lodges, would state that they find various opinions entertained by different lodges in relation to it— some believing that an attempt to establish a Grand Lodge school at the present time would be premature, the financial condition of the Grand Lodge not justifying it; while others believe this to be the most proper time, not doubting that a school can be established that will subserve our present wants with the means at our command, if not already in our possession.

In the importance of an institution of learning, conducted under the control of this Grand Lodge, all are agreed.

* * * * *

Your committee are of the opinion that a high school, or college, established by this Grand Lodge, would be uncalled for, and that a good academy is all that is necessary.

An establishment of this kind, properly organized and conducted, would answer all the purposes desired by this Grand Lodge, and would afford ample advantages to an enterprising student in attaining a good English education.

To arrange a correct and prudent plan for the establishment and conduct of such a school, would require much scholastic experience; but your committee are of opinion that a safe trial for a male school might be made with the following:

Let the Grand Lodge purchase a farm situated at some point contiguous to its place of meeting, containing not less than 150 nor more than 200 acres, the cost of which will be from $2,000 to $2,500, with good dwellings. Begin by having one large family house for the reception of family boarders. Employ a respectable man, with a family, to take charge of the entire concern, and act as steward. Let it be his business to direct the management of the farm so that it shall sustain the school.

Begin with a plain school-house, sufficient to accommodate fifty scholars, which will cost from three to five hundred dollars. Employ at first a young man as a teacher, who will board in the family and take charge of the school, who can be engaged at a salary of three hundred dollars per annum, including his board. The school to be at first devoted entirely to English studies.

For commencing an establishment of this kind an outlay of $2,500 will be necessary at the beginning. The yearly expenses will be as follows:

For steward and family	$400 00
For teacher	300 00
For family stores	500 00
For stationery, etc	100 00
Showing an annual expenditure of	$1,300 00

Against this it is fair to conclude that there may be realized as follows:

Say, for hay produced on fifty acres of ground, 100 tons, which, in case the establishment is properly located, will be worth $4.00 per ton	$400 00	
For fruit produced on the premises	100 00	
For paying students	300 00	
		$800 00
From which deduct expenses for field labor, etc., one man the entire year, and another six months in the year		225 00
Leaving		$575 00

Which against the annual expenses of $1,300 leaves $725 to be raised by the Grand Lodge.

Your committee are persuaded that a school established on this plan, and prudently conducted, would, in a few years, support itself. Important improvements may be put in progress from the beginning, in the laying out of grounds, planting of trees, etc., for more extended operations.

The committee also offered suggestions for a female school modeled on the same plan. The suggestion of Bodley Lodge was as follows;

Resolved, That in the opinion of this lodge, the Grand Lodge should, at its next annual communication, divide the State into three educational districts, and divide annually among them the surplus fund on hand, and annually accruing, of said Grand Lodge, to be used in the maintenance and support of an institution of learning within each district; which said institutions of learning shall be under the control of the several lodges composing each district respectively, and shall be first open to the admission of the children of Masons; and which said fund shall not be disbursed to any such district until the Masons residing within the same, or the Masons in conjunction with others, shall have established and put in operation such institution of learning within the same.

The record does not disclose the sentiment of Grand Lodge with respect to any of the suggestions offered. Presumably, however, they did not commend themselves to the representatives, as we find that on the second day of the session Bro. KETCHAM offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Education appointed at the last annual communication be discharged, and a new committee appointed on the same subject, with the same instructions, and to whom all matters now in the hands of the present committee be referred.

Bro. ROE offered the following amendment to the resolution:

And that they report a plan for three schools, one to be located at the place of holding the Supreme Court of the State in each grand division, or some other more suitable places; said plan to be prepared with reference to economy and the greatest amount of usefulness, and the teaching of such elementary branches only as are necessary to an English education.

Which amendment was accepted by the mover, and the resolution was adopted. Whereupon it was

Ordered, That the committee referred to in the above resolution consist of Bros. KETCHAM, HOLTON, GEORGE DAVIS, ROE and HOBBS.

No other or further action was taken at this session, and the matter went over until the next year. In the meantime the subject continued to be discussed among the constituent lodges with many varying shades of opinion.

Macomb Lodge came forward with the offer of a building and grounds, and in order to secure the location of the future institution addressed to each lodge in the State the following circular:

WHEREAS, The Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois did, at their last annual communication, resolve forthwith to proceed to adopt suitable measures to obtain from the craft, and the public, such pecuniary aid as may be requisite for the establishment and endowment of an institution of learning in the State of Illinois, for the education of destitute orphans—male and female—of deceased Brother Master Masons, and such others as the Grand Lodge may direct; which institution is to remain forever under the control and management of said Grand Lodge, and conducted upon the principles, customs and constitutions of Ancient Freemasonry; and

WHEREAS, In furtherance of said object, said Grand Lodge did appoint a committee to receive donations in money and property, and digest and arrange a plan for the accomplishment of the object aforesaid; and

WHEREAS, This lodge, being desirous to aid and assist in carrying on so desirable an object, have purchased the building and ground owned and heretofore occupied as "McDonough College," being four acres of land, on a high eminence adjoining the town of Macomb, on which is erected a good, substantial, two-

story brick house, sixty feet in length and forty in breadth—arranged in suitable rooms for college purposes, and originally designed to form a part of a commodious college edifice, Macomb being an inland town is comparatively free from the vices and immoralities of large commercial places and river towns, which, connected with its healthy location, renders it in our humble opinion, one of the most desirable situations in Illinois for such an institution. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we will donate to the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, the said land and building, on the condition that said Grand Lodge will permanently locate said institution of learning at Macomb, Illinois, to which the sons of the citizens of the county and town may be sent as pay pupils.

Resolved, That should the Grand Lodge accept the aforesaid property upon the foregoing conditions, we will, without delay, proceed to repair said building in a good, substantial manner, without cost or charge to the Grand Lodge. Be it further

Resolved, That we earnestly request the aid, assistance and co-operation of all our sister lodges in the State, in obtaining the location of said institution of learning at Macomb, in pursuance to the foregoing propositions; and request that each of said lodges fully investigate the claims of this place to such location; and to take the necessary action thereon before the next annnal communication of the Grand Lodge; and we also request each of said lodges to suggest to us any plan they may deem most expedient for the accomplishment of so great and laudable an undertaking as the establishment and endowment of such an institution.

At the annual communication of Grand Lodge in 1849, a formal tender of the property was made by Macomb Lodge on the conditions and terms proposed in the circular. At the same session a memorial was received from Franklin Lodge (Upper Alton), in which it was said:

At the present time we think it would be unwise to devote our energies and our funds to the building up of a college within the jurisdiction and under control of this Grand Lodge, for the following reasons, to wit:

1st. A very large amount of funds will be necessary to build up and endow a respectable college; and then a large annual expenditure will be absolutely required to gather up from all parts of the State, and sustain at the institution, the indigent children of Master Masons.

2d. The Grand Lodge of Missouri has already established a college at a convenient distance, and we believe that *that* institution will meet all the calls for a Masonic Collegiate Education in Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, and other Western States.

3d. Our means are, and for years to come, will be altogether inadequate to the undertaking, without assessing heavier taxes upon the craft than they are able or willing to pay.

Many other reasons could be given, but we deem the foregoing sufficient for the present occasion.

It may be said that the M. W. Grand Lodge does not contemplate, or wish to build up a college at present, that the attention of the brethren for the last two or three years has been more particularly directed to district schools of a high order, in preference to a college.

But the same objection can be made to bear with almost equal force against such institutions, as against a college; they are almost equally beyond the reach of that class which we profess to wish to educate. There is this difference in their favor: instead of one favored spot in the State, we should have two or three.

We believe that a common-school education is *the thing desired;* and that common schools, and they only, can accomplish the object at which we aim.

To us, therefore, it seems a more judicious and wise plan, for each subordinate lodge to establish common schools in their own neighborhood, and to be controlled entirely by said lodge.

The foregoing excerpta tend to show the variety and shades of opinion which the original resolution called out. The primary idea seems to have been that of education; the more practical part—the care, nurture, maintenance and moral education of the proposed beneficiaries—was in most cases wholly lost sight of; and the further fact that the institution should be a charity, was generally obscured in the calculations of revenue to be derived from paying pupils and the extension of the benefits of the school to any person disposed to avail himself of it for a consideration. That such a measure should fail of success will occasion no surprise. We are prepared, therefore,

for the report which the committee made to this session. Bro. HOBBS presented the report of the committee as follows:

The Committee on Education, approved at the last communication of this Grand Lodge, ask leave most respectfully to report—that in their opinion, it is inexpedient and impolitic in an eminent degree, for the Grand Lodge of Illinois, at this time, to build, establish, endow, or support, any distinctive, any specific literary institution whatever; that to do so would, in a great measure, prevent the amiable object intended, and cannot be otherwise than an unequal and inefficient distribution of the munificence of your most worshipful body.

Your committee will yield to none in their earnest and deep solicitude to have the children of indigent and deceased brother Masons properly educated and supported; consequently, nothing but a sense of imperative duty would impel them to report against any project intended to facilitate in the least this noble object.

They beg, most respectfully, to present some few of the considerations which have induced their opinion:

The fund now in the treasury of this Grand Lodge, liable to such expenditure, is utterly insufficient to erect and permanently endow any respectable institution of learning; nor is it safe, or consistent with the prudence and caution taught in the precepts and principles of our order, to legislate in this matter upon the faith and dependency of any fund expected hereafter to accrue, and applicable to this use, by any legitimate action of this body. Such being the case, they are led to doubt either the *justice* or *policy* of our engaging in any enterprise which *we, at this time*, are unable to make absolutely independent of all future exigency, and which through our premature and incautious action may entail upon our successors an oppressive and harassing burthen to be sustained by them against their better judgment, by the enaction of oppressive dues, or which will subject them to the humiliating mortification of suppressing a creation, so plausible on its exterior, and probably so laudable and excellent in the eyes of the unreflecting world.

Such institutions, if established, must mainly depend upon *Masons* for their support. But little help from paying scholars without the boundaries of the Fraternity can be relied on. For prejudice will be arrayed, in all its panoply, to oppose any institution begotten and attempted to be sustained by any secret association.

In the most of cases, the ordinary dues of a Mason, together with his usual and necessary expenditures for benevolent purposes, are full as much as he can bear without injury to himself or family; an increased demand on his pecuniary abilities, except emergencies to be remedied in no other way, will unquestionably redound to the injury of the Order.

The conducting and sustaining of such schools would be the source of warm and zealous legislation in the Grand Lodge. This certainly is not to be denied. The peace, harmony and continuity of any deliberative and law-enacting body will be greatly secured by avoiding as much as possible complicated and exciting subjects of legislation; and though Freemasonry, from its laws and usages, is less liable than any other human institution to feuds and acrimony amongst its members, yet wisdom and prudence demand, even in this, that every avenue that might lead to disruption should be carefully and strongly guarded.

Should the Grand Lodge determine to engage in the enterprise of establishing schools, it would be found necessary to multiply their number greatly beyond the highest proposition, as yet made, to suit the convenience of the various parts of this jurisdiction. Otherwise a large majority of the subordinate lodges could not prudently avail themselves of the benevolence intended; for if one school only is established in each Supreme Judicial District, as the resolution of last session suggested, the lodges in the remote parts of the district, from a motive of economy, would be prevented from attending the school. The cost of equipping and sending scholars such a distance would be infinitely greater than the tuition would amount to in *sufficiently good* schools at home,—at *home!* where the guardian care of those intimately entrusted in their welfare by the most endearing ties of friendship and of love will be thrown around them, to protect and assist them along the slippery and delusive paths of childhood and of youth—to rear them up and establish them as respectable citizens in the community, a credit to themselves and an honor to the Fraternity. It may reasonably be expected, therefore, that the lodges so distant as to render such schools unavailable to them will feel disinclined to pay extra dues to sustain them—especially such lodges as have children to educate and protect at home.

Admitting that such schools might be the wants of the Fraternity, a *fear* may be entertained that from a want of wise and prudent superintendents, or from some mal-administration in the management, they may become a reproach to the Order. Such things have been in apparently well established institutions, and may be apprehended in these; for the uninitiated will fix upon them a scrutinizing eye—ready to censure and denounce the least deviation from the strictest conventional rule—willing to catch at the minutest ac-

cidental obliquity as a pretext to defame and vilify our venerable institution.

The establishment of such schools, moreover, would be naturally liable to the charge of ostentatious display for effect. The building up of public monuments to point out to the world Masonic Charity is opposed, in every feature, to true and unadulterated Masonic principle and precept. Masonic charity is humble, secret and unpretending. "It vaunteth not itself —is not puffed up." It diffuses itself noiselessly throughout the world, bringing JOY to the broken-hearted, and life and hope to the disconsolate.

From these and many other considerations, which will doubtless present themselves to the Grand Lodge, it would seem that by such establishments we have much to lose and but little, if any, to gain.

Your committee beg leave to suggest, that instead of erecting and establishing district schools as aforesaid, the subordinate lodges under this jurisdiction be recommended by this Grand Lodge to educate, in convenient schools in which the English branches are taught, all the children within proper ages, of indigent and deceased brother Masons whose individual means are not adequate to attain the same, and who reside within their said subordinate jurisdiction. Each lodge to report under its seal, to each annual communication of the Grand Lodge, the number of children so educated within a year, together with the time of their tuition; and that the regular charity fund annually received in the Grand Lodge, not otherwise necessarily appropriated, be distributed to the said lodges, educating children as aforesaid, in due and correct proportion—the amount of each lodge to be determined by the aggregate and individual time of tuition to the said children so educated during the Masonic year just then closed.

The committee further recommend that our non-affiliated brethren be called upon by the several lodges in whose jurisdiction they reside, to contribute not less than one dollar annually to this interesting and laudable enterprise, to be expended by the lodge so collecting for purposes of education.

The report was received and adopted, and by resolution all moneys collected for educational purposes were ordered to be returned to the donors. Thus ended the first attempt to establish within this jurisdiction an institution "for the maintenance and education of the destitute orphans of deceased Brother Master Masons." The project seems to have originated with Bro. ABRAHAM JONAS, and does credit alike to the head and heart of that distinguished craftsman. It is not known whether Bro. KETCHAM drew the resolutions which he presented or the subsequent report of the first committee, but inasmuch as he was a member of the second committee and signed its report, and as such report was diametrically opposed to that of the first committee, there is much reason to suppose that Bro. JONAS was himself the author of the resolutions as well as the report of the first committee. After the failure of Grand Lodge to accept the first committee's report in 1848, Bro. JONAS seems to have withdrawn from the matter altogether. Inasmuch as the resistless logic of subsequent events has demonstrated the correctness of the position of the originators of the resolutions, as well as the fallacy of much of the argument of the second committee, it seems desirable at this time that full credit should be given to whomsoever it may be due, and all of the indications point to ABRAHAM JONAS.

During the fifteen years which ensued the subject of organized charity remained practically in abeyance. At the annual communication of 1865 the Grand Master, Bro. THOMAS J. TURNER, recommended to Grand Lodge "that steps be taken to found and establish a school for the education of the children of deceased and indigent Masons, and an asylum for aged, decrepid and decayed Masons," calling attention to the fact that while the jurisdiction embraced a membership of more than twenty thousand, comprising "much of the wealth and enterprise of the State, yet we have not one distinctively Masonic charitable institution." He further maintained, and the assertion remains good to-day, that "the necessities

of brother Masons, their widows and orphans, and the honor of the craft, alike demand that some tangible, permanent provision be made for such objects of Masonic charity." But the committee to whom the address was referred thought otherwise, and Grand Lodge concurred.

Two years later, however, an interest was excited by the action of Knoxville Lodge, No. 66, which, after due consideration, addressed to the fraternity the following letter:

To the Masonic Fraternity of Illinois, Greeting:

The undersigned having been apppointed a committee of Knoxville Lodge, No. 66, A. F. and A. M., to prepare an address to the several lodges in the State upon a subject that has engaged the attention of said lodge, would most respectfully and fraternally solicit your attention to the subject matter of this communication, hoping it will commend itself to you, although but inadequately presented.

The question, so frequently asked, whether the Masonic Fraternity is doing all that its wealth and influence would naturally lead its members to expect, took form in the following resolution, adopted by our lodge, to wit:

"That a committee of three be appointed by the Master to inquire whether it would be expedient for the Masonic Fraternity of Illinois to establish a collegiate institution, having for its chief object the gratuitous education of orphans of Masons and children of indigent Masons, and, if in their opinion expedient, then to report a definite plan of procedure for procuring the necessary funds, and for putting into operation such an institution."

As expressing our own views, we adopt a portion of the report of the committee appointed by virtue of said resolution, as follows:

"That, in the judgment of our committee, a portion of the revenues of the Fraternity might, with propriety, be set apart for the establishment of some kind of an institution wherein the class of persons named in the resolution might receive aid of a permanent character, under circumstances which would neither impose a sense of dependence nor a feeling that they were the recipients of charity under the usual acceptation of that term. It seems not less the dictate of common justice than of enlightened prudence, that the large revenues of the Order should, in part at least, be so invested that the descendants of its members may receive a positive, unequivocal benefit therefrom. Upon inquiry as to the best disposition of the lodge funds to secure these objects, none seem to promise a more certain accomplishment of the desired result than the establishment of a school as contemplated by the resolution.

"While a hospital or asylum for indigent and disabled Masons, their widows and orphans, commends itself to our sympathies and sense of justice, yet the benefits of such an institution, as applied to individuals, are confined mostly to the life-time of such individuals, and would require for their support a renewal of appropriations annually, through all time. On the other hand, the instruction in the various departments of science and morals which would be imparted by a well conducted collegiate institution benefits not only the immediate recipient, but diffuses benefits and blessings upon every individual with whom he comes in contact, or who is reached by the emanations of his mind. They also descend through all time, in increasing volume and force. It, therefore, seems to your committee that the appropriation of funds to the establishment of such a school by the Masonic Fraternity would be such an appropriation as promises more good, both directly and indirectly, than any other.

"The fraternity in Illinois embraces a vast amount of talent and wealth and consequent influence, and it is perhaps safe to say that no other association in existence enlists more fully the good will, affection, and permanent, abiding regard of its membership. It seems to your committee that this talent, wealth and influence ought to be made available in such a manner as would more fully than now confer the benefits of our ancient order upon the wives and children of its members.

"In reference to the feasibility of the plan, the following considerations are presented: There are at least four hundred lodges in the State in active, vigorous operation, having an average annual revenue of not less than three hundred dollars, with an average annual expenditure not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, leaving an annual surplus of fifty dollars, or twenty thousand dollars for the whole State. Nearly or quite all lodges have a fund on hand averaging several hundred dollars; so that each lodge might easily appropriate from such fund, to an object which should commend itself as worthy, at least one hundred dollars, or forty thousand dollars for the whole State. This would give sixty thousand dollars in one year, a sum sufficient to erect a collegiate building costing forty thousand dollars, a boarding-house costing ten thousand dollars, and still leave ten thousand dollars for the purchase of furniture and apparatus. Having

accomplished so much, it seems safe to presume that the lodges would appropriate at least seventy-five dollars the next year, or thirty thousand dollars for the State,—an amount sufficient to put the school in active operation.

"A first-class school having been established it would, of course, receive the patronage of Masons generally, and of others, to such an extent that the revenues thus derived would defray a large portion of its current expenses. Hence, future appropriations by lodges and donations by brethren who might desire to connect their names with the institution by the endowment of professorships or otherwise, thus leaving a worthy legacy to their posterity and at the same time gratifying a commendable personal pride, could be applied to increasing the extent and usefulness of the institution, or to its endowment.

"When it is remembered that the number of lodges in the State is considerably more than four hundred, and that it is probable that other bodies of Masons, as Chapters, Councils, and Commanderies, would co-operate in this work, your committee feel a good degree of assurance that their estimates and expectations are not unreasonable. * * *

"And, finally, the committee feel assured that the matter, if properly presented, will commend itself to the fraternity and elicit a favorable response—will be the means of utilizing the funds of the fraternity more fully than at present—will ultimately result in the establishment of a school which will be a tangible evidence to the world of the beneficent influence of Masonry—will provide the means of relieving a distressed brother and of contributing aid to his orphans, and will be worthy the ancient order, and stand a perpetual. living monument, in which every member will feel a just pride, and in whose benefits he will feel that he is entitled, through his children, to participate."

In addition to the considerations thus presented, we could call the attention to the now universally admitted fact that the safety of the State, the perpetuity of liberal institutions, the progress of liberty among the nations, and the enlightened vigor of the church, depend upon the moral and intellectual culture of the people. The pure and exalted teachings of Masonry meet a more ready reception and make a more abiding impression upon cultured than upon uncultured minds. These controlling interests all combine to enforce the duty of making the most liberal provisions for the education of the youth of our State and country. We do not forget that the State has made large and judicious provisions for common schools, nor that the different religious denominations have established schools of higher order; but we cannot be blind to the fact that these higher schools are not sufficient in number to meet the demands of the people; neither are they open to any but those who are provided with means to defray the heavy expenses necessarily attendant upon their course of study. By the action contemplated it is proposed to provide means of instruction in branches more advanced than those taught in the common schools for the orphans of Masons who are themselves unprovided with means, and the children of worthy Masons in indigent circumstances, under such restrictions as may be found expedient and necessary, thereby enabling them to earn master's wages, exert a master's influence, and do a master's work in the world, instead of remaining ignorant, inefficient, and incapable of doing work above the capacity of laborers in the quarries.

The establishment and maintenance of a school as proposed, by funds contributed by the whole fraternity, in the benefits of which each member has a right to partake, will relieve those gratuitously educated there from that feeling of dependence and degradation which ordinarily attends the reception of charity, however skillfully disguised.

All the details of the enterprise may, very properly, be left in the hands of the Grand Lodge.

Brethren, if the suggestions of this paper meet your approbation, and if the subject matter commends itself as worthy and practicable, may we not hope they will receive your serious attention, and that you will make your conclusions known in such manner as may seem to you best? We would respectfully suggest that if your representatives to the Grand Lodge were authorized to give expression to the views of your lodge, it would be of advantage. To us it seems a matter of very great importance, fraught with possibilities of good almost incalculable, and a work in harmony with the spirit of Masonry, and in no wise contravening the interests of our ancient and beloved order.

In behalf of *Knoxville Lodge, No. 66*, we subscribe ourselves, respectfully and fraternally yours,

A. W. MARTIN,
P. H. SANFORD,
SAM. L. CHARLES,
Committee.

It will be perceived that the old project of a college was still the paramount idea with those of the craft who were actively interesting themselves in the work. That this would fail of accomplishment was a foregone conclusion; but Knoxville Lodge, having entered the lists, continued boldly

unto the end. At the session of Grand Lodge held in 1869, Bro. MARTIN, one of the signers of the circular letter, presented the following:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. & A. M.:

Knoxville Lodge, No. 66, A. F. & A. Masons, believing that the numerical and financial strength and the social influence of the Masonic Fraternity in Illinois, warrant the organization of a systematic plan for the relief of the widows and orphans of Master Masons; and believing that plan best which will most effectively place them beyond the *need* of aid; and that the education of such orphans by the Fraternity would afford immediate relief to the widow, and would aid the orphan to means of self-support, offers the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1st, That this Grand Lodge recognizes the propriety of the establishment and maintenance of an Educational Institution by the Masonic Fraternity of Illinois, having for its primary object the gratuitous education of the orphans of indigent Masons.

Resolved, 2d, That this Grand Lodge deems the establishment of such an institution to be in accordance with the spirit and teachings of Masonry, and a proper manifestation thereof.

Resolved, 3d, That a committee of three be appointed by the Grand Master with instructions to report, at the next annual session of this Grand Lodge, a definite plan for the organization of such an institution, and for securing the requisite funds for its establishment and endowment.

Which was received and referred to a special committee consisting of A. L. KNAPP, A. W. MARTIN and LEWIS KEYON.

At the session of 1870 Bro. MARTIN reported that by reason of the non-attendance of his colleagues nothing had been done in the premises, and requested the appointment of a new committee to whom the matter should be referred. The Grand Master accordingly substituted Bros. JNO. C. BAGBY and A. T. DARRAH in lieu of Bros. KNAPP and KEYON. Bro. BAGBY, from this committee, submitted the following majority report:

Your committee, to whom was referred the Preamble and Resolutions found on page 118 of the published proceedings of this Grand Lodge for 1869, would report:

That they have had the matter under consideration, and after mature deliberation, and in view of the ample provision now made by law for the gratuitous education of all the children of this State under our common-school system, your committee feel constrained to recommend that the further consideration of said resolution be indefinitely postponed.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JOHN C. BAGBY,
A. T. DARRAH.

Bro. MARTIN, from the same committee, dissented from the report in words as follows:

"The undersigned cannot concur in the foregoing report, but does not deem it expedient to occupy the time of the Grand Lodge by presenting a minority report. A. W. MARTIN."

And thus ended the second concerted effort to establish an institution "having for its primary object the gratuitous education of the orphans of indigent Masons." It is a circumstance worthy of mention that Bro. DARRAH, one of the signers of the adverse majority report, not only lived to see the establishment of an Orphans' Home, but as Grand Master actually officiated at its dedication.

But while Grand Lodge had for the second time declined to foster a charity of this character, the ardor of the brethren who believed this to be a legitimate function of Masonic life did not abate. The project continued to be discussed and the feeling grew strong that, in the fullness of time, the long cherished hope of asylums for the indigent orphan and aged craftsman would become a reality in Illinois.

It was not until the annual communication of 1874 that the subject was again presented to Grand Lodge, when Bro. W. H. SCOTT offered the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, Kentucky has established a Masonic Widows and Orphans' Home, which is working admirably; we, the Masons of Illinois, conceive it to be a duty we owe to our deceased brethren to make provision for their orphan children, and for the purpose of systematizing our charities, recommend the organization of a similar Home at some suitable place in the State; therefore,

Be it Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Illinois take such steps as in her wisdom she may think best for the establishment of a Masonic Widows and Orphans' Home, and to this end would request that a committee of five be appointed to inquire into the same, and report at our next Annual Communication.

It will be perceived that the general tenor of the foregoing resolution differed materially from the prior resolutions on this subject. Nothing is said about education; and the primary object is not a school or educational institution, but a *home*, an asylum for the care, nurture and maintenance of the orphan, with the matter of education simply incidental to the general plan.

The committee appointed in pursuance of the resolutions consisted of W. H. SCOTT, SAMUEL SHANNON, D. J. AVERY, JOHN WOODS and ROWLEY PAGE. For some reason Bro. SHANNON did not serve, but at the annual communication in 1875 the remaing members of the committee submitted the following report, the consideration of which was made the special order for eleven o'clock on the day following:

Your committee appointed at the last annual communication, charged with the important duty of inquiring into the expediency of the establishing of a "Masonic Widows and Orphans' Home," at some suitable place within this Grand Jurisdiction, as contemplated in the resolution adopted at your last Grand Communication, and set forth on page 77, Grand Lodge proceedings, have the honor to report that, in obedience to the instructions of the resolutions referred to, we have given the subject due consideration, and herewith submit to you the following report:

Your committee are of the opinion that the "Orphans' Home," of Kentucky, under the supervision of the Grand Lodge of that State, is working admirably. The Grand Master of that State talks eloquently and confidently of the "Widows and Orphans' Home and Infirmary," whose *permanent success* he recognizes as fixed; and to place it beyond doubt the Grand Lodge generously bestowed upon it a large sum to make it a beacon light to the *craft* of other States.

Your committee therefore considers the enterprise both *practicable* and *laudable*, and every way worthy to engage the *hands* and *hearts*, and to elicit the prayers and sympathies of not only every Mason, but every lover of humanity, as we know it will of the ladies, if established upon a proper basis. Under this head, your committee beg leave to state that the matter of raising funds was canvassed, and a member of your committee presented the claims of the contemplated Home to Metropolis Lodge, No. 91, which responded nobly by appointing the necessary committees, composed of men of warm, philanthropic hearts, who entered upon their duties with energy and perseverance, and, as a result of their labors of love, at a Masonic fair held in their lodge room, they netted five hundred and thirty-five dollars, and now hold it subject to the order of the Grand Lodge or its proper committee on "Orphans' Home."

Your committee have likewise had under consideration the *character* and *utility* of said Home. We have arrived at the conclusion that its legitimate object is the *systematizing* of our charities, and making proper provision for the training of the orphan children of our deceased brethren to a knowledge of virtue and happiness, as well as to habits of industry and economy. Your committee are apprised of the fact that thousands of dollars are annually contributed by benevolent individuals for the immediate relief of the suffering poor; and, under existing circumstances, it is the best that can be done to mitigate the sufferings and soothe the sorrows of the distressed; but was the sum thus distributed systematically applied, under a system of salutary rules and laws, how much more efficient and extensive would be the relief afforded and the good accomplished.

Let us exemplify our meaning by supposing that fifty dollars is given to a poor family to purchase fuel, clothing and the necessaries of life for the winter. When spring arrives the family are not only as destitute of means as at the commencement of winter, but no intellectual or moral instructions have been given to the children—no new stimulus to exertion or habits of industry have been inculcated. Let the children of the same family be placed in a suitable home, under the control of competent teachers, and governed by wholesome laws, and the fifty dollars will go far to

support the children, and what is of more consequence, they are so instructed that, at an early age, habits of industry will be acquired, self-respect and commendable pride will be engendered, and not only will they be able to maintain themselves, and if need be, contribute to the comfort of an aged mother, but they become lifted up from degradation to a fair respectability, and form, ever after, useful members of society. There is strength and influence in concert of action and unity of purpose.

What must after ages think of *us*, with our unprecedented growth—our present wealth and boundless influence—living at such a time and in a country with such boasted freedom and inimitable laws, with all her rapid march in the knowledge of sciences and the principles of virtue and morality, with all her vast domain, we say, with all our boundless resources—what must future and enlightened ages say of us, as Masons, if we fail to make a proper provision for the orphans of our deceased brethren?

Your committee are profoundly of opinion that in order to carry out this beneficent and laudable object, it will require *unity of feeling and concert of action* upon the part of all good and true men united for the accomplishment of a common object. It is eminently true that whatever in the world's history has been the object to be gained, if the mission on which they have set forth ever was accomplished, it was simply because the men laboring for its completion have labored, as in the building of King Solomon's Temple, in harmony together.

For the purpose, therefore, of establishing this worthy system of organized charity in this Grand Jurisdiction, your committee would recommend for the consideration and adoption of this Grand Lodge the following:

Resolved, That the proposed Widows and Orphans' Home be established, owned, governed and controlled by the M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to present the claims of the Home to the brethren throughout the State, urging Lodges and individual members to make liberal contributions for its establishment and maintenance; said committee to keep a full and complete record of amounts donated, and the names of donors; all moneys to be forwarded to the Grand Secretary as fast as collected—to be by him placed in the Treasury of the M. W. Grand Lodge as a Charity and Educational Fund, to be expended only for the objects for which they were contributed.

Resolved, That the committe be empowered to call for, receive and consider propositions for the location of the Home; would further recommend that after propositions for the location of said Home shall have been received by the committee, the Grand Master be authorized in his discretion to direct said committee to visit such locations, as in his judgment may be advisable, to examine with reference to location, and to draw upon said Charity and Educational Fund to pay the necessary expenses incurred by said committe in so doing.

Resolved, That they be further empowered to receive *plans, specifications and estimates* for the necessary buildings; and that all of their *acts and doings* be reported to this Grand Lodge at its next annual communication, together with such recommendations as said committee may deem advisable.

Finally, Your committee would recommend, in order to bring this important *charity* home to the brethren, that a competent brother in each district be appointed by the Grand Master, whose duty it shall be to co-operate with the committee in presenting the claims of said Home to the lodges of their respective districts, urging their co-operation and liberal support; and that they report the result of their labors to the chairman of said committee, on or before the first of September next.

The next day, the hour for the special order having arrived, Bro. SCOTT called up the report of the committee, whereupon M. W. Bro. CREGIER moved that the further consideration of the report be postponed until the next annual communication, and that the report be printed in the proceedings, in order that subordinate lodges might have time to consider the matter and properly instruct their delegates. Bro. CREGIER'S motion prevailed, and the matter was laid over.

As to how far the subject was inquired into by the constituent lodges the writer has no knowledge; yet it would seem that considerable opposition was developed from the fact that the establishment of the institution involved a capitation tax for its maintenance. Indeed, this, so far as can be now ascertained, was the material factor in the rejection of every plan for an organized charity that had been presented to Grand Lodge.

At the session of 1876 the sentiment seemed unfavorable. The Grand Master (Bro. ROBBINS), in his annual address, advised against it and the committee to whom same was referred endorsed the Grand Master's disapproval. It is but just to these brethren to say, however, that while the project itself was not favorably considered by them, their opposition was mainly directed to the fact of its institution under the auspices of Grand Lodge, and in this particular the writer is inclined to agree with them. While in other States similar institutions under Grand Lodge management may be successful, this, in itself, is no criterion upon which to predicate results in Illinois; and the experience of the institutions of this State now conducted under private management is sufficiently gratifying to warrant the conclusion that an assumption of their government by Grand Lodge would not materially improve their condition.

For some reason, possibly for that just indicated, Bro. SCOTT did not press the question at this session, but instead offered a substitute for the report of the committee the year preceding, and moved that it be laid over for one year, and be published in the proceedings.

Bro. L. L. MUNN moved to amend by referring it to the subordinate lodges; that the lodges be instructed to act upon it at their stated meetings in December, and report their action to the Grand Secretary.

The amendment prevailed, and it was so ordered.

The following is the substitute:

Be it Resolved by the Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. & A. M., in Annual Communication Assembled:

1st. That we regard the establishment and maintenance of a home for worthy indigent Master Masons and for the widows and orphans of Masons as a high privilege and a sacred duty; and that we hereby pledge the hearty sympathy and the substantial aid of the Grand Lodge and its constituent lodges, to found and support an enterprise so commendable, so fully in accord with the spirit of Freemasonry, and so essentially a tangible exemplification of CHARITY, the chief corner-stone of our institution.

2d. That said HOME shall be under the management of a Board of Trustees, consisting of eleven Master Masons, members of constituent lodges, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Illinois—five of whom shall be *ex officio*, viz.: The Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Senior Grand Warden, Junior Grand Warden and Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge during their term of office, and the remaining six members of said Board to be elected by the Grand Lodge at this annual communication. The said six members of said Board of Trustees shall, as soon as practicable after their election, divide themselves by lot into three classes of two each; one class to hold office one year, another two years, and the other three years; and there shall be elected by the Grand Lodge, annually, subsequent to the first election, two members of said Board to hold office three years; but neither of the *ex-officio* members of said Board of Trustees shall be eligible to any office in said Board.

3d. That the Grand Lodge hereby appropriates the sum of five thousand dollars to said Home, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, upon the organization of such body as herein provided.

4th. That the Grand Lodge, pursuant to its Constitution, hereby levies additional dues on the constituent lodges of three dollars for each initiation, and twenty-five cents per annum for each member of said constituent lodges, as a *building fund*, and for the maintenance of said Home—said moneys to be remitted to the Grand Secretary with the annual returns of each lodge, and to be paid over by the Grand Secretary to the Treasurer of said Board on or before the first day of November of each year, and any neglect or failure on the part of any lodge to pay over to the Grand Secretary the moneys as herein required, shall subject such delinquent lodge to the same penalty as is prescribed in Grand Lodge By-Laws for a failure to pay annual dues.

5th. That said Board of Trustees shall be governed by a code of by-laws, and shall make such rules and regulations as they may deem proper, subject, however, to the approval and direction of the Grand Lodge in regular Grand Communication.

6th. That said Board of Trustees shall make a full, detailed report of all their doings at each annual communication of the Grand Lodge, and that no site

shall be selected, plans adopted, nor money expended, except by concurrent vote of a majority of all the Trustees; but for the transaction of general business a majority of the Board shall constitute a quorum.

7th. That the Board of Trustees shall have power to solicit and receive donations and contributions for the Home, and all contributions or donations of five hundred dollars or over from any person shall entitle the donor to an Honorary Membership in the Board of Trustees, and a suitable certificate thereof, with the privilege of meeting with the Board and participating in debate upon any questions, but shall *not* entitle such donor to vote upon any question before the Board.

8th. That in case of death, removal or other disability, Masonic or otherwise, of a member of the Board, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the Grand Master—such appointee to serve until the next meeting of the Grand Lodge, when the unexpired term shall be filled by election.

A failure on the part of any Trustee, who had been duly notified, to attend two consecutive meetings of the Board of Trustees, regularly called—unless detained by sickness or other unavoidable cause, shall be sufficient ground for his removal by the Grand Master.

9th. That the proper Masonic authorities shall, at all times, when called upon by the Board of Trustees, enforce the law made for the objects herein provided, and shall otherwise aid in carrying out the instructions of the Grand Lodge, which may from time to time be made for the Home.

10th. That the site for the Home for the purpose herein referred to, shall be a farm of not less than eighty (80) nor more than one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land; the title to which shall be vested in the Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. & A. M.

11th. That the Trustees are hereby instructed not to make any contracts, or make any expenditure of money, beyond that necessary for a proper organization of the Board until they shall have in their treasury at least twenty thousand dollars.

12th. That in selecting a site for the Home, regard shall be had to healthfulness and accessibility, in preference to the amount that any city or village will donate for its location, and that no bid for the site of the Home shall be considered from any city or town which shall not previously have been designated by the Board of Trustees as a suitable part of the State for the Home.

13th. That the Board of Trustees shall be entitled to the payment of traveling or other necessary expenses, while in the actual discharge of duties connected with, or in behalf of the Home—when directed to these duties by the Board—but shall not be entitled to, or be paid any *per diem*, or any other salary whatsoever: *Provided*, that the duly elected Secretary of the Board of Trustees may be paid for his services such an amount as may be fixed by the Board. The Treasurer and Secretary of the Board shall give bonds for such sums as the Trustees may determine upon.

The committee, as will be seen, had expanded the original plan of an orphan asylum by uniting to it a measure for the relief of "worthy indigent Master Masons."

Aside from the statements published in the proceedings the question was not specifically submitted to the constituent lodges, although it seems the Grand Secretary called attention to it in his quarterly circular of December 1, of that year. The result was that only a fraction of the lodges took any action with respect to same. There was, at this time, 693 chartered lodges, of which number only 162 voted upon the project. Of this number 46 voted in favor of the proposition and 116 voted against it. Inasmuch as a majority of the lodges voting decided adversely to the measure it was deemed lost. The Grand Master (Bro. ROBBINS), in his address before Grand Lodge in 1877, noted this disposal of the question "with satisfaction" and expressed the opinion that the embarkation in such enterprises by Grand Lodges is "not only a departure from their legitimate functions, but is offering a premium for future discord and perplexity." The experience of those jurisdictions which have assumed these fraternal offices of benevolence and philanthropy do not bear out the rather pessimistic views of the Grand Master, but the Committee on Address gave them their "hearty concurrence" and emphatically disapproved "the propriety of the Grand Lodge undertaking to build and maintain a

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D. Badenoch

Home for the Widows and Orphans of Deceased Masons, or any similar enterprise," and Grand Lodge concurred in the report.

This closed the question in Grand Lodge and it has never since been re-opened. The "Orphans' Home" and the "Home for the Aged" have to some extent been realized, but on lines external to that body.

ILLINOIS MASONIC ORPHANS' HOME.

TO the numerous visits of Illinois Masons to Louisville, Kentucky, and the opportunities there afforded for the inspection of the great charity which the Masons of that jurisdiction have established, may probably be attributed the movement which resulted in the founding of the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home. The pilgrims returning from Kentucky brought back glowing accounts of what had been accomplished in that State, and this soon begot a spirit of generous emulation. The friends of the movement endeavored to procure the active interest and co-operation of Grand Lodge, but without success; and therefore, notwithstanding the favor with which the project was regarded, nothing was produced in the way of tangible results.

Seeing this, several brethren residing at Chicago resolved to afford a nucleus around which the sentiment might gather, and to that end, rather than again attempt the uncertainty of an appeal to Grand Lodge, they procured from the State a charter of incorporation. Their action was immediately and heartily endorsed by the craft at Chicago, and a meeting for ratification and confirmation was called for April 17, 1885, at the armory of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T. The night was stormy and inclement, yet the large armory hall was filled with a most harmonious and enthusiastic assemblage of prominent and representative Masons from different parts of the State. A large number of letters, many containing remittances, were received from those whom distance, health or business engagements prevented from being present, and all contained the warmest wishes for the success of the undertaking and assurances of the writers' hearty co-operation.

At this meeting the action of the incorporators was unqualifiedly endorsed, and all present pledged themselves to aid and encourage the enterprise; subscription lists were opened; membership rolls commenced; and plans for the future prosecution of the work announced. A genuine Masonic "revival" seemed to be in progress, and one good brother, overcome by the spontaneous bursts of feeling he had witnessed, proposed, on adjourning, to close with the Doxology, a proposition that all concurred in, and it is safe to say that grand old tune never was sung with more fervent spirit or hearty good-will than on that occasion.

On April 20, 1885, a formal organization meeting was held at the parlors of St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35, K. T., at which a code of by-laws was adopted, and the organ-

ization completed by the election of the following

OFFICERS:

GEORGE M. MOULTON.....President.
HENRY TURNER.....Vice-President.
GIL. W. BARNARD.....Secretary.
WILEY M. EAGAN.....Treasurer.
GEORGE W. WARVELLE....Counsel.

TRUSTEES.

HENSON ROBINSON,	S. T. GUNDERSON,
CHAS. A. MOSES,	GEO. W. WARVELLE,
D. H. MCDANELD,	JNO. J. BADENOCH,
HERSCHEL W. DRYER,	GORHAM B. COFFIN,
GEO. M. MOULTON,	JNO. A. CRAWFORD,
THOS. E. MILLER,	HENRY TURNER.

BOARD OF VISITATION.

NORMAN T. GASSETTE,	WALTER A. STEVENS,
P. W. BARCLAY,	LOYAL L. MUNN,
JAS. G. ELWOOD,	W. W. MILLIGAN.

The objects and purposes of this Association cannot be better set forth than in the words of the articles of organization: "To provide and maintain, at or near the city of Chicago, a Home for the nurture, and intellectual, moral and physical culture of indigent children of deceased Freemasons of the State of Illinois; and a temporary shelter and asylum for sick or indigent widows of such deceased Freemasons." To encompass this most praiseworthy end is the only object of this Association, and towards the accomplishment of same all its efforts have been directed.

ORGANIZATION.

The Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home is duly organized and incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois, and is a body corporate, with all its attendant rights, powers and privileges. It has power to make and enforce contracts in relation to its legitimate business, and is capable of taking, purchasing and holding real and personal estate for the purposes of its organization, and of making laws and rules for its own government.

GOVERNMENT.

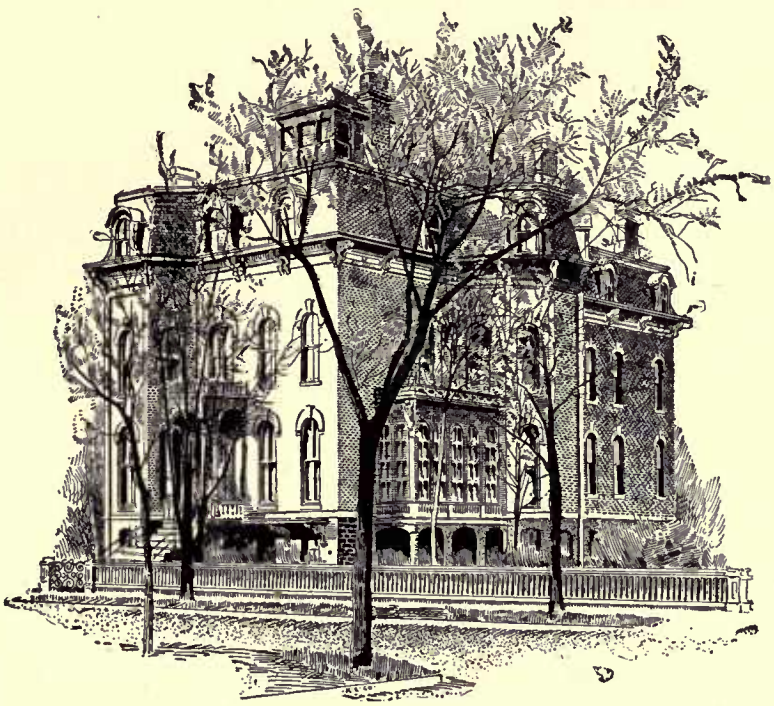
By the articles of organization the management of the affairs of the Association is vested in a Board of twelve Trustees, but these Trustees act only as the business agents of the Association. The primary control of all funds and property remains with the members. The Trustees, while they are granted a wide discretion, without which they would be seriously hampered in the prosecution of their work, are still strictly amenable to the Association for all official acts, and a carefully devised system of official reports has been sufficient to keep the Association fully apprised of all their actions. An advisory board, called the "Committee of Visitation," still further serves as a check upon all the agents and officers of the Association, preventing abuses upon the part of any of the executive officers or derelictions by the Trustees.

GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

The first and most pressing want of the Association was a suitable building for the purposes of the institution. This was at length supplied by the purchase of an old mansion situated at the intersection of Sheldon street and Carroll avenue, in what had once been the ultra-fashionable quarter of the West Division of the city of Chicago. The place was known as the "Hayes Mansion," having been built by the late S. S. HAYES. It is one of the largest buildings in the city erected for the purpose of a private residence and in many respects was

admirably adapted for the uses of an orphanage. The large and handsome building is surrounded by ample grounds, the premises having a frontage of 203 feet on Carroll avenue, with a depth of 165 feet on Sheldon street.

Through a variety of circumstances the Trustees were so fortunate as to secure this valuable property for the comparatively low sum of fifteen thousand dollars. At the time of the purchase the house had been for a long time untenanted, and as a consequence had greatly deteriorated. It was found, therefore, that five thousand dollars would be required for needed repairs, while the modest furnishing necessitated a further outlay of two thousand dollars. But all of these conditions were met. A loan was negotiated to realize so much of the required amount as was lacking; the purchase money was paid; the repairs made; the house furnished; and at the regular annual communication of Grand Lodge held in the year 1887 the building was duly consecrated to the work of benevolence, philanthrophy and charity.



Original Building the Masonic Orphans' Home, situated on the northwest corner of Carroll Avenue and Sheldon Street, Chicago. (Reproduced through the courtesy of the Wm. Johnston Printing Co., Chicago.)

BENEFICIARIES.

During the fraction of the year of its opening one beneficiary was admitted. The year following five or six more were received, and so during each succeeding year the number has constantly been augmented until at the time of the twelfth annual report of the Trustees (December 31, 1896), there were sixty-four inmates. During the years of its existence many of the children have grown to maturity and sought other homes. The writer has no data from which to make accurate statements, but, from his general knowledge of the institution for the past ten years, it is safe to say that as many children have been received, cared for and discharged as are now sheltered within its walls. In some instances the children have been withdrawn by relatives, but a large number, after receiving a good common-school education, have gone into the world to engage in life's battles for themselves. In every instance the subse-

quent reports of their careers which have reached the Trustees are of the most gratifying character, and should be a source of just pride to every Mason in Illinois who has in any way contributed toward the erection and maintenance of this most noble charity.

MAINTENANCE.

The Home is supported wholly by the voluntary offerings of the Craft. Thus far it has never suffered, and the Trustees are firm in their conviction that it never will. The main sources of income are from the annual charity ball of the Knights Templars of Cook county and the annual picnic of the associated Masonic Lodges of Cook county. The Grand Chapter has been a regular and generous donor; the Grand Commandery has also contributed on several occasions, and but lately the Grand Lodge contributed the munificent sum of five thousand dollars to assist in the erection of the new building.

About two hundred individuals contributed one dollar a year as "active members," and about one-half of that number have made contributions of fifty dollars, which confers upon them the privileges of life membership. From the lodges throughout the State come a series of small annual contributions. It is a curious fact in this connection, however, that some of the lodges contribute money while others contribute orphans only. It seems almost incredible that a Masonic lodge should seek to avoid the responsibility of directly caring for its deceased members' orphan children without at least offering to contribute something toward their support. The books of this institution show, however, that there are lodges in Illinois who have sent as many as three children to the Home, in one case without even a change of raiment, that have never contributed one dollar toward the support of the institution, nor have any of their members. On the other hand there are a number of lodges whose contributions have ever been large and generous, and who, thus far, have sent no beneficiaries. Thus the "equilibrium" is maintained!

With increased experience and better methods resulting therefrom, the cost of maintenance of the inmates has steadily decreased until at the present time the average annual cost of maintaining each child is seventy-one dollars and sixty-nine cents. This includes an abundance of good and wholesome food, clothing, education, and medical attendance in case of sickness.

NEW BUILDING.

The house became too small for the family several years ago, and finally, in 1894, the Trustees were compelled to furnish greater accommodations. This was accomplished by the erection of a new building on the Sheldon street front of the lot. The total cost of this building was twenty thousand dollars, while three thousand dollars more was required for the furnishings. At the same time an expenditure of two thousand dollars was made upon the old building. For this entire sum the Home is indebted to the generosity of the craft. It came freely in answer to the appeal, and the needed improvements were all made without incurring a dollar of mortgage debt. The new building will furnish ample accommodation for the present family, and is sufficient to meet all the demands for many years to come. It is constructed in the most thorough manner, with a due regard to health and sanitary conditions, and, while admirably serving the



ILLINOIS MASONIC ORPHANS' HOME, CHICAGO, ILL.

Showing the new building. (Reproduced through the courtesy of the Wm. Johnston Printing Company, Chicago.)

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immediate purpose for which it was built, can be used to advantage for manufacturing purposes should the neighborhood, as now seems likely, eventually be devoted to those uses.

A conservative estimate of the value of the property places it at seventy-five thousand dollars. It is now in excellent condition and repair, and the institution is not one cent in debt. Certainly a good showing for twelve years of labor and a standing answer to all the objections that for so many years were wont to be urged.

OFFICIALS.

In 1889 Bro. GEO. M. MOULTON resigned the Presidency and was succeeded by Bro. JOHN J. BADENOCH, who, by successive re-elections, has continued to discharge the duties of the office since that time. Under Bro. BADENOCH'S careful administration the institution has made substantial progress and attained its present position.

The first Superintendent was Bro. E. N. EDWARDS, but after a year of service Bro. EDWARDS gave way to Bro. and Mrs. JOHN G. STEBBINS as Superintendent and Matron respectively. In the capacity of Matron Mrs. STEBBINS has proved a most capable official, and as home is no home "without a mother" much of the success which has attended the practical working of the institution is justly attributable to her well-directed efforts.

The first Secretary was Bro. GIL. W. BARNARD, who was succeeded by Bro. O. W. BARRETT, and he by Bro. C. S. GURNEY, the present efficient incumbent. At the organization Bro. WILEY M. EGAN became Treasurer, a position he continued to occupy until within a few years, when failing health compelled a retirement. He was succeeded by Bro. JOHN C. SMITH, the present Treasurer.

Of the original promoters and Trustees, the following have been continuously and are now upon the official board, viz.: GEO. M. MOULTON, JOHN J. BADENOCH, THOMAS E. MILLER, GORHAM B. COFFIN and GEO. W. WARVELLE. At the present time the following, in addition to those just mentioned, constitute the Board of Trustees, viz.: WM. H. GRAY, LOUIS W. FRAMHEIN, ALBERT M. EDDY, JOHN WOODMAN, LUDWIG WOLFF, HENRY MCCALL, and WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

Bro. E. C. SWEET is, and for many years past has been, the regular house physician.

ILLINOIS MASONIC HOME FOR THE AGED.

At the twenty-fifth annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, held at Springfield, October 3, 1865, M. W. THOMAS J. TURNER, then the Grand Master, recommended that steps be taken to found an asylum for aged, decrepit and decayed Masons, pointing out that notwithstanding there were upwards of twenty thousand affiliated Masons within the jurisdiction, embracing much of the wealth and enterprise of the State, yet there was not one distinctively Masonic charitable institution. The suggestion did not meet with favor and the project was dropped, and it was not until thirty years had elapsed and the craft had increased to upwards of fifty thousand that the subject again became an engrossing topic.

At a banquet given by Oriental Consistory, of Chicago, in November, 1896, while the brethren, some five hundred in number, were discussing their after-dinner cigars, the subject was presented by the Commander-in-Chief and urged upon the thoughtful consideration of those present,—not as an abstract measure of philanthropic effort merely but as a pressing necessity from actual conditions then existing. The response was unanimous and enthusiastic. It was then resolved that thereafter, whatever may have been the circumstances attending loss of property or means of livelihood, no Freemason in the jurisdiction of Illinois should be compelled to end his days as a public charge in the common poor-house or fill a pauper's grave in the potter's field. A committee was selected to perfect an organization to carry out the sentiments of the gathering and fifteen hundred dollars was subscribed as the nucleus of a fund in furtherance of the enterprise.

The committee met and deliberated, and as a result an incorporation was procured for an association, to be styled "Illinois Masonic Home for the Aged," which should have for its object the establishment of an asylum for aged and indigent Freemasons and their dependent relatives—wives, and, in proper cases, widows.

An appeal has been made to the craft with gratifying results, and from present indications this new charity will be as successful as its worthy predecessor, the Orphans' Home. And so, after many years, Bro. TURNER'S recommendation has been acted upon; the "aged, decrepit and decayed Mason" will find a fraternal shelter, and no longer can it be said that the Masons, with all their "wealth and enterprise," have "not one distinctly Masonic charitable institution."

As in the case of the Orphans' Home, this last charity rests on a private foundation; and, in view of the reluctance which the Grand Lodge has ever evinced in lending its sanction to enterprises of this character, it is perhaps better that it should be so. But as the great heart of the craft has always beat responsive to every effort of this kind, there is no reason to doubt that

the institution will be well supported by voluntary gifts and contributions.

The organization of this charity has been effected upon broad and catholic lines. It is governed by a board of twenty-four trustees, of which number six are *ex officio*, being the presiding officers of the principal governing bodies of Freemasonry and its concordant Orders. Eighteen are elected by the members at the annual meetings. Efforts will be made to secure a competent endowment by the creation of a permanent fund, the income only of which will be used for the ordinary purposes of the institution. The location has not at this writing been determined upon, but the Trustees desire to secure some salubrious spot where sufficient land can be had to furnish partial sustenance as well as a healthy employment for the beneficiaries. Of necessity, therefore, it can not be well located in a city.

The present organization is as follows:

President, GEO. W. WARVELLE; Vice-Presidents, AMOS PETTIBONE, WILLIAM L. MILLIGAN; Treasurer, LEROY A. GODDARD; Secretary, FRANLIN HULBURD.

Board of Trustees: Ex officio—OWEN SCOTT, M. W. G. M.; EDWARD COOK, R. W. D. G. M.; F. C. WINSLOW, M. E. G. H. P.; E. C. PACE, R. E. G. C.; GEO. M. GROSS, M. I. G. M.; JOHN C. SMITH, Ill. C. in C. Elective—Term expires February, 1898: R. D. LAWRENCE, ADAM ORTSEIFEN, J. B. MCFATRICH, C. R. MATSON, JOHN H. WITBECK, JAMES R. HAWLEY. Term expires February, 1899: JULIUS R. KLINE, E. L. STOKER, A. M. THOMSON, HENRY BAKER, P. W. BARCLAY, R. M. JOHNSON. Term expires February, 1900: AMOS PETTIBONE, GIL. W. BARNARD, THOS. E. MILLER, S. O. SPRING, WM. L. MILLIGAN, GEO. W. WARVELLE.

The project has received the endorsement of a large number of the craft, and a substantial sum has already been accumulated as the nucleus of the permanent fund. There is no question as to its final realization.

MASONIC LITERATURE.

INTRODUCTION.

INCREDIBLE as it may at first appear, yet there are few subjects which have produced so vast a literature as Freemasonry. The writings are of all classes, but the larger portion have been devoted to expositions of history, philosophy, symbolism, jurisprudence, and liturgical matters. Polemics and controversial writings, both by Masons, anti-Masons and the indifferent profane, cover a large field; while poetry and the *belles-lettres* have not been altogether neglected. To this great mass the Masons of Illinois have made some notable contributions. While the jurisdiction has produced no great authors it has developed a number of vigorous and trenchant writers whose productions have been received with the greatest respect by the Masonic world. The majority of these men are best known through their annual contributions to the Masonic bodies in what are known as the correspondence reports, though many have attained an enviable fame through the columns of the Masonic press.

Among the earlier writers may be found WILLIAM ROUNSEVILLE, a man of wide and varied learning and whose contributions to the *Masonic Trowel* were among the features of that journal. H. P. H. BROMWELL was another who deserves honorable mention. Specimens of his best work may be found in his orations preserved in the proceedings of Grand Lodge and in the columns of many Masonic periodicals. HARMAN G. REYNOLDS, who for many years published the *Trowel*, while not a learned man or a polished writer, was yet able to secure a larger indorsement for his views than any man whom the jurisdiction has yet produced.

Of more recent writers the palm will probably be awarded to JOSEPH ROBBINS, who has succeeded in securing for his views and opinions a respectful consideration in all parts of the world. But while Bro. ROBBINS is widely known as a vigorous polemical writer, he is equally at home in the history and jurisprudence of Masonry, and on rare occasions has even been known to cultivate the muses. The late T. T. GURNEY'S writings are perhaps as good as any that have appeared in the line of Masonic criticism and polemics. JOHN W. BROWN, editor of the *Voice of Masonry*, has for a number of years been distinguished as a Masonic writer of ability. During late years JOHN C. SMITH has made many contributions to our literature, and by reason of his wide acquaintance in this and other lands is undoubtedly in touch with a larger and wider range of readers than any other Illinois writer. WILLIAM E. GINTHER has

made a profound study of Masonic symbolism, resulting in a series of remarkable articles in the Masonic periodical press. In the ranks of the "correspondence" writers JOHN M. PEARSON has made a decided mark, and the same was equally true of the late LEVI R. JEROME. As a general "all-round" writer and authority upon all Masonic subjects few men are better known than GILBERT W. BARNARD; while OWEN SCOTT, DANIEL J. AVERY, GEO. M. MOULTON, L. L. MUNN, HENRY G. PERRY, BENN P. REYNOLDS and NORMAN T. GASSETTE have all furnished evidence of their ability to wield the pen.

In the future we may look for excellence in DELMER D. DARRAH, editor of the *Illinois Freemason*, THOMAS I. BALLENTINE, and others, who have only lately turned their attention toward the Masonic field.

It is not intended that the foregoing should be a list of the Masonic literati of Illinois. It simply comprises names which suggest themselves to the mind of the editor at the moment of writing. There are others equally able, and the foregoing specific mention is not in disparagement of those others whose names at this writing have escaped the editor's mental grasp.

But while Illinois has been fairly prolific in writers, it has furnished but little of a permanent nature to the literature of the craft. The profound and scholarly productions of the correspondence reporters are read by only a few, and the reports, after a cursory perusal, are thrown aside as of no further use. Nor do the columns of the press serve much better to perpetuate the thoughts of the writers. The ephemeral pamphlet, in which form many of our best writers have presented their views, is soon lost and its contents forgotten; and so, if our writers are to secure and maintain literary prestige some more substantial form must be adopted. It would seem that the large sums annually expended in this jurisdiction for correspondence reports might be more profitably employed than at present, and that the positive waste of mental effort which these productions entail might be turned to some practical advantage in the enlightment and education of the craft. Although designed primarily for the promotion and diffusion of Masonic knowledge, it is generally conceded that they do not effect the purpose, and when the purpose fails it is difficult to perceive any very substantial reason for the continuance of the practice.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL MEMORANDA.

THE past twenty-five years has witnessed a high degree of intellectual activity in the Masonic world, one of the marked features of which has been the formation of libraries devoted exclusively to Freemasonry and cognate subjects. No insignificant part of these collections is composed of the printed transactions of Masonic bodies and replica of important documents. During the early years of governmental organization these matters were regarded as of temporary interest only, and so lightly do they seem to have been esteemed that in many instances they were voluntarily destroyed as soon as they had accomplished the temporary purposes for which they were issued. As a result of this wanton destruction the historian of to-day frequently finds himself bereft of the necessary material from which to collate facts or present conclusions, and the student is compelled to resort to conjecture and surmise in pursuing his investigations in the field of Masonic sociology. For the benefit of those who may be engaged in Masonic bibliographic work, or who may desire to pursue in detail the study of Illinois Masonic history, the following brief compilation is presented in the hope that it may furnish a substantial aid in showing what is and what is not available.

I. ORIGINALS.

The premier Grand Lodge was organized provisionally December 9, 1822. The transactions of the convention were not printed.

The first annual communication was held December, 1823. If the proceedings were printed that fact is not known to the writer, but inasmuch as the records were very soon thereafter destroyed by a fire which consumed the State House wherein they were kept, it is fair to presume that no record of any kind has been preserved.

The second annual communication was held December 6, 1824. The proceedings were printed.

No session was held in 1825.

A special communication was held January 3, 1826, and the annual in December of the same year. The proceedings were printed.

It is quite certain that a meeting of some kind was held in 1827, and it is thought the record of same was printed, but no copy thereof is known to be in existence.

Of the manuscript records not the slightest vestige remains. Of the known printed transactions not a single copy can be found within the State, and only two or three copies of isolated years are preserved in the libraries of foreign jurisdictions. The extinction is almost complete. The Grand Lodge can render no more valuable service to posterity than by causing a complete compilation to be made of all existing documentary evidence relating to the early lodges and the premier Grand Lodge.

The present Grand Lodge was organized

April 28, 1840. It has met regularly ever since and its transactions have been printed every year with but one exception. The record of the annual communication of 1849 was destroyed by fire before publication. This record was restored, as far as practicable, at a special communication held for that purpose in April, 1850. Hence, there are two pamphlets for 1850 and none for 1849.

The original proceedings from 1840 to 1860 are now very rare, and command high prices whenever found in the market. As an evidence of their scarcity it may be stated that even Grand Lodge does not possess a full set, the missing volumes being supplied by "type-written" copies. The early editions were always small, 350 copies being about the maximum number, and after the usual distributions had been made very few remained in the hands of the Grand Secretary. At the annual communication of 1848 Bro. PETER SWEAT presented the following statement:

> On examining the number of printed reports of the transactions and proceedings of this Grand Lodge since its organization, it is found that there are only seven copies of the proceedings of 1840, one copy of 1841, two copies of 1842, thirty copies of 1843, no copies of 1844, 200 copies of 1845, sixty-three copies of 1846, and seventy copies of 1847; that no written record can be found of the proceedings of any year, and that in case of the loss of the printed copies, which are all loose and in pamphlet form, there would be nothing left to show the former actings and doings of the Grand Lodge.

As a result of this statement the Grand Secretary was instructed to complete the files and have four copies of each year bound up for the use of Grand Lodge. It would seem that these instructions were complied with; but as all of the archives have since been twice destroyed by fire none of the copies so procured are probably now in existence.

Original proceedings from 1860 to 1870 are frequently met with, although the supply is scant and the series is regarded by the collectors as rare. From 1870 until the present time the proceedings may easily be procured, and Grand Lodge has on hand a number of duplicates.

Grand Lodge has published two editions of its ceremonials. The first was published in 1877 and is entitled "Ceremonials compiled for use of lodges working under jurisdiction of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Illinois, embracing the ceremonies of Installation of Grand Officers, Instituting Lodges under Dispensation, Constituting Lodges under Charter, Installation of Officers, Dedicating Masonic Lodge Halls, Laying Corner-Stones of Public Edifices, and Funeral Service." The imprint is Springfield, Illinois. The book is octavo and comprises ninety-seven pages. A second edition was published in 1893, and bears substantially the same title except that it purports to be compiled for the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Illinois—word "Ancient" omitted. It includes all of the former ceremonials, and in addition the ceremony of "Placing of Capestones," with an appendix consisting of an alternative for the exhortation at funerals and the procedure to be followed in visitations, official or otherwise. The book is an octavo of 112 pages. The imprint is Freeport, Illinois. The first edition is now comparatively scarce. The second edition is easily attainable.

A number of editions of the Constitutions have been published. If the first Constitution (1840) was published in pam-

phlet form and separate from the proceedings, that fact is not known to the writer.

The Grand Chapter was organized in 1850 and has held meetings annually ever since. The proceedings for each year have been printed and complete sets are attainable. The earlier years are rare, however, and good specimens command a large price. The writer has succeeded in making three entire sets, and collectors having the series incomplete need not despair.

Grand Chapter has also published its constitutions in separate pamphlet several times, but such publications are merely excerpta from the printed transactions, and persons having the complete record will also have copies of all separate publications.

In addition to the foregoing Grand Chapter has published, or rather privately printed, a neat brochure on the History of the Black Hawk War. This, however, is only loaned to such as may need it, and is issued only on the personal receipt of the borrower; hence it is not attainable by collectors. A small manual of monitorial instructions has also been published, and may be procured by any person properly applying for same.

The proceedings of the Council of High Priests are published only in connection with those of the Grand Chapter and under the same cover.

The Grand Council was organized in 1853. Its proceedings were published annually until 1877, when the "merger" occurred. The proceedings of 1878, 1879, 1880 and 1882 are published with the proceedings of Grand Chapter. There does not seem to have been any meeting in 1881. From 1883 until the present time the proceedings have been regularly printed. Complete sets are rare, as several of the early years are wanting. It is possible, however, to fill sets, as the writer has succeeded in bringing together two, and with the reprints, hereafter mentioned, complete sets may be obtained except the year 1881, for which no record seems to have been preserved. Originals of the year 1870 are practically unattainable, as the entire edition, with the exception of a very few copies, was destroyed by fire before distribution. The proceedings of this year were republished the year following and bound in the same pamphlet as those for the year 1871. For all practical purposes it may be regarded as an original.

Grand Council has also published a manual or Council Monitor, but this is issued only to the T. I. M.'s of councils or the Grand Officers. The book is designed as an aid to the work, and while not in any proper sense of an esoteric character is not for sale nor subject to general distribution. Limited editions of the addresses delivered by the writer before the Mass Conventions have also been published in pamphlet form. These editions have now become comparatively scarce, although a small number of some issues yet remain in the archives.

Grand Commandery was organized October 27, 1857, and has held annual and special sessions each year since that time. The proceedings have been regularly published, but originals prior to the year 1870 are not to be had. Complete sets are common, however, as the missing years have all been reprinted. In addition to reports of its transactions Grand Commandery has also issued an historical work entitled, "History of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the State of Illinois, from October 27, A. D. 1857, to October 25, A. D. 1881." This history, however, is devoted

mainly to sketches of the different Commanderies and of the distinguished members of the order during the period embraced in the review. It was compiled under the editorial supervision of GIL. W. BARNARD, JAMES G. ELWOOD and H. C. CLARKE, and reflects much credit upon the editors.

The Grand Imperial Council of the Order of the Red Cross of Constantine was organized in 1872, and with some interruptions it has met annually ever since. The proceedings for the years 1872–1876 were published annually. For the years 1877 to 1887 inclusive the transactions are contained in one pamphlet published in 1887. No meetings were held during the years 1882–86, nor from 1888 to 1892. Since 1893 the Imperial Council has met annually and the proceedings have been regularly published each year. All of the proceedings may be obtained with comparatively little difficulty.

In addition to its transactions the Grand Imperial Council has published a number of brochures of an historical, legal and polemical nature. In most instances these papers will also be found appended to the printed reports of the transactions.

The Council of Deliberation, A. A. S. R., was organized in 1869 and has held meetings regularly ever since. Until 1885 the sessions were annual; since that time they have been held triennially. The proceedings for 1869 were published in an eight-page pamphlet without cover. The proceedings for 1870 were not published and are preserved, if at all, in the manuscript archives of the Supreme Council. A brief reference to same, showing the salient features, is embodied in the report made by the Committee on Councils of Deliberation to the Supreme Council in 1870. The proceedings of the session of 1871 were not published by the Council, but a full transcript of same may be found among the appendices to the transactions of the Supreme Council for that year. The proceedings of the session of 1872, as well as of each succeeding session, have been published by the Council and are all attainable. The pamphlets for the years 1869 and 1873 seem to be scarce, as are also those of a number of years prior to 1880. There was no meeting in 1881, and the proceedings for the years 1880–82 are printed in one pamphlet. A reprint of the proceedings of 1869 was made by B. D. BABCOCK, of Cleveland, Ohio, of which a number are in the hands of collectors. Full sets of the years for which pamphlets have been issued are attainable and same may be made up with comparatively little difficulty.

The Illinois College of "Thirty-thirds" published a small pamphlet, containing the record of organization and by-laws, in 1880. Copies of this pamphlet have become rare.

If the "Sovereign Sanctuary" of the Rite of Memphis ever published anything concerning its transactions while domiciled in Illinois the writer is not aware of the fact, and no matter of this kind has ever been brought to his attention. What purports to be an abstract of the transactions was published at Detroit, Michigan, a few years ago by CALVIN C. BURT, in connection with a history of the Rite. Inasmuch as the copy was "edited" by BURT prior to publication it can not be regarded as altogether trustworthy, although it undoubtedly presents a fair synopsis of much that was actually done by the gentlemen who reveled in degrees up among the nineties.

The Trustees of the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home have published a report showing the condition of that institution

every year since its organization. The first is a small pamphlet, 18mo., published in 1885. The second is a 12mo., and the remaining years are octavo. The reports for the years 1885–7 are now rare and can only be procured with difficulty. In addition there is a small pamphlet giving the order of exercises at the dedication.

The Masonic Veteran Association has also published annual reports, but the earlier years are rare.

II. REPRINTS.

To supply, in some measure the deficiencies occasioned by the loss of the original proceedings, Grand Lodge at different times has caused compilations and reprints to be made. The first was prepared in 1868 by JOHN C. REYNOLDS, and is styled, "History of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, from the organization of the first lodge within the present limits of the State, up to and including 1850." The work consists mainly of an abstract of the documents placed in the hands of the historian, and while it is invaluable for this reason, many of said documents having since been destroyed, it is unfortunate that no side lights were thrown upon them by recitals of contemporary events or statements by persons then living, relative to the incidents of early history. This volume has long been rare, as the larger part of the edition was consumed by fire a short time after publication.

In 1874 a "Reprint of the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Illinois, from A. D. 1840 to A. D. 1860," was issued under the supervision of a committee consisting of ASA W. BLAKESLEY, HARRISON DILLS and EDWARD S. MULLINER. This reprint does not purport to be anything more than an abstract. It furnishes a fair and tolerably correct outline of the transactions within the period specified, but to the historian, the student, or even the chance reader, it is very unsatisfactory. Many important reports, including all of the correspondence reports, the orations, and similar features, which the committee class as "extraneous matter," are entirely excluded, as are also the appendices of returns, lists of lodges, forms, etc. In many cases unwarrantable liberties have been taken and many important resolutions, etc., have been omitted.

In 1892, pursuant to resolution of Grand Lodge, a volume was issued entitled "Reprint of the proceedings of the Grand Grand Lodge of Illinois, from its Organization in 1840 to 1850 Inclusive." This volume is an exact reproduction of the printed transactions issued during the period named, and for all practical purposes may be taken as original. This reprint was made under the supervision of L. L. MUNN, Grand Secretary, and reflects the highest degree of credit on the editor.

The proceedings of 1840–41 have also been reprinted by R. H. THOMAS, of Port Chester, New York. This reprint is a verbatim copy.

The proceedings of 1849 were "reproduced" at the special communication of April, 1850, known as the "Grand Lodge of Recovery," and are contained in the proceedings of that session. They may be classed as a reprint, although not partaking strictly of that character.

With the exception of the proceedings for 1850, which were reprinted with those of 1851, Grand Chapter has never reprinted any of its proceedings.

The proceedings of Grand Council for

the year 1853 were reprinted the following year with the proceedings of 1854. With this exception none of the proceedings have been reprinted by the authority of the body. As previously stated the abstract of the minutes for the years 1878, 1879, 1880 and 1882 were printed in connection with those of Grand Chapter. A reprint of these years was made by the Masonic Collectors' Association in 1896, and collectors may now secure complete sets.

The early years of Grand Commandery are practically unattainable in the original. In 1867 a verbatim reprint of the years 1857 to 1860, inclusive, was issued. The great fire at Chicago in 1871 swept away all of the archives of the Grand Recorder's office, including duplicates of the transactions for all years prior to that time. This resulted in a reprint of all proceedings from 1861 to 1869 inclusive. The reprint is a faithful reproduction of the originals. With these two reprints collectors will experience no trouble in forming a complete set of the transactions.

The transactions of the Council of Deliberation for the year 1869 have been reproduced in almost exact fac-simile by B. D. BABCOCK, of Cleveland, Ohio.

MASONIC LIBRARIES.

IT has been said that in literature the present may be termed the "age of libraries." Never before, perhaps, has the specializing of literary collections had so great an impetus as at present, and certainly never before has that form of specialization which forms the caption to this article received so much attention or created so high a degree of interest. But few of the Grand Lodges of the country are now unprovided with some sort of a collection to which resort may be had by its officers and committees for information on mooted points, while in many jurisdictions these collections have assumed the form of complete and well arranged libraries worthy of being classed with the great specialty libraries of the world.

The great jurisdiction of Illinois, the second in numerical strength in the United States, and with assets in the treasury of its Grand Lodge, aggregating at this writing one hundred thousand dollars, is one of the few which does not possess a library nor even the semblance of one. And yet, when Grand Lodge was struggling in the throes of poverty and overcoming the remnants of prejudice left by the anti-Masonic excitement of 1830, the cause of education was a live and engrossing theme that frequently engaged the attention of the representatives. The annual oration is one of the survivals of the educational methods of early days; the report on correspondence is the later development of another. But unfortunately, for we cannot regard it in any other light, there seems to have been for many years a marked division of sentiment in Grand Lodge with respect to this field of endeavor. On the one side have been the advocates of liberal views with respect to

the purport or mission of Freemasonry, on other the "strict constructionists" who have combatted all attempts to introduce features or economical measures for which an express precedent could not be found in Anderson's Constitutions. As a rule these latter have been enabled to impress upon Grand Lodge their own views and to secure the adoption of their own opinions, and, as a consequence, Illinois is in many particulars a century behind her more advanced sisters. In other words, while the world is about to enter upon the enlightened progress of the twentieth century the "conservatism" of Illinois still chains her, in many respects, to the dead thought of the eighteenth century. A reverence for old laws is often commendable, but there is such a thing as too blind adherence to antiquated customs.

The first suggestion of a book collection on the part of the Grand Lodge occurred at the session of 1842, when "Bro. KIRKPATRIC, of Scott county," presented to that body a copy of the *Masonic Minstrel*, which Grand Lodge "accepted with pleasure," and so informed Bro. KIRKPATRIC. At the same session the Secretary was authorized to subscribe for one copy of the *Masonic Mirror*. At the session of 1843 The *Freemason's Magazine*, of Boston, was recommended to the lodges as "in a very high degree advancing the principles of the order and the skill and knowledge of the craft;" and as the writer has in his possession a file of that venerable periodical he can at least say the statements of fact were correct, whatever may be thought of the propriety of thus advancing an individual enterprise. But Grand Lodge was little concerned with conventionalities in those days. At this session the Grand Secretary was further instructed "to purchase a library of ancient authority for the use of this R. W. Grand Lodge." What, if anything, was done under these instructions, does not appear. Indeed it would seem that for ten years next ensuing no steps were taken in this direction. At the session of 1852 the need of "more light" is shown by the passage of the following:

Resolved, That the Grand Secretary be authorized to subscribe for three copies of MOORE'S *Magazine*, of Boston, three copies of the *Signet*, and three copies of the *Mirror* and *Keystone*, for use of the Grand Master, Grand Secretary and Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

The year following (1853), the first decisive step was taken looking toward the formation of a library, when, on motion of Bro. HOBBS, it was

Resolved, That it is imperatively necessary that this Grand Lodge should have a Library, and that the Grand Master and Grand Secretary be authorized to purchase for the immediate use of this Grand Lodge the best printed authorities on Masonic Law and Usage, and further, that one hundred dollars be appropriated for that purpose;

and that the beneficent influences of Masonic knowledge might not be restricted to the officers it was further

Resolved, That each Lodge in this jurisdiction be advised to subscribe annually for one copy of MOORE'S *Magazine*, of Boston.

The question of the propriety of this last resolution must be decided by the reader for himself, but it is safe to say that if the advice was acted upon by the subordinate lodges the Masons of that day and generation were in advance of the present. At the session of 1854 a few "donations" were received, and at the succeeding session of 1855 Bro. NATHANIEL COFFIN presented

a number of valuable standard works. The agent of Bro. ROB. MORRIS was also on hand to display the merits of the "Universal Masonic Library," and so well did Grand Lodge regard them that it not only subscribed for two sets for its own use, but recommended all of its constituents to do the same. The subject of library now became an engrossing topic. In the neighboring State of Iowa the Grand Lodge had brought together a large and valuable collection, which was beginning to attract considerable notice. The great jurisdictions of the East all had libraries of no mean proportions, and Illinois, with its rapidly growing constituency, was becoming emulous to stand among the leaders. Therefore it was

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Grand Master at this Grand Communication to be a Committee on Grand Lodge Library, and that the sum of fifty dollars be and is hereby appropriated and placed at the disposal of said committee, in adding to the Library of the Grand Lodge, at the discretion of said committee, and who are instructed to act in concert with a like committee of the Grand Chapter, for the purpose of forming a Library for the joint use of both Grand Bodies, and make report at the next Grand Annual Communication.

Under this resolution a committee, consisting of Bros. W. C. HOBBS, T. J. PICKETT, and W. B. WARREN, was appointed, and the library became a fixed fact.

At the session of 1856 the committee reported that as no funds had been placed in their hands wherewith to purchase books, that no purchases had been made; that in their opinion a sufficient sum had not been appropriated to make the purchase important, and suggested that the further sum of one hundred dollars be appropriated for the purpose, in all of which Grand Lodge concurred. It was also discovered that a library, to be useful, must so it was further

Resolved, That a Librarian for this Grand Lodge shall be appointed annually by the Grand Master, whose duty it shall be to have the charge of the Grand Lodge Library, and who shall have the Library at each and every session of the Grand Lodge for the use of the same.

Under this resolution Bro. W. C. HOBBS became the first Librarian. It will be observed, however, that the Librarian was to be appointed annually, a provision that in itself carried the seeds of destruction to any collection Grand Lodge might be able to bring together. The Grand Secretary was instructed "to gather together the books belonging to the library of this Grand Lodge, and transmit them to the Librarian." At the session of 1848 an appropriation of two hundred dollars was made "for the use of library," with a further provision for rent of room for same in connection with the other officers of Grand Lodge. During this period the Grand Chapter was also actively at work creating a library to be used in connection with the collection of Grand Lodge. The two collections, however, were kept separately, though under the charge of the same person, and were separately catalogued. Of the Grand Lodge Library not a vestige is now known to exist, while the remnants of the Grand Chapter Library are now scattered over various parts of the State. But little is known of the Grand Lodge Library for several years succeeding its establishment. A committee was regularly appointed each year, but no reports were made and eventually the collection seems to have passed under the control of the Grand Secretary, Bro. H. G. REYNOLDS.

The By-Laws adopted in 1858 provided for a committee on Library "to consist of

three members, of which the Librarian shall be one, to examine, select and purchase books, charts, magazines, and such other documents and articles as may seem proper, to procure the binding of such proceedings, works and documents as they may judge expedient; to draw orders for the payment of the same, in amount not to exceed in the aggregate the sum of one hundred dollars in any one year, unless by the special order of the Grand Lodge; and to report all their doings and the condition of the Library annually to the Grand Lodge."

This provision remained in the By-Laws for many years, but was practically a dead letter. No committees were appointed nor were any reports made, except as hereafter noted. When the present By-Laws were adopted the provision was eliminated.

In 1862 Bro. REYNOLDS appended to the proceedings a catalogue of the Library, the only one, so far as known, that has ever been published. This catologue showed a small collection of the proceedings of the Grand Lodges of other American jurisdictions; a few bound volumes of magazines; a set of MORRIS' Universal Masonic Library; one copy of MACKEY'S Jurisprudence and a number of pamphlets, addresses, circulars, etc. No report accompanied same, nor is any explanation made as to what had become of the books of "ancient authority" for which Grand Lodge had made appropriations, or of the valuable books donated by individuals in former years. Notwithstanding that the collection was valued in the catalogue at $1,028.75, it is difficult to understand how the appraisement was made; and even of this sum the larger part seems to be made up of Illinois proceedings of current years at one dollar per volume. Altogether the exhibit is very unsatisfactory, and possibly it would have been just as well if the catalogue had never been published. The books remained in the possession of Bro. REYNOLDS and his successor in office until 1871, when the Grand Secretary's office, together with the archives of Grand Lodge, including its library, was destroyed by fire. Since that time no systematic effort has been made to form a library, and by reason of the difficulties which now intervene it is doubtful whether this generation will see any attempt in that direction.

The present Grand Lodge By-Laws provide for a Librarian whose duties are defined as follows:

1. To take charge of the Library, and have such volumes present, at any session of the Grand Lodge, as may be required for the use of the grand officers, committees or members.

2. To take a receipt for every volume delivered, and in case of a failure to duly return the same; to require of the Lodge, of which the delinquent is a member, payment in double the amount of the value of such volume, to be collected with the annual dues of such lodge.

3. To select, and with the consent and approval of the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Grand Wardens and Grand Treasurer, purchase such books, charts, magazines, and other documents as may be deemed necessary and proper; and procure the binding of such volumes and documents as may be deemed expedient; *Provided,* the expense of such purchase and binding shall not exceed the sum of one hundred dollars in any one year, unless special appropriation shall be made therefor by the Grand Lodge.

4. To appoint, when necessary, a Deputy Librarian, to serve during the annual session only.

The Grand Secretary acts as Librarian. The regulation is merely perfunctory, as Grand Lodge has made no effort to acquire a library since the destruction of its first collection in 1871.

* * *

As much of the intellectual portion of the lodge naturally gravitates to and be-

comes merged in the Chapter, it is not surprising that Grand Chapter should have early directed its efforts toward the creation of a library. Indeed the inspiration of the Grand Lodge Library seems to have come from Royal Arch Masons, and at the same session (1855) that Grand Lodge decided upon the establishment of this important educational feature of its economy, the Grand Chapter evinced its willingness to co-operate by the following action:

Comp. ANDERSON offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on Accounts:

WHEREAS, This Grand Chapter having deeply felt the want of a well-selected Masonic Library to which its members may refer—and the Grand Lodge of Illinois having taken steps to supply this deficiency: therefore

Resolved, That this Grand Chapter will cheerfully co-operate with the Grand Lodge in the accomplishment of an object so much to be desired; and will willingly share its appropriate part of the expense.

Resolved, That fifty dollars be, and the same is, hereby appropriated, to establish, in connection with the Grand Lodge of Illinois, a Masonic Library, which order shall be drawn on the order of M. E. Grand High Priest in favor of a committee having the subject in charge.

The committee, in due time, reported back as follows:

The committee have also had the resolutions of Comp. ANDERSON under consideration in regard to a Masonic Library, and cheerfully recommend the adoption of the resolutions; and that the sum of fifty dollars be appropriated for that purpose as contemplated in the last resolution;

and Grand Chapter adopted the report.

As a further evidence of its desire to advance the cause of Masonic education, on motion of Comp. NOYES, the following was adopted:

WHEREAS, The diffusion of unadulterated Masonic light is vital to the very existence of Masonry; and

WHEREAS, the cost and scarcity of reliable Masonic literature has, heretofore, been a bar to the acquisition of the best works upon the subject; and

WHEREAS, a plan is now offered to the Masonic Fraternity, whereby "the works of all the best authors on Masonry" may be secured in the most substantial, elegant, yet cheap form; therefore

Resolved, That the Universal Masonic Library, published by Bro. ROB. MORRIS, is hereby commended to the favorable consideration of the subordinate chapters and individual companions under the jurisdiction of this Grand Chapter—and they are earnestly advised to avail themselves of an early opportunity to secure a set of that excellent work, as the best means of promoting the best interests of the Craft.

The books in question had a large sale in this jurisdiction, and for a number of years constituted the bulk of all the works on Freemasonry in general circulation.

* * *

When Bro. GIL. W. BARNARD was installed as Secretary of the Grand Chapter and Recorder of the Grand Commandery he found that whatever collections those bodies had formerly possessed had been dissipated and lost. For a number of years he has been at work in an effort to supply the lost files of proceedings of sister Grand Bodies, and in this way has brought together a very creditable collection of Masonic transactions. These have been suitably bound and are now on the shelves in the Secretariat of the Grand Chapter and Commandery. Bro. BARNARD has not endeavored to make a general collection, but has confined himself to those matters most necessary for the information and guidance of the bodies he represents.

* * *

In a few of the older lodges there will be found a bookcase with a set of MORRIS' Universal Masonic Library, a part of the files of the Illinois Grand Bodies, and a few

monitors and works on Masonic jurisprudence. These are mainly the relics of the spasm of education which convulsed the jurisdiction during the "fifties," and resulted from the recommendations of Grand Lodge upon the subject of libraries and active work of the agents of Bro. MORRIS' publications. As a rule lodge libraries have not been successful, either in this or other jurisdictions. A well-kept library implies a librarian, and a librarian to be successful must be a book-worm who works *con amore* and possesses in addition a faculty for earnest and persistent begging. The best example of a Masonic library to be found in this country is that maintained by the Grand Lodge of Iowa, and its accomplished librarian, Bro. T. S. PARVIN, possesses in a marked degree the qualities above named. Without such a man to direct and manage it, no Masonic library will ever attain much success or become an active instrument of education.

* * *

About 1880 St. Bernard Commandery, K. T., of Chicago, commenced the work of building a library under the name "Chicago Masonic Library Association." The guiding spirit of the enterprise was its Librarian, Bro. JOHN O. DICKERSON, who, as long as health and strength remained, gave to it much labor, time and thought. The Association succeeded, mainly through the efforts of Bro. DICKERSON, in bringing together a good collection of proceedings and a few choice works of a general nature. When Bro. DICKERSON's physical condition at length precluded his further attention, the work ceased, and after his death the collection was merged into the Acacia Library.

* * *

The private collectors of the State have been few. The writer possesses a modest shelf of Masonic books as a part of his general library, but in 1890 he surrendered the results of many years' work in this field to form the foundation, or nucleus, of the Acacia Library. The late Bro. HOSMER A. JOHNSON, of Chicago, was probably the largest collector of Masonic literature in the State during his lifetime. Bro. VINCENT L. HURLBUT also possessed a large number of valuable works. The greater part of the collections of these worthies are now preserved in the Acacia Library. At the present time Bro. JOHN C. SMITH has probably the largest private collection in the State, while Bros. D. J. AVERY, E. B. GOULD, H. G. PURINTON and JOHN MCLAREN have collections which comprise many rare and valuable works.

But while the number of private collectors is comparatively small there is a perceptible movement in this direction. Men are devoting more time than formerly to the study of Freemasonry. They are discovering that beneath the husk of ritualism there is a rich kernel; that Masonic archæology presents a fascinating field for exploration; that the philosophy and symbolism of Masonry are its real secrets, and that these secrets can only be discovered by patient, laborious and well-directed effort. As a consequence the charlatan is being displaced by the scholar; new avenues of investigation have been opened; books are being multiplied and "light" in broad effulgent beams is being shed upon the path, both of adept and neophyte.

* * *

The only collection of Masonic literature now within the State worthy of being

termed a library is that owned by Oriental Consistory, of Chicago, and known as the "Acacia Library." This collection was commenced in 1890 by a social Masonic organization known as the Acacia Club. During the five years of the club's existence, by dint of much labor and the expenditure of considerable money, a fine start was made; and when, in 1895, the collection was made over to Oriental Consistory, it was conceded to be the largest and most valuable library of its kind in the west, with the single exception of that of the Grand Lodge of Iowa. Since its acquisition by the Consistory it has received a number of extensive additions by donation, while all new works upon Freemasonry and its "kindred sciences" are promptly purchased as soon as published.

This library is intended, as all libraries should be, as an educational agent. It covers not only the field of Masonry proper but all cognate subjects. As has been well said by the late ALBERT PIKE, "a few rudimental lessons in architecture; a few universally admitted maxims of morality; a few unimportant traditions, whose real meaning is unknown or misunderstood, will no longer satisfy the earnest inquirer after Masonic truths;" and to afford the means of research and investigation, to promote, stimulate and encourage thought, a well-selected library is indispensable. Whether the duty of providing this means rests upon Grand Lodge or any of the constituent bodies, the writer does not assume to decide; but it may be said in passing that not a few of the contemporaries of Grand Lodge have answered the question in the affirmative.

* * *

A discussion upon books and book collections naturally leads to the subject of reading. It is a notorious fact that the greater portion of the craft is very poorly informed concerning its fundamentals, and this applies as well to those who presumably have attained a high degree of illumination —*i. e.*, K. T.'s and thirty-second degrees, —as to the humble possessors of the "Master's part." The writer has frequently been asked to specify books or indicate sources of reading, but can recommend nothing better than the suggestions of Bro. G. W. SPETH, Secretary of the Lodge Quatuor Coronatorum, of London, England. Bro. SPETH divides the reading portion of the fraternity into three classes:

1. Masons of scant leisure and small means, who would fain content themselves with a good general idea to be acquired from one book only. 2. Those of more leisure, who would wish to be placed in a position to come to independent conclusions, and yet to accomplish their purpose without too heavy a drag on their resources. 3. Those to whom neither money nor time is of great consequence, or whose interest in the subject enables them to sacrifice some other pleasures in order to attain the desired end. To each of these sections GOULD'S "History of Freemasonry" is strongly recommended, or certain portions treating on the general outlines of Freemasonry, Traditions and History. A short course of reading is advised on the nature of Guild-life in the Middle Ages, and the Statutes of the Realm, so far as they refer to artisans and laborers. "Secret Rites and Mysteries," "The Manuscript Constitutions, or Old Charges," from which may be learned the legend of the Craft and laws of the Society, advance the student a further stage. History of the Craft in England, Scotland, Ireland, Germany, France

and America; ethics, dogma and duties of Freemasonry; and the symbolism of Freemasonry, including a knowledge of both universal and comparative symbology, together with Masonic jurisprudence, when fairly mastered, may complete a very systematic course of reading. But one subject more is required, namely, Ritual and Ceremonial, ancient and modern, in which efficiency may be partly gained through a Lodge of Instruction. This, in brief, is the curriculum formulated by Bro. SPETH, to which he adds a list of text-books which would greatly assist the student in the pursuit of Masonic knowledge. The only drawback to the sketch is that it does not so well apply to the case of the one-book student as to the other classes enumerated. Certainly, there is always "GOULD" for him to rely on, but unabridged "GOULD" is a formidable undertaking to the man of limited time and few opportunities for study.

A full selection of books in all of the above courses may be found in the library of Oriental Consistory o Chicago. The library is open each evening for consultation and use of books, under the charge of Bro. ARCHIE MCLELLAN, and those living in or near the city need no longer "sit in darkness."

As a preliminary to any course of reading the late J. W. SIMONS recommends that the student should first render himself thoroughly familiar with the ritual, not, as too many do, to make that the end and aim of his Masonic life, but as necessary to enable him to understand very much in the works of Masonic authors that would otherwise be a dead letter to him. When he has accomplished this preliminary task and sets out to explore the vast field thus opened to him, he will find his attention directed to the Holy Scriptures, especially the books of the Old Testament, which in many cases he will better understand by the aid of one or more judicious commentators. A general survey of the manners and customs, and particularly the religious observances of antiquity, will naturally follow, and for this purpose Bro. SIMONS recommends the works of MACKEY, OLIVER and others. The "Outlines of Speculative Masonry," by SALEM TOWN, he thinks should be carefully studied. OLIVER'S "Landmarks," with its notes and references, will furnish a field of research in which the studious mind may fairly revel. PRESTON'S "Illustrations of Masonry" should be consulted. The heavy work thus indicated may be occasionally lightened by such works as "The Revelations of a Square," by OLIVER, "Rationale and Ethics," by ARNOLD, and others of that nature. A vast fund of information will be found in the two volumes of the "American Quarterly Review of Freemasonry," published a few years since in New York, and occasional copies of which may still be had. At least one of the Masonic magazines should be subscribed for and attentively read, and thus, Bro. SIMONS thinks, the student will have his cravings for knowledge satisfied.

It must be remembered, however, that the works of OLIVER, and even of MACKEY, are now much discredited in some Masonic literary circles and by Masonic scholars of high standing, yet no one can read these worthies without experiencing both pleasure and profit; and in order that the student may be able to arrive at independent conclusions, it is quite as necessary that he should be conversant with the writings of OLIVER as with those of GOULD, HUGHAN, and other latter-day authors.

THE MASONIC MUSE.

A DILIGENT study of the liberal arts is enjoined upon every craftsman at the close of his apprenticeship. Among the "arts" so recommended to him for cultivation is rhetoric, and presumably under this general head may be included the gentle art of poesy. At all events no inconsiderable number of the gentlemen who at different times have attained fame as poets have been of the Masonic craft, and upon many occasions have they tuned their lyres to sound its praises. But the environment of the citizens of Illinois has not heretofore been conducive to the development of the poetic instinct, and the conditions under which society has had to labor have rather discouraged any efforts of this kind. What wealth and leisure with its attendant refinements may do for us in the future remains to be seen.

But, nothwithstanding the apparent hindrances of pioneer life in a commercial age and country, some of the "divine afflatus" seems to have descended upon a few of the craft, and our literature is the richer by their contributions. It is well known that the late NORMAN T. GASSETTE was a poet of no mean ability, and a number of his effusions on Masonic and other subjects have been preserved. The limits of this work preclude any extensive collections, however meritorious; but the following is a good sample of his general style. The poem was written for a memorial meeting of Oriental Consistory.

IN MEMORIAM.

BY NORMAN T. GASSETTE.

Alas! When all is said which we can say,
Above the pallid, cold, and silent clay,
When throbbing, sobbing dirge and funeral song
Their force have spent upon the mourning throng,—
When tone, as well, from speaker's voice has sped,
Naught then is left but memories of our dead.

Hush! Hear the wheels' loud rumble in the street,
The din of business and fast-stirring feet;
No thought is there, 'midst traffic's hardened strife,
Of Death's fell work, with finite hope and life.

Since man has lived to think, and toil, and die,
Some hope he's sought on which he might rely.
With hands outstreched, in potent voice of prayer,
He has invoked an answer everywhere.
Seraphic visions fill his mind at times,
And music sounds as if from far-off climes.

The roar then from the earth comes rushing in
To draw his thoughts from God to earth's foul din;
And hence the sons of Egypt sought to find
Some solace for the worried, wearied mind.

So, for their dead a sleeping place they made
In vaulted crypt, hid under earth's deep shade.
Above each crypt a Mastaba was found,
Where oft the beat of saddened hearts would sound.
Around, above, and on the walls was spread
A record of the deeds of all their dead.

The rumble in the noisy street goes on:
They heed it not, in Death's still Parthenon;
And kneeling down they spake then of the soul
In halo clothed, far off, from earth so cold.

We do not need to write upon the walls
The deeds of these our dead. Where falls
A shadow on the floor, or roof above,
Is record made, a silhouette of love;
And deep within our hearts we seem to feel
A spirit cause, to make us pause and kneel.

Then let the wheels roll on, out in the street;
But let us oft in this our chapel meet,
And here review the memories of the dead,
Then silently retire, with noiseless tread.

A well-known Masonic poet during the '70s was Rev. M. MAGILL, of Marseilles. This talented brother wrote a number of poems of decided merit, but probably nothing better than the one which has been selected for this article. The poem was written in 1875 and is fairly illustrative of his general style.

FREEMASONRY.

Lines written after being present at a Masonic Festival.—"*The Brethren Properly Clothed.*"

REV. M. MAGILL.

Hail, Masonry! Hail, noble art sublime!
Long may thy sons with purest lustre shine!
May thy sacred principles of old
Be evermore retained, with firm hold.

Thy laws are good, thy precepts just and wise,
Thy secret teachings sanctioned in the skies;
In every clime, where human kind hath been,
Thy pure benevolence may be seen.

Thy charity extends to earth's fair bounds,
Thy praise throughout the universe resounds,
The widow's cry, the orphan's bitter tear,
Has ever found thee ready to give cheer.

Thy sons, wide-spread, are found in ev'ry land,
A firm, united, faithful, trusty band;
Though clime or color mark them far apart,
Yet when they meet together, have one heart.

Hail, Masonry! I love thy sons to see
Stand forth in ancient costume true and free;
I love to see thy banners wide unfurled;
I long to see thee spread throughout the world.

The wise, the good, and great of every land
Are proud to have a place and with us stand;
They prize the honor Masonry confers,
And pity each who ignorantly errs.

Let growling bigots spend their bitter spleen,
And "Anti's" rave and fret from morn till e'en;
Their futile hate is labor spentin vain;
Free Masonry will live, and favor gain.

Probably none of our local poets are better known than Rev. HENRY G. PERRY. For many years he has been a contributor to the columns of the Masonic press and has written upon a large variety of subjects. In poems he has been prolific, and his muse still continues to labor whenever occasion requires. The poem selected is, in the opinion of many, one of his best.

HIGH NOON.

REV. HENRY G. PERRY, M. A.

There was no sound of ax or hammer there.
High noon! In full meridian splendor shone
The sun upon the spot where knelt in prayer
The builder. O Holy, Holy, Holy One,
Of all in heaven and earth, thy servant bless,
Who dares his supplications thus to thee address.

Without thy help our doings all distraught:
Sufficiency of thee alone be sought!
Now at thy altar, GOD of grace, impart
That knowledge to endue the heart
And mind of him who asks of Thee
Thy presence with him in this work to be.

Favor those, also, LORD, whose labors tend
Completion of Thy Temple to effect! Strength,
Zeal and Will, afford the Fellow-craft. So lend
Such prayed-for light the workmen, till at length
The cohorts of the loved of GOD all stand
Before Thee with the Master in Thy courts,
Whose canopy the heavens are, who planned
The fane we seek to frame Thy hand supports.

His petitions proffered, and Hiram passed
From Altar-step to Trestleboard, designs
Anew to trace. He ponders, turns at last,
As if some spell mysterious binds
Him to the sacred spot. Again he prays:
O, thou Omnipotent, who know'st the heart
Of all; from whom no secret thought stays
Hid, without Thy blessing let me not depart.

To Thee, Thou Majesty divine, do I
Re-dedicate myself, body and soul.
O, Sovereign Architect, my humble cry
For strength and succor heed! The goal
Of man's ambition here below is small,
His best designs to thine compared, as naught.
In time all human fashions fail and fall,
Of earthly error full, with weakness fraught.

Ills seem to multiply about my head.
 Within, my heart grows heavy. Broods around
Oppressively an atmosphere of dread,
 Freighted as if with sanguinary sound,
 As if the Mall-Stroke of Mortality,
 Upon the unexpectant front of life,
Expelled its spark into eternity,
 In the event of some unequal strife.

FATHER OF GOOD, whate'er the hour betide,
 Of weal or woe, myself I now commit
To Thee, in this Thy place, where none beside
 Thyself with me communes. Were it the pit
Of nether Hell, alone I cling to Thee.
 Thou art my all. Be it the golden gate
Of Heaven high, blest immortality,
 Thou my Salvation art, JEHOVAH great.

And then in solemn shadow still of woe—
 His cares cast on the bosom of his GOD—
The Master, royal-robed, with motion slow,
 Stept forth, and from the face of Trestleboard
Erased the tracings old. His massive brow
 Contracts with deep'ning thought. The busy brain
Begins to formulate the beauteous. How
 This—can he but that so shapely seize again
Of pillar here, arch there, niche, scroll or base.
 Make best appear? Graver in hand, he waits
The figures harmonized to fix and trace
 Them—when, in the unguarded temple gates,
 Intrusive footsteps fall,
 Ill-boding whispers call;
 And then good Hiram knew
 That presage but too true,
He had, when, at "high-noon," he knelt in prayer,
Himself and all to GOD consigning there.

In that quick passage fated, from the calm
 And sanctuary scene of solitude,
To violence, malign, the GREAT I AM
 Who, for his own, through fire and flood
To blood, sustained the servants of his Will,
 I AM, and that I AM, with Hiram, proved his GOD.
Thy will be done! GOD and my right! Men kill
 The body—not the soul. Of Life, the LORD;
Of Death, sole Arbiter. "Vengeance is mine,"
 HE doth declare, "I will repay!" Meet we
Before Him all, we must. Judgment condign
 Be rendered then! His WORD—'twixt ye and me.

* * * * *

And, the Grand Master, done to death, fell there,
His mute lips turned to Heaven, in final prayer.

Of the poetical powers of JOSEPH ROBBINS, an example has been given in a preceding chapter. Bro. ROBBINS' muse is decidedly of the solemn or religious order, or at least all of the lucubrations which the editor has seen seem to partake of that character. The poem selected was composed for the exercises attending the dedication of the Masonic Hall at Quincy in 1868. It will thus be seen that both of the specimens presented were written during the '60s, and while our brother was comparatively a young man. Whether he has continued this form of intellectual diversion of late the editor is unable to say. But here is the poem:

ODE.

BY JOSEPH ROBBINS.

Owning thy watchful care,
And in thy reverent fear,
 Great God, we come;
And while we here confess
Our own unworthiness,
Do thou this temple bless;
 Make it thy home!

While here thy children meet,
And in communion sweet
 Before thee bend,
Shape thou our ways aright;
O, keep them in thy sight;
Be thou their constant light,
 Father and friend.

Here may the blocks we raise
Be fashioned to thy praise—
 True Masonry!
May wisdom here preside,—
Beauty and strength abide,—
The glorious three allied
 With Charity.

To temperance keep us true;
With fortitude endue;
 Oh, make us free!
Let prudence guide our feet,

Justice have here her seat;
Make all our hearts to beat
In harmony.

And when in coming years
We bow in sorrowing tears
O'er death's last choice,
Grant then sweet hope to cheer,
The faith that knows no fear,
The quickened ear to hear
The still, small voice,—

Which says, "Thy Father's word
Hath loosed the silver cord,
Though dread the vale;
His smile shall make it bright
With his own heavenly light,
And Judah's Lion's might
Shall still prevail."

Upon the same occasion at which the foregoing ode of Bro. ROBBINS was employed it appears that another ode was sung which emanated from the pen of A. W. BLAKESLEY. It is not generally known that Bro. BLAKESLEY ever cultivated poetry, but if the ode in question is a fair sample of the author's powers, it is sincerely to be hoped that he may be prevailed upon to do more in the same line. The following is the poem:

DEDICATION ODE.

BY A. W. BLAKESLEY.

All honors to the Master pay,
Who bade our holy temple rise;
While here we journey on our way,
Our thanks shall reach to furthest skies.
(Dedication to FREEMASONRY.)

We hail our holy patron's name,
Whose bright example guides us still;
His highest honors we proclaim,
While grateful thanks our temple fill.
(Dedication to VIRTUE.)

While thus we seek, in pure desire,
Immortal bliss in realms above,
Our hearts shall kindle at the fire
Whose light is universal love.
(Dedication to UNIVERSAL BENEVOLENCE.)

It must not be supposed that the foregoing is a list of all the Masonic poets or a summary of all the Masonic poetry which the jurisdiction has produced; but it is a fair exposition of the spirit of the Masonic muse. Original poems for special occasions are frequently prepared, and many other craftsmen than those named are entitled to seats on our Parnassus.

THE MASONIC PRESS.

FOR many years we have had a Masonic periodical press, and to its influence no small degree of the prevalent general knowledge and information concerning the craft must be attributed. It is a lamentable fact, however, that the Masonic press has never been properly supported by the craft. To some extent this may be attributed to the method of conduct of the particular journal that may fail of support; yet, with so many diverse views as to what a Masonic perodical should contain, how it should be conducted, and to whom it should cater, it is not surprising that but few editors have succeeded in presenting a journal that has been acceptable to all classes.

Dr. MCMURDY, himself the conductor of a very interesting and ably edited Masonic newspaper, has well said: "The subscription price alone is not an equivalent for a publication devoted to the interests of Freemasonry. It is as great a necessity for Free-

masons to have a press to disseminate light and information as exists in any other institution. It is, therefore, obligatory on the part of the Craft to contribute not only to its material support but to render it a vehicle worthy of the Fraternity whose principles it advocates. Freemasonry presupposes its membership enlightened and liberal, cheerfully and gladly availing themselves of every opportunity for information, and particularly through its own press.

"A Masonic periodical has no government or municipal patronage. It must depend upon the members of the Order for its support. Hence it is the duty of every Freemason to use his influence to increase the circulation of Masonic publications, and thereby disseminate Masonic light and knowledge."

The earliest Masonic journal in the west was called *The Ashlar*, and was first published at Detroit, by ALLYN WESTON. Vols. III and IV purport to be published at Chicago and Detroit by CHARLES SCOTT. In 1860 it became a Chicago enterprise, with GEORGE A. FITCH as publisher, and the late J. ADAMS ALLEN as editor. Only seven numbers seem to have been issued under this arrangement, when the publication ceased.

It would seem that a publication styled the *Masonic Trestle Board* was issued at Chicago by J. J. CLARKSON, in 1857. If so, copies of same have now become very rare, as the editor is unable to find a single specimen in any of the libraries. No further information can be furnished regarding it.

The *Voice of Masonry*, the oldest and largest magazine devoted to Freemasonry now published in this country, was started at Chicago by ROB. MORRIS, in April, 1862. Prior thereto Bro. MORRIS had published a semi-folio sheet under the same name at Louisville, Kentucky, and his Chicago enterprise is claimed by his successors as a continuation of the Louisville venture. The new magazine was started as a monthly and continued to be issued until February, 1863, when it went the way of all Bro. MORRIS' journalistic efforts—it suspended. In November of the same year publication was resumed by J. C. W. BAILEY, and since then it has been issued regularly. It was originally published as an exclusively Masonic magazine, but the words "*and Family Visitor*" were afterwards added to the title, while the contents embraced articles of a general and non-Masonic character. For a number of years last past it has been published by JOHN W. BROWN, who has succeeded in placing it in the lead of all the Masonic magazines published in this country.

In 1862 HARMAN G. REYNOLDS commenced the publication, at Springfield, of a sixteen-page quarto under the name *The Masonic Trowel*. The publication was continued under varying degrees of fortune until 1874, when it succumbed to fate and was discontinued. During several of the years of its existence it attained a large circulation, being the only Masonic newspaper then published in the West. But with the establishment of other journals in the neighboring States it gradually declined and finally became "merged" in the *Freemason*, of St. Louis.

In 1866 SOL. D. BAYLESS and JOSEPH BILLINGS brought to Chicago a monthly octavo magazine called the *Mystic Star*, which for about two years preceding had been published by them at Fort Wayne, Indiana. Publication was continued until September, 1873, when it ceased.

The *Illinois Freemason* is the name of a

periodical commenced by OWEN SCOTT, at Bloomington, in 1885, and which has been published regularly ever since. In 1891 the paper passed into the ownership of DELMER D. DARRAH, by whom it is now published. It is an eight-page quarto and is published monthly. Under Bro. DARRAH'S management it has attained a large circulation and a commanding influence.

In 1891 a sixteen-page quarto was started at Chicago by JAMES M. DETRICK, called the *American Mason*. It was issued weekly and was the first and only attempt to float a weekly Masonic journal in the State. The enterprise did not prove profitable, and in 1893 it was discontinued.

This completes the list of Illinois publications so far as same are known to the editor. It is undeniable that all of them have materially contributed to the growth and development of Freemasonry in Illinois. It is to be hoped that as culture and knowledge increase in the jurisdiction a better appreciation of the Masonic periodical press will be exhibited, and a more generous support extended to these worthy enterprises.

SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS.

INTRODUCTION.

IN England, and upon the continent, Freemasonry is essentially a social institution. In the United States it is frequently quite the reverse. Not only do the European nations cultivate the social features in the lodge proper, but also in side organizations closely connected therewith, and of these many examples now exist in England. It is an unwelcome, but nevertheless noticeable fact, as has been announced by such leaders of Masonic thought as J. H. DRUMMOND, of Maine, "that the bonds of fraternity among the Craft are not as strong as they once were," and one potent reason for this he attributes to "the failure of members to cultivate intimacy with each other." Speaking of the ancient customs, he says:

"The ritual and old usage contemplate that the objects of lodge meetings are something more than to transact business and do work. In former times, refreshments were practically as necessary to holding a lodge as the presence of the charter. Excesses unworthy of Masons resulted and we went to the other extreme. As I now see it (for I confess that it has taken years to make me see it), this departure from ancient usage was a perilous mistake, and I believe it would benefit Masonry to revive it now." In commenting upon this statement our own Bro. ROBBINS has said: "This supports the conclusion to which our study as well as our observation and experience long ago brought us, that the real strength and enduring quality of Masonry lies in the fact that it aims at and satisfies the craving for human fellowship; equal, trusting, unrestrained fellowship for its own sake, shorn as far as possible of all mercenary and selfish considerations."

Another feature of trans-Atlantic Freemasonry is the attention now devoted to the intellectual development of the craft; the study of the history, philosophy and symbolism of the institution, and usually the social and the intellectual are made to minister to each other in the same organization.

The policy of the Grand Lodge of Illinois and the other governing bodies does not permit of the creation of bodies of their obedience for purely social or even educational purposes, and for this reason all such organizations must be upon an independent basis. Of these we have had a number. The greater part have been of an ephemeral character, created for some special time or purpose, and when such purpose had been fulfilled the organization was dissolved. The majority of these associations have been located in Chicago, with memberships

ofttimes extended to the State at large, while several have been established in other cities.

Probably the two organizations which have attracted the widest attention are the Masonic Veteran Association of Illinois and the Acacia Club of Chicago, both of which are still in existence. The distinctive objects of both associations are mainly of a social character. The former is restricted to Masons of twenty-one years' standing, the latter admits all Master Masons. Among the later organizations is the Association of Past Commanders of Illinois, organized in the year 1896, which meets monthly at Chicago, and which has thus far been quite successful as a social factor. Attempts have been made to organize associations of Past Masters, and past High Priests, similar to those which now exist in New York, but thus far such attempts have not been successful.

Of the semi-literary social societies, so many examples of which may be found in Great Britain, we have none; nor can the type be said to exist anywhere in this country. The nearest approach seems to have been made at Boston, where a chapter of the Rosicrucian Society seems to be doing good work on these lines. As the craft of Illinois gains in age and stability, undoubtedly the demand for such organizations will come.

The idea of Veteran Associations seems to have originated in Connecticut, with ROBERT C. NARAMORE, and to have been confined to the members of King Hiram Lodge, of Birmingham. The first meeting was held June 17, 1871, and this date may be taken as the starting point of this now popular branch of Masonic life. The second association was started by DANIEL SICKLES at New York, January 25, 1872, and to this brother may justly be accorded the credit of primary organization on the present lines, as the idea of the original promoter does not seem to have extended beyond a special meeting of the lodge. In the same year (1872) a third association was formed in Ohio, and since that time the movement has become popular in a majority of the states. This new phase of Masonic intercourse seems to have found favor in the eyes of our English brethren, and lately associations have been instituted in various parts of Great Britain.

Probably the best known, and certainly the most popular of the Veteran Associations is that established in Illinois, of which D. C. CREGIER was the first president and over which Gen. JOHN C. SMITH has for a number of years last past held sway.



Seal of the Masonic Veteran Association of Illinois. (Reproduced through the courtesy of GIL. W. BARNARD, Secretary.)

THE MASONIC VETERAN ASSOCIATION.

By Daniel J. Avery.

ON the 26th day of December, 1885, a circular letter bearing the signatures of M. W. Bro. Dewitt C. Cregier, M. W. Bro. Theodore T. Gurney, R. W. Bro. Gil. W. Barnard, R. W. Bro. Walter A. Stevens and W. Bro. Geo. K. Hazlitt, from which we extract the following:

> The question suggests itself, Can we do anything to perpetuate the principles of the old institution or contribute to the welfare of its older members?
>
> There are scores of craftsmen yet living who, through many years of zeal, loyalty and constancy, have done much towards the growth and prosperity of Freemasonry in Illinois and elsewhere—men who have never wearied in their appreciation of the true principles of the ancient institution, but many whose age and whose labors in the vineyard of Masonry, although entitling them to rest from the active duties of the Lodge, should not deprive them from that social intercourse with their contemporaries, which is one of the most agreeable features of the Lodge;—

was mailed to a number of the older Masons of Illinois, inviting them to meet at Oriental Hall, No. 122 La Salle street, Chicago, on Wednesday evening, January 13th, 1886, to consider the propriety of forming an organization in Chicago, to be called the "Masonic Veteran Association of Illinois." At the time and place named in the notice nearly one hundred Masons who had labored in the temple more than twenty-one years assembled, proceeded to organize, and appointed a committee on regulations. The committee reported at subsequent meetings held during the year, and a code was in due time adopted, in which the name and objects of the Association were clearly defined; time fixed for stated meetings, as well as that of the first annual reunion; defining the officers and their duties and the qualifications of members, which was—"No person can become a member of this Association until twenty-one years after his initiation, nor unless he be a Master Mason in good standing."

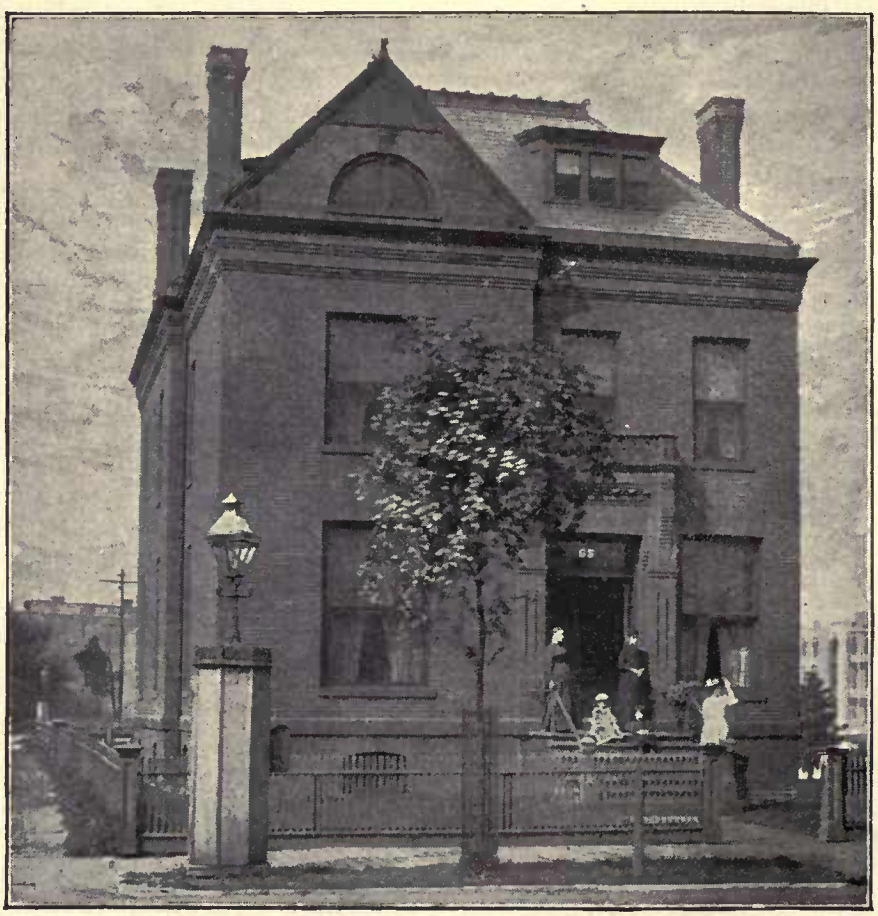
At the first annual reunion and banquet of the Association, which was given at the rooms of the Iroquois Club, thirty-five members were present, and it was then declared that the "first year's existence of the Association has been such as to warrant its future success." M. W. Bro. Gen. John C. Smith, P. G. M. of Masons of Illinois, was elected Venerable Chief, and Veteran R. W. Bro. Gil. W. Barnard re-elected as Secretary. More than one hundred names of veterans appeared on the roll of members.

The second annual reunion was held at the residence of the Venerable Chief, 65 Sibley street, Chicago, at which the veterans were entertained by the Venerable Chief, his worthy wife and family, in such manner as those only who have participated in the hospitality of "Smith's Inn, 65 Sibley Road," can fully appreciate. At this meeting were present as distinguished guests, Bro. Charles C. P. Hunt, a Master Mason of more than sixty-six years'

standing, and Major General JOHN E. SMITH, of the regular army, a charter member of Far West Lodge (Galena), December 27, 1838, afterwards No. 23 on the register of the Grand Lodge of Missouri.

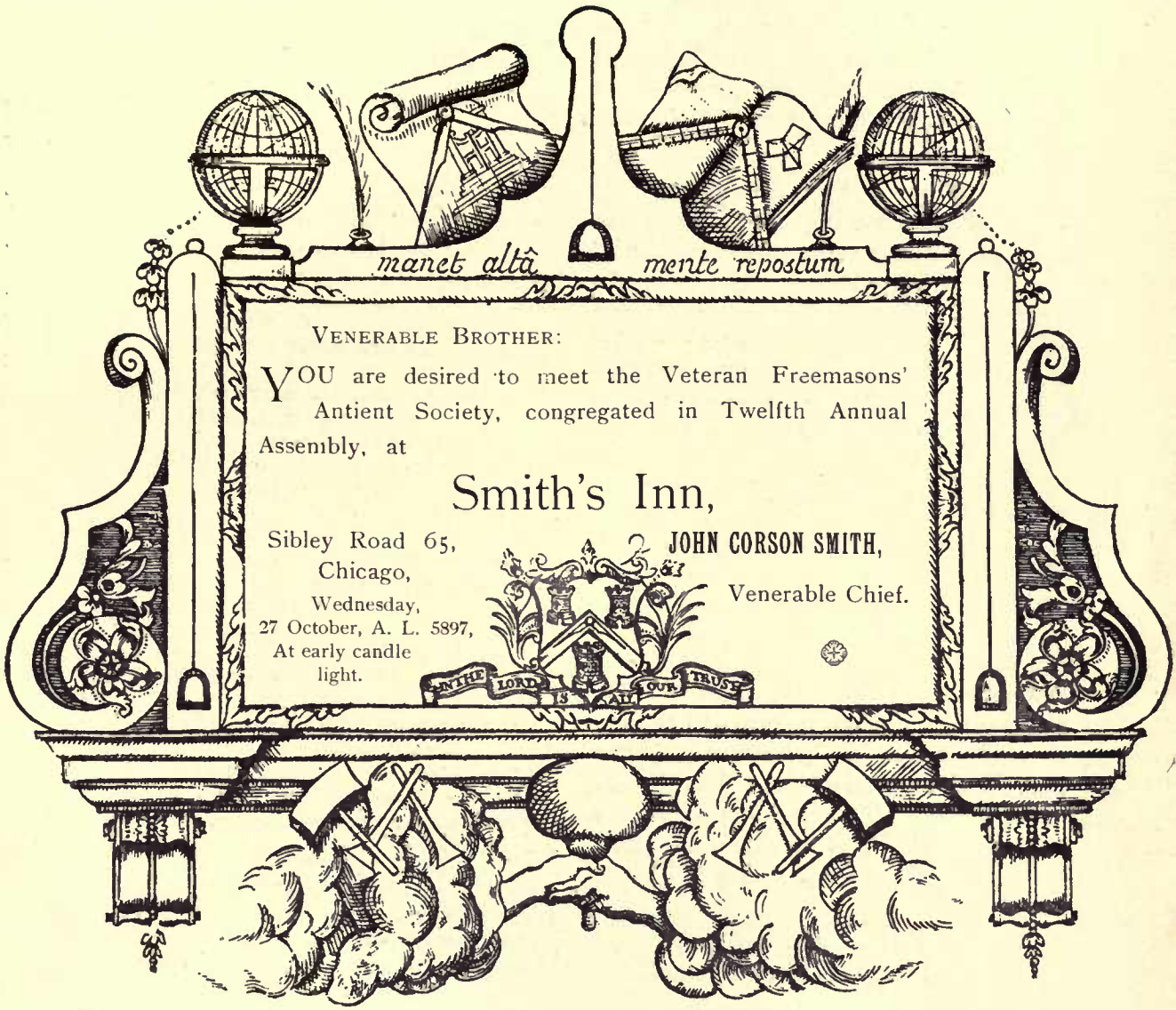
Letters regretting their inability to be present, at the same time expressing their warm fraternal regard for the Association, were read from honorary members—Brethren ALBERT PIKE, E. T. CARSON, JOHN FRIZZELL, H. B. GRANT, WILLIAM B. ISAACS, T. S. PARVIN, JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, and other distinguished Masons from nearly every Grand Jurisdiction in the United States.

The roll of membership showed a satisfactory increase in numbers, and as the hour approached for separation and the guests clasped the hand of the Venerable Chief and Mrs. SMITH before parting, each heart beat in unison to the one thought—the Masonic Veteran Association was a grand success, and the Venerable Chief was the crown prince of entertainers.



"SMITH'S INN,"

The home of Gen. J. C. SMITH, where the annual gatherings of the Veterans are held. (Reproduced through the courtesy of the Rogers & Smith Co., Chicago.)



ANNUAL "SUMMONS" TO THE VETERANS.
The border is a reproduction of an Ancient Lodge Summons used in England during the last century.

Venerable Bro. JOHN CORSON SMITH has been elected his own successor as Venerable Chief at each succeeding annual reunion; annually has entertained the veterans and their wives at the "Inn," and each reunion has surpassed all others in interest and pleasure afforded the members.

Masons from every quarter of the world where civilization exists have been received and entertained at the annual meetings of the Association, which numbers among its honorary membership distinguished Fraters of Europe, Asia, Egypt, Canada, and most of the States of the Union. The roll of the latter begins with H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, M. W. Grand Master of England.

The annual reports of the Association, written, edited and published by the Venerable Chief, are among the rarest gems of Masonic literature and are most highly praised by the Masonic student; and as the October sky indicates the approach of frost and snow, the veterans look forward to the annual reunion with anticipations of fraternal greetings, the warm grasp of hand and the smile of true brotherly love and affection, which has characterized their lives for so many years. Truly the Masonic Veteran Association of Illinois has realized the fondest hopes of those who brought it into existence.

Veteran Brother R. W. GIL. W. BARNARD still wields the pen as Secretary.

Probably one of the most interesting episodes connected with the work of the Association was the address to Queen Victoria on the occasion of the recent "jubilee," which marked the sixtieth year of her reign. The following excerpt is from the London Freemason of August 4, 1897.

A MASONIC ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY FROM THE U. S. A.

"The following letter to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and congratulatory address to her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen were sent by post and express on June 7, 1897.

"The address is in 14th century medieval illuminated text on the finest vellum, and bound in choice seal skin of 'garter blue.' On the back, in letters cut out of solid gold, is the name 'VICTORIA.'

CHICAGO, June 7, 1897.

H. R. H. ALBERT EDWARD PRINCE OF WALES:

M. W. Sir and Brother:

On behalf of the Masonic Veteran Association of Illinois, United States of America, which is honored with your membership, I forward by express, a congratulatory address to her Most Gracious Majesty, on the attainment of her 60 years' reign on the throne of Great Britain and Ireland, &c.

We kindly ask that you, on our behalf, will present this token of our love and respect for so noble a woman, to your loved mother, the Queen.

Sincerely and fraternally,

JOHN CORSON SMITH,

Past Grand Master of Illinois, &c., &c., and Representative of Grand Lodge of England, Venerable Chief.

"The unique address reads:

June 20, 1837. June 20, 1897.

To Her Most Gracious Majesty, VICTORIA, QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND AND EMPRESS OF INDIA:

The members of the Masonic Veteran Asssociation of Illinois, United States of America, most heartily join their brethren "wherever they be, on land or sea," and the people of all civilized nations around the globe, in congratulating your Majesty upon having attained the longest reign of any King or Queen who ever sat upon the throne of Great Britain and Ireland.

We thank our Heavenly Father, the Grand Architect of the Universe, for having, in His great goodness, spared your life to witness the most wonderful sixty years of progress in the world's history. No like period has seen so much progress in moral and religious thought, in effective effort for the freedom of mankind, in the advancement in industrial pursuits, in the development of the liberal arts and mechanics,

the uplifting of humanity, and the promotion of the general welfare of the people everywhere. In all of this you have by constant effort, example and encouragement, borne a conspicuous part.

Wishing to your Most Gracious Majesty continued years of usefulness and happiness, we ask your kindly acceptance of this tribute from the Veteran Freemasons of Illinois, United States of America, representatives of that Ancient Craft whose Patroness you have so long been, and of which your honored father, the Duke of Kent, and your son, His Royal Highness, Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, have been and are such distinguished members.

JOHN CORSON SMITH,
Veteran Chief.

"The following reply has graciously been sent by her Majesty to our indefatigable brother, Gen. J. C. SMITH.

"Its warm appreciation of the good wishes from the Veterans of Illinois leaves nothing to be desired, so that communication is certain to be widely read and treasured by the brethren concerned, as well as highly valued by the Craft in America.

WINDSOR CASTLE, 12th July, 1897.

Dear Sir:—I am commanded to convey to you and to the members of the Masonic Veteran Lodge of Illinois, the sincere thanks of the Queen for the kind expressions of congratulation and good will contained in the address which was forwarded by you through H. R. H., the Prince of Wales, for submission to her Majesty.

I am also commanded to thank you for the photograph of yourself which was enclosed with the address. I am, dear sir,

Yours very faithfully,
ARTHUR BIGGE.

Gen. J. C. SMITH, 65 Sibley street, Chicago, U. S. A.

THE ACACIA CLUB.

BY D. A. CLITHERO.

THE most pretentious organization intended as a social adjunct to Freemasonry was effected in the year 1890 by the formation of a coterie known as the Acacia Club, of Chicago. The project grew out of the desire of a number of brethren to extend the fellowship of Masonry into avenues not reached by the Lodges. It was thought that the time had arrived when an organization for social and intellectual pleasure on the lines of Masonry might be successfully conducted, and that if some "center of union" could be provided a flourishing society similar to those of England could be maintained.

Imbued with this idea a charter was procured for the incorporation of the "Acacia Club of the City of Chicago," having for its object "the promotion of social intercourse among its members, the establishment of a library and the maintenance of a suitable club house." The membership was restricted to Master Masons in good standing. The projectors met, organized, and elected the following officers:

GEO. W. WARVELLE, President; A. H. JOHNSTON, 1st Vice-President; LEONARD C. RIGGS, 2d Vice-President; HENRY BAKER, Treasurer; C. S. GURNEY, Secretary; and a Board of Directors, which included Bros. HUGH MASON, GORHAM B. COFFIN, AMOS PETTIBONE, ROBT. M. JOHNSON, J. B. OVERMEYER, C. B. SAMSON, D. J. AVERY, G. W. BLANCHARD.

A large and finely appointed Club House was opened at No. 105 Ashland Boulevard, and for the five years following the club dispensed its hospitality and performed the functions for which it was organized.

One of the first steps taken after organization was the establishment of a library. As a nucleus the President donated his own large and valuable collection of Masonic books. To this, generous contributions were made by brethren at home and abroad and large accessions of rare works were procured by purchase. In a comparatively short time the Club found itself the possessor of one of the largest and most valuable Masonic libraries in the world and which has ever continued to be a just source of pride to the members.

During the year 1893, the period of the World's Fair, the resources of the Club were taxed to the uttermost by the demands of fraternal hospitality in the entertainment of the many foreign visitors at that time sojourning in Chicago. This led to the unavoidable contraction of debts, and when the commercial depression came it was deemed inexpedient to longer continue the maintenance of a house. Accordingly in 1895 the furniture and fittings were sold, the library transferred to the custody of Oriental Consistory, and the Club was continued on an inexpensive basis and as a simple fraternal association.

The experience of the Club demonstrates that the time has not yet arrived for the creation of auxiliary social organizations which involve an outlay of time or money; that the average Mason cares little for social communion on a strictly Masonic basis; and that another decade or two must pass before the craft in this portion of the world will have either inclination or leisure for the cultivation of the intellectual and literary phases of Freemasonry. That such a time will come, however, there is no doubt, and with the agencies now at work we may confidently assert that the next twenty-five years will witness quite as much of an intellectual Masonic revival in Illinois as the past twenty-five years have produced in England.

Bro. WARVELLE was succeeded in the presidency of the Club by Bro. L. C. RIGGS, followed respectively by Breth. WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Gen. JOHN C. SMITH, and D. W. ARNOLD, the present incumbent. Breth. C. S. GURNEY, EDGAR LAWTON and J. E. HENRIQUES have each served as Secretary.

The notable social functions were a reception tendered to the Grand Master, Bro. JOHN M. PEARSON, in 1890; a reception to the "Volunteers" who came forward with offerings of their own bodies to relieve the sufferings of the lamented J. O. DICKERSON, which occurred the year following; a reception to the "delegates" to the Fraternal Congress in 1893; informal "at-homes" to the lodges of Cook county and other Masonic bodies. During the last two years of the club-house occupancy Friday afternoon and evening was set apart as "ladies' day," and the house was opened to the families, relatives and friends of the members.

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MASONIC MONUMENT IN OAK RIDGE CEMETERY, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

(From a Photograph in the Collection of Albert T. Hey, Esq., Springfield.)

MASONIC CEMETERIES.

TO bury the dead is a Masonic duty, and to provide a proper place of sepulture is practically a matter of obligation. This doctrine has always been recognized in the jurisdiction of Illinois and faithfully carried out in practice. While statistics are not available, yet it may be said that but few of the lodges of the State located in cities or centres of population are unprovided with burial plats for the indigent of their own immediate family or the sojourner. In most cases these plats are located in public cemeteries, but there are instances of burial-grounds owned and controlled exclusively by the fraternity.

At quite an early day the craft at Peoria acquired land for this purpose, and it was in this cemetery that the remains of the late JOHN BARNEY were deposited. At Chicago Masonic plats may be found in all of the public cemeteries, but the larger number are located at the beautiful spot known as Rose Hill. When this cemetery was established a large reservation was made for the use of the city lodges and denominated the "Masonic Section." A few years ago an effort was made by Covenant Lodge, No. 526, for a general scheme of uniform improvement, including a suitable monument to be erected in the center of the section; and while a majority of the lodges interested were in favor of the movement, yet, as entire unanimity could not be secured, the project failed of accomplishment. Since then nothing further has been attempted, and the section is not in all respects as creditable in appearance as befits the great brotherhood who own it.

The craft at Springfield have set a commendable example in this respect. In the beautiful Oak Ridge Cemetery, noted among other things as being the resting place of the remains of the immortal LINCOLN, they have provided a spacious plat known as "Masonic Burial Place." On Sunday, May 31, 1896, there was formally unveiled upon the spot a modest yet strikingly significant monument, of which an illustration is herewith given. The design explains itself. The monument was dedicated with simple ceremonies by the combined lodges of the city, and in token of affectionate remembrance flowers were strewn over the graves of the departed brethren.

While Masonry is unobstrusive and rears to itself no monuments of bronze or stone, it may yet honor the memory of its deceased worthies, and such remembrance, with great propriety, may assume the form of a funeral monument.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

GEORGE W. WARVELLE, one of the prominent jurists and attorneys of Chicago, and one of the best known Masons in the state of Illinois, is a native of Kenosha, Wisconsin, born May 3, 1852, of mixed English and Irish ancestry; received an academical education in the schools of his native city, and at the age of nineteen years entered the office of the late Hon. O. S. Head, of Kenosha, and commenced the study of law. The succeeding seven years he spent in preparatory study at his home, and at Chicago, and in 1876 was admitted to practice by the courts of Wisconsin; and ever since that time he has devoted his time and energies to his profession, succeeding in building up a large and remunerative practice. In 1881, realizing that his abilities demanded a larger field of work, he removed to the city of Chicago, where he has since resided. While engaging in general practice he has given special attention to the law of real estate, and has appeared as counsel in a number of celebrated real-estate cases.

Developing in early life a high degree of literary taste and ability, he has naturally taken much pleasure in giving these faculties considerable scope. Among his other published works may be mentioned a treatise on "Abstracts of Title" (Chicago, 1883), which has had a large sale and has passed to a second edition; a treatise on the law of "Vendor and Purchaser" (Chicago, 1890); and later an elementary work for the use of students on "The Principles of Real Property." The last mentioned work has been received with special favor by legal educators and is now used as a text-book in many of the leading law schools of the country. Mr. Warvelle has also been connected, as contributor and otherwise, with the staff of several of the leading law journals. In recognition of his abilities in the line of authorship, etc., he has received from several collegiate institutions the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws (LL. D.). In 1896 he received the appointment of Dean of the Chicago Law School, a position which he still holds.

In 1877 Mr. Warvelle united his destinies with those of Miss Lydia Bangs, of Kenosha, Wisconsin, and they now have five children.

In respect to the fraternal orders there are many interesting details to relate, but only the main outline is given here. Mr. Warvelle was initiated into the mysteries of Masonry in Covenant Lodge, No. 526, in Chicago, in February, 1875, and since then, by successive gradation, has advanced through all the bodies of the York and Scottish Rites, rounding out his Masonic career in 1888 when he was crowned with the thirty-third and last degree by the Supreme Council A. A. S. R. for the Northern Jurisdiction. He has been honored with many official stations by the Craft, being elected the presiding officer in all of the bodies of both the York and Scottish Rites, as well as in a number of the Grand Bodies of the State. He has acquired an extended reputation as a writer on Masonic history and jurisprudence, having made a number of valuable contributions to the Masonic press on these subjects, which are deservedly held in high esteem. He has one of the largest and finest private libraries in the city, in all departments of literature, and in addition has made a collection of

Masonic works which is larger and more valuable than any other in this or any of the adjoining States, with but one exception. This latter library embraces upwards of five thousand titles, and is under the control and auspices of the Oriental Consistory.

Mr. Warvelle has also been active in the charitable work of the fraternity. Was one of the founders, and for the past thirteen years a trustee, of the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home, and he is President of the Illinois Masonic Home for the Aged.

He has thoroughly eschewed "politics" and refused all offers of political preferment; but he is a fluent and easy speaker, thoroughly posted on whatever he undertakes to treat in public, and consequently his services as an orator and after-dinner speaker are constantly in demand.

A portrait of Mr. Warvelle appears as the frontispiece to this volume.

GILBERT WORDSWORTH BARNARD, one of the most prominent citizens of Chicago, was born in Palmyra, New York, June 1, 1834. The same year his father, a farmer by occupation, moved to the new lands of Michigan, during the great exodus from the Empire state to that fertile peninsula. On a farm in Jackson county Gilbert was reared to the age of fifteen, when, possessing only such education as he had obtained at the common school, he started for Chicago. Taking passage on the steamer Detroit, of the old Eber B. Ward line from New Buffalo, the terminus of the Michigan Central Railroad, he arrived in Chicago March 31, 1849. Nineteen days before his arrival here, a great flood occurred which carried away all the bridges over the Chicago river, and caused a vast amount of destruction generally. The river and its banks therefore presented a wild scene, and young Barnard viewed it with curiosity. He even thinks yet that it would be impossible to equal that calamity, at least in some of its features, in the accounts of any similar event anywhere in this country. The particulars of it have not faded from the memories of those who witnessed it; and long afterward every old event at or near Chicago was referred to as having occurred "before the flood," or "after the flood," as the case might be, as we now speak of events "before" or "after the war," or "the fire."

Mr. Barnard soon found employment, in the store of Deacon John C. Williams, and after a year in that place he changed to the warehouse of Deming & Richmond. (It was Mr. Richmond, of this firm, whose schooner some years later carried the first cargo of grain from Chicago to Liverpool.) In 1846 the first place in the city for the sale of newspapers and periodicals was established by W. W. Danenhower, and in 1852 Mr. Barnard became his chief clerk. This place, for what was then a novel business, was at 123 Lake street, in a small room in the "Saloon" building. It was a good place, as the United States and the state courts held their sessions in that building; and, as stationery was added to the stock in trade, the concern caught the trade of the lawyers. A number of lawyers from the country towns and elsewhere frequently made a convenience of desk and counter in this little salesroom, and there prepared or amended their papers for presentation in court. Among these lawyers was Abraham Lincoln, who was of the same politics as Danenhower, and who made himself perfectly at home there. Mr. Barnard came in time to be on familiar terms with the future great man, and he has laughed at more than one joke that was cut for his benefit alone.

He continued in the news and stationery business as long as Danenhower owned it, and as his employer was both a fireman and a member of a military company, he easily drifted into the same diversions. He began with running the hose-cart of fire-engine No. 1, whose house was at the foot of Dearborn street. Next he ran with Hook and Ladder Company No. 1. At the burning of the Sauganash hotel in 1851, a dispute arose between the different fire companies that attained the nature of a

hand-to-hand fight; and Mr. Barnard shows to this day a scar on his scalp which resulted from a wound he received in the encounter. In 1854 the Hope Hose Company, No. 2, was reorganized, and he was elected secretary; and never since then has he been out of a secretaryship of some society or other. Said he, recently: "I seemed naturally to fall into the secretaryship of about everything I became connected with. I cannot account for it except by referring to the fact that I was such a poor penman, and otherwise entirely unfitted for the post!" The early newspapers speak of Hope Hose Company as being the best company in the west. Its carriage, called the "gold carriage," took the first prize at the world's fair in 1851 at the Crystal Palace at London. Mr. Barnard continued with the company until 1859, and the next year the company sold this carriage to a company in Milwaukee.

The National Guard of Chicago was organized in 1854, and Mr. Barnard, being a member of Company B, was elected a corporal, and he served in that capacity until the company disbanded, some time after the "beer riots" during the mayoral term of Dr. Boone. In that affray Mr. Barnard served as special officer, and he helped to carry Officer Hunt, who was wounded, off the field, which was the space around the court-house.

Long before the war Mr. Barnard became interested in politics and aided in organizing a young men's Democratic club, designed to assist in carrying on partisan work in Chicago. Senator Douglas obtained for him a position as a clerk in the postoffice, which position he retained under a new postmaster after all the other friends of Douglas in that office had been discharged as the result of a quarrel among politicians, and he was even advanced to the head of the general delivery. In order, however, to be free in 1860 to devote all his time to the political interests of Douglas, he resigned his position in the postoffice, and was sent on many a secret errand in various parts of the state.

In 1861 he returned to his former business of selling books, newspapers and stationery, under John McNally. In 1864 he purchased an interest in a manufacturing concern, and under the firm name of Swain & Barnard it was run successfully for a time, but finally succumbed. Now it was that he found, in quite a different sphere from the mercantile, his true vocation, namely, that of labor in the great field of Freemasonry. He was made a Master Mason December 7, 1864, in Garden City Lodge. The next night he was appointed Junior Steward, and ever since then he has been in some office or other in the Masonic fraternity. During the years 1866-7 he was Master of his lodge, and for several years he was District Deputy Grand Master. He was given the Royal Arch degree October 2, 1862, in Corinthian Chapter, No. 69; received the cryptic degrees in Siloam Council, No. 53, March 25, 1872, and the Knight Templar degree May 13, 1870, in St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35. The next year he received the thirty-third degree of the Scottish Rite, having received the thirty-second in 1868. He was a member of the first board of examiners of the Grand Lodge for five years, Grand Lecturer of the Grand Lodge for eight years, and has been Secretary or Recorder of nearly all side issues that were termed Masonic. He has received over three hundred degrees known to the fraternity. He is Past High Priest of Corinthian Chapter, No. 69; Past Eminent Commander of St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35, Knights Templar; Past Commander-in-Chief of Oriental Consistory; Grand Secretary of the Grand Chapter; Grand Recorder of the Grand Council and of the Grand Commandery; and Grand Secretary of the Council of Deliberation, S. P. R. S., and various other Masonic bodies in Illinois.

A portrait of Mr. Barnard appears on page 217 of this volume.

SYLVESTER OMER SPRING.—The history of Masonry in Illinois would be incomplete without extended mention of

Mr. Spring, the popular proprietor of The Hotel Fey, at Peoria. He is widely and prominently known in Masonic circles, having been closely identified with the order for a quarter of a century, during which time he has been most zealous and active in promoting its interests. He has been honored with many of the highest offices within the gift of the society, and is a worthy exemplar of the beautiful and sublime teachings which form its fundamental structure.

It has been said that Masonry is grand because it is old; but Masonry is old because it is grand. It has withstood the ravages of time and the revolutions of ages and the unrelenting crusades directed against it, because it is founded upon a philosophic basis. It is that imperial institution which carries lessons of true honor and manhood, devotion to the welfare of woman, loyalty to truth; it is that permanent institution whose example has called into being almost every other benevolent order extant; it is that imperishable institution which takes by the hand the brother who has fallen in the battle of life, that kindly raises him to his feet again, that gently brushes from his brow the dust of defeat and encourages him to go forth again to the conflict with renewed strength and a firmer determination to accomplish something in life; it is that noble institution which in the silent watches, unobserved, carries joy and gladness to the lonely and desolate of earth; it is that immovable institution which by its tenets and cardinal virtues draws unbidden to her sanctum sanctorum the high, the low, the rich, the poor, and numbers them all alike, its own plighted sons and workmen; it is that imperious institution which by its sublime principles, unswerving faith and noble deeds challenges the admiration of the world.

Such is Masonry; and it is the followers of its banner that has made it so. Masonry is but the form; its members are the spirit and the life.

Mr. Spring, who has been one of the most important factors in the growth and advancement of Masonry in Illinois, became a member of Cass Lodge, No. 23, of Beardstown, Illinois, December 10, 1872, and was afterward elected Worshipful Master. Later he was dimitted and joined Temple Lodge, No. 46, of Peoria. He was exalted to the august degree of the Holy Royal Arch in Clark Chapter, No. 29, of Beardstown, February 8, 1873; was dimitted and joined Peoria Chapter, No. 7, and served as its High Priest. He has attained to eminent distinction in the work of the chapter, became Representative to the Grand Chapter, and was elected Grand Master of the First Veil in the Grand Chapter of Illinois in 1880. From that time he was gradually promoted each year until 1889, when he was elected to the office of Grand High Priest. He took the council degrees in a Royal Arch chapter in February, 1875, but is now affiliated with Peoria Council, No. 11, in which he has served as Thrice Illustrious Master. He now occupies the position of Deputy Grand Master in the Grand Council. He was constituted, created and dubbed a Knight Templar in Hospitaler Commandery, No. 31, of Jacksonville, Illinois, September 23, 1873, but is now one of the followers of the beauseant in Peoria Commandery, No. 3, and was honored by the knights of that organization, who chose him as their Eminent Commander in 1885 and 1886. In 1892 he was elected Right Eminent Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Illinois.

He received the grades and orders in Scottish Rite Masonry in Peoria Consistory October 11, 1888, and was proclaimed a Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret. At present he is Commander-in-Chief of Peoria Consistory. From 1893 to 1896 he was T. P. G. Master of Central City Lodge of Perfection, and is now second Lieutenant Commander, Illinois Council of Deliberation. He was created a Sovereign Grand Inspector General, thirty-third degree, Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, September 19, 1893. In 1880 he presided as Grand Sovereign of the Grand Imperial Council of Illinois, Red Cross, Knights of Constantine, and was created a Knight of the Grand

Cross October 25, 1895. He was largely instrumental in organizing Mohammed Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Peoria, and became its first Illustrious Potentate. He is at present holding the position of Grand Representative of the Grand Chapters, R. A. M., of Minnesota and Louisiana near the Grand Chapter of Illinois; Grand Representative of the Grand Council Royal and Select Masters of Connecticut near the Grand Council of Illinois; Grand Representative of the Grand Commandery Knights Templar of Oregon near the Grand Commandery of Illinois; and Grand Representative of the Grand Imperial Council, Red Cross, Knights of Constantine, Canada, near the Grand Imperial Council, Illinois.

His great love for Masonry, and the fact that he became a member of the order so early in life, have enabled him to become a very active worker in the Masonic vineyard in the most responsible positions, and accordingly has been honored with the highest offices within the gift of his brethren.

Mr. Spring is a native of Pittsfield, Illinois, his birth having occurred on the 30th of January, 1850. His educational privileges were limited, for at the age of thirteen he left the school-room to learn the lessons of practical life in the more difficult school of experience. He was employed as a salesman in different mercantile establishments until 1870, when he embarked in the hotel business in Beardstown, an enterprise that he conducted until 1880. He then removed to Peoria, where he became interested in the wholesale grocery business, continuing operations in that line until 1895, when he again engaged in hotel-keeping, as proprietor of the popular hostelry known as the Hotel Fey. This is one of the most thoroughly equipped hotels in the state outside of Chicago, its furnishings and conveniences being all modern, and its patronage is extensive.

On the 28th of November, 1878, Mr. Spring was united in marriage with Miss Anna F. Arenz, of Beardstown, Illinois, and they have had two children, one of whom, Marie L., is a recent graduate of the high school of Peoria.

Mr. Spring is a member of the Congregational church. He was one of the founders of the Creve Coeur Club, of which he filled the office of president for two terms. He was also prominent in the military circles of the state, becoming a member of the Illinois National Guard in its early history and holding a commission as first lieutenant and quartermaster of the Seventh Regiment during the years 1877–8. He has also been interested in municipal affairs, representing the second ward of Peoria in the city council in 1894–5. A close student of the political issues and problems of the time, he is thoroughly informed on the topics of the day. He is now representing the fourteenth congressional district as a member of the Republican state central committee.

A portrait of Mr. Spring appears on page 299 of this volume.

JOSEPH T. MOULTON, deceased, was for many years an honored and worthy member of the Masonic fraternity, whose existence antedates any other organization of that character and which has included in its membership many thousands of the best men of all ages. His life was in harmony with its principles and he had the highest regard of his Masonic brethren.

He was made a Mason in Kilwinning Lodge, No. 311, of Chicago, and afterward affiliated with Landmark Lodge, No. 422. He received the Royal Arch degrees in Corinthian Chapter, No. 69, June 1, 1864, and was subsequently dimitted, joining Fairview Chapter, No. 61. While a member of Corinthian Chapter, he occupied the station of King during the years 1866, 1867 and 1868, and served as High Priest during 1869. He was greeted a Royal and Select Master in Siloam Council, afterward was dimitted to Chicago Council, No. 4, and was knighted in Chicago Commandery, No. 19, but dimitted and afterward affiliated with Apollo Commandery, No. 1. He received



Joseph T. Moulton.

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the ineffable degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite in Oriental Consistory, of Chicago, and was thus connected with many branches of the fraternity, which is based upon morality, charity and brotherly kindness.

Mr. Moulton was one of the worthy sons that the Granite State furnished to Chicago. He was born in Guilford, New Hampshire, on the 27th of August, 1826, and when two years of age was taken by his parents to Thornton, New Hampshire, where the greater part of his minority was passed. He was reared on a farm, aiding in the labors of the fields through the summer months and until after the crops were harvested in the autumn, when he would enter the public schools near by. He acquired a good education, which business experience and the practical duties of life largely supplemented.

When a young man of nineteen he determined to give his attention to some other pursuit than that of agriculture, and went to Waltham, Massachusetts, where he was employed in the Waltham Bleachery for a time. Subsequently he learned the carpenter's trade, to which he ever afterward devoted his energies. He mastered the business in every detail, and made such continued progress in that line that he became one of the most prominent contractors throughout the entire west. Becoming cognizant of the larger opportunities for business successes afforded by the new and rapidly developing west, he came to Chicago on the 8th of November, 1853, a young man of twenty-eight years. Here he embarked in business on his own account as a millwright and contractor; he also labored for some time in perfecting plans for the construction of grain elevators, and then began building according to his own original specifications. He soon achieved an excellent reputation in that line, and therefore the volume of his business steadily and rapidly increased until it had assumed extensive proportions. His business career was a successful one, owing to his energy, industry, good management and sound judgment, and he thereby accumulated a handsome property. Nearly all of the large grain elevators in the country, and more especially throughout the west—the great grain-growing region—were erected by the firm of J. T. Moulton & Son, and the name of the company became famous wherever there are extensive grain interests. Of later years Mr. Moulton largely retired from the active management of the business, and enjoyed the quiet retirement of home life and a well-merited rest from commercial cares and duties.

While in Waltham, Massachusetts, Mr. Moulton married Miss Sarah Patch, of that city. His widow and three children survive: George M., William A. and Lizzie E., wife of L. D. Kneeland.

George Mayhew Moulton, the eldest son and for many years his father's associate in business, was born in Readsboro, Vermont, March 15, 1851, and was brought by his parents to Chicago in 1853, since which time he has been a resident of this city. He entered the public schools and was graduated in the high school at the age of seventeen, with the class of 1868. He then began business with his father, and as time passed thoroughly mastered every detail connected with the erection of the large grain elevators which were the specialty of the company. He also learned the carpenter's trade. In January, 1870, he went with his father to Duluth and aided in the construction of the first grain elevator built in that section of the country. His duties were those of secretary to the vice-president and general manager of the company, and as general clerk of the work. When the Duluth elevator was completed he engaged with the owners to operate it for a year, but before that period expired he was transferred to Stillwater to superintend the erection of an elevator at that point. From that time down to the present he has been interested in the erection of almost every large grain elevator in the country. The business of the company swelled to mammoth proportions, its reputation extended from the Atlantic to the

Pacific and it was soon without a peer in this special line of architectural work. George M. Moulton is a man of varied resources and his efforts have been by no means limited to one line of industrial interests. In 1877 he entered into partnership with George H. Johnson for the manufacture and application of fireproof materials for buildings, and in 1880 the business was organized and incorporated under the name of the Ottawa Tile Company, with an extensive plant in Ottawa, Illinois. This enterprise was followed by an almost phenomenal success, until the company now owns and controls the largest clay-manufacturing establishment in the world. Its interests are now conducted under the name of the Pioneer Fire-Proof Construction Company, and from the organization down to the present time Mr. Moulton has been its president and leading stockholder. He was also one of the stockholders in the World's Columbian Exposition, and stands among the foremost business men of Chicago, whose avenues of commerce, extending in all directions, largely control the trade of the country.

Mr. Moulton was married March 12, 1873, in Burlington, Iowa, to Anna Florence Garland. They have two children: Edith May, who was born in Winona, Minnesota, and Arthur Garland, who was born in Chicago.

In 1886 Mr. Moulton was commissioned a major in the Second Regiment, Illinois National Guards. He resigned his commission in January, 1890, retiring when Col. H. A. Wheeler—at whose solicitation he entered the service—retired from the command of the regiment. While in commission he served in the two-weeks campaign at the Union Stock Yards during the noted labor riots in the fall of 1886, and was with his regiment at all of its encampments and wherever it was called upon for duty. In February, 1894, Col. Moulton, then a staff officer attached to the First Brigade, I. N. G., was unanimously elected colonel of the Second Infantry, I. N. G., the largest regiment in this state and which is still under the command of Col. Moulton. With his regiment he participated in the campaign of July and August, 1894, in the suppression of the railroad riots of that year in the vicinity of Chicago. He is a member of the Union League Club, Chicago Athletic Association, Miltona Club, Sons of Vermont and the Chicago Art Institute.

Mr. Moulton is an enthusiastic Mason and has taken the following degrees in Masonry: He was raised a Master Mason in Covenant Lodge, No. 526, F. & A. M., February 26, 1875; exalted a Royal Arch Mason in Corinthian Chapter, No. 69, May 17, 1875; greeted Select Master in Siloam Council, No. 53, August 7, 1875; created a Knight Templar in St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35, September 1, 1875; created S. P. R. S., thirty-second degree, in Oriental Consistory, A. A. S. R., June 4, 1880. He was crowned as Sovereign Grand Inspector General, thirty-third degree, A. A. S. R., for the Northern Jurisdiction, U. S. A., September 20, 1887; was created Knight of the Red Cross of Rome and Constantine, Knight of St. John of Palestine, and Guardian Knight of the Holy Sepulchre in the Grand Council of the State of Illinois, October 25, 1875. He also holds a membership in Queen Esther Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, and Medinah Temple A. A. O. Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Nor has he been an idle member of these various bodies. On the contrary he has been an almost constant, faithful and efficient office-bearer, serving with fidelity in many of the humbler official positions and with distinction in many of the most important in the gift of Masonry.

Among the positions he has filled are the following: In lodge, Senior Deacon, 1877, Junior Warden, 1878 and 1890, Senior Warden in 1891, and Master in 1892; in chapter, King, 1884 and 1885, and High Priest, 1886, receiving order of High Priesthood October, 1886; in council, Thrice Illustrious Master, 1884; in commandery, Captain General, 1877, Generalissimo, 1878, and Emminent Commander, 1883; in Chicago Council, Princes of Jerusalem, six-

teenth degree, A. A. S. R., Sovereign Prince Grand Master, 1884 and 1885; in Consistory, S. P. R. S., thirty-second degree, A. A. S. R., Second Lieutenant Commander, 1885, 1886 and 1887, and First Lieutenant Commander until January, 1890, when he became the Illustrious Commander-in-Chief; in Illinois Grand Council of Deliberation of A. A. S. R., Grand Standard Bearer for three years from 1885, Minister of State and Grand Orator, 1890–2, and Second Lieutenant Commander, 1893–5; in Grand Lodge, Junior Grand Warden, 1895 and 1896; in Grand Chapter R. A. M., Grand Master First Veil in 1887, Grand Master Second Veil, 1888, Grand Royal Arch Captain, 1889, Grand Principal Sojourner, 1890, Grand Captain of the Host, 1891, Grand Scribe, 1892, Grand King, 1893, Deputy Grand High Priest, 1894, and Grand High Priest, 1895; in Grand Council R. & S. M., Grand Conductor, 1886, Deputy Grand Master, 1887–8, Grand Master, 1889; in Grand Commandery, K. T., Grand Sword Bearer, 1885, Grand Standard Bearer, 1886, Grand Captain General, 1887, Grand Generalissimo, 1888, Deputy Grand Commander, 1889, and Grand Commander, 1890. At Washington, in 1889, he was appointed Grand Standard Bearer of the Grand Encampment, K. T., U. S. A., for the term ending August, 1892; elected Senior Warden at Denver for term ending August, 1895, and at Boston was elected Grand Captain General for term ending August, 1898.

He is a stockholder in the Masonic Fraternity Temple Association of Chicago, and the Masonic Temple Association of Joliet, Illinois. In 1884 he became one of the incorporators of the Knights Templar & Masons' Life Indemnity Company, a fraternal co-operative company, of which he was vice-president until 1890, when he succeeded the late Dr. J. Adams Allen, as president. Managed with ability, this company has now twenty-two million dollars of insurance in force and has enjoyed a steady growth that is a source of pride to Mr. Moulton. In 1885 he became one of the incorporators of the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home, and was elected president of the association, filling that office until 1890, when he retired voluntarily, remaining, however, in the board of trustees. During the presidency of Mr. Moulton the association acquired a property which is valued at fifty thousand dollars and is practically free from debt. The home is in practical operation and is a delightful protection to a considerable number of dependent Masonic orphans.

A portrait of Mr. George M. Moulton appears on page 297 of this volume.

NATHANIEL BOWDITCH was born October 6, 1845, at Salem, Massachusetts, and is a descendant of the old colonial family of that name. His early life was passed in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture and assisting his father, a noted contractor and builder, at Leicester, Worcester county, that state. He acquired his education in the common schools of the state and at the age of eighteen was graduated with honors at the Leicester high school. Possessing the mechanical proclivities which have so distinguished the Bowditch family, he then turned his attention to the acquisition of the trade of machinist, a pursuit in which he soon became proficient, and which he afterward followed for a time with much success. His first active efforts in life were made in the city of Boston, where he remained until 1867, when, feeling that the west exhibited a broader field for the development of his inclination and abilities, he removed to the state of Illinois, locating at first in the city of Aurora and thence removing to Batavia, where he remained for two years. From the latter place he again went to Aurora, where he has since continually resided. In 1874 he became connected with the safe business as salesman and mechanical expert, which vocation he has successfully followed ever since, being at the present time the general traveling agent of the Mosler Safe & Lock Company, of Hamilton, Ohio. As a busi-

ness man he enjoys a most enviable reputation for uprightness and fair dealing, while his fame as an ingenious and skillful mechanic in all matters pertaining to safes, locks and combinations extends to every part of the state, and frequently calls for the exercise of his peculiar talents and ability.

In Masonry Mr. Bowditch has long occupied a high and influential position. He was made a Master Mason in Batavia Lodge, No. 404, September 4, 1868; was exalted to the Royal Arch in Fox River Chapter, No. 14, October 29, 1868; greeted a Select Master in Sycamore Council, No. 36, September 27, 1869; and created a Knight Templar in Aurora Commandery, No. 22, April 21, 1876. In the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite he received the grade of Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret, thirty-second degree, in Princeton Consistory, April 22, 1874, but at the present time is an affiliate of Oriental Consistory, of Chicago. He was also one of the nine companions who organized Aurora Council, No. 45, in 1869, and was its first Deputy Illustrious Master, since which time he has served it for many years as Thrice Illustrious Master, and of which office he is the present incumbent. He is a Past High Priest of Fox River Chapter, No. 14, R. A. M., and has served two years as Eminent Commander of Aurora Commandery, No. 22, K. T. In the Adoptive Rite he has taken a decided interest and is Past Worthy Patron of Rising Sun Chapter, No. 51, Order of the Eastern Star, and is also a member of the Masonic Veterans' Association of Illinois.

In all that relates to Freemasonry Mr. Bowditch has ever been zealous and active, and not only have his services been called into requisition as presiding officer of the various bodies of the city in which he resides, but in the grand bodies of the state his ability has been equally recognized. In 1884, upon the organization of the Grand Council of Illinois, R. & S. M., he was elected to the office of Grand Thrice Illustrious, and when, in the following year, that office was abolished by the adoption of the new constitution, was elected Grand Captain of the Guard. In October, 1886, he was elected to the office of Most Illustrious Grand Master, a position which he filled with such signal ability that on the reassembling of the Grand Council in the following year he was re-elected to the same office. Upon the expiration of his second term he was appointed to the office of Grand Lecturer, an appointment which has been confirmed by all successive Grand Masters for the past ten years. It is generally conceded that during the trying period which marked the reorganization of this Grand Council, the services rendered by Mr. Bowditch did more to augment its prosperity and place it upon a solid foundation than that of any other person. The cryptic rite having thus engaged his attention, his earnest endeavors have never flagged, and it is not an exaggeration to say that he is regarded as the foremost exponent of the rite as practiced in Illinois to-day. In its allied branch of capitular Masonry he is also an active worker, and at the present time is Grand Scribe of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the state of Illinois. He is also one of the Grand officers of the Grand Imperial Council, Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine, of the state of Illinois; Grand Representative of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Oregon, near the Grand Chapter of Illinois; Grand Representative of the Grand Councils of Royal and Select Masters of the states of Colorado and Vermont, near the Grand Council of Illinois.

Socially Mr. Bowditch is a courteous and affable gentleman, the center of a large circle of warm and admiring friends. He was married in 1870 to Miss Sarah Thompson, and one daughter is growing up to do the honors of his home. In personal appearance he is rather above the medium height, and of commanding presence; is easy and fluent in conversation, and brings to whatever task he may have to perform the strength of an indomitable will and a never tiring zeal.

A portrait of Mr. Bowditch appears on page 252 of this volume.

JOHN JOSEPH BADENOCH.—While Chicago has many citizens who are prominent in trade circles and have a wide acquaintance in the line of their business interests, there is but a small proportion of her citizens who are known throughout the metropolis to her varied residents; but so active has Mr. Badenoch been in commercial, political, charitable and social circles and in all affairs concerning the city's progress and improvement, moral and material, that few indeed of Chicago's residents do not know him. Nothwithstanding all this he has always been a quiet and unassuming man, not demonstrative, but such is his true worth and merit that he has the highest esteem and utmost trust and respect of all.

Mr. Badenoch was born at Boat Aschogle, Scotland, on the 19th of April, 1851, and coming to America during his early childhood, when but five years of age, he acquired his education in the public schools of New York city. He arrived in Chicago on the 8th of April, 1866, and for seven years thereafter was employed as a traveling salesman by a wholesale jewelry house. In 1873 he severed his connection with that firm and in August of the same year embarked in business on his own account in the grain trade, at 109 West Washington street. His place of business being destroyed by fire July 12, 1894, he removed to Nos. 44 and 46 South Desplaines street. At this time he extended his business by securing the large grain elevator at Rockwell and Madison streets and began the business of clipping and grinding grain for Eastern shipment. He has since carried on operations at these points and now controls a large share of the grain trade of the city. He is also president of the Englewood Electric Light Company. Close application, untiring industry, keen sagacity and enterprise are the chief characteristics of his business career, and above all his transactions have been conducted along the strictest lines of commercial ethics.

Republicanism has been promoted through his advocacy and support, and his political record is one over which there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil. He has long supported the Republican party and labored for its success. On that ticket he was elected to represent the eleventh ward of the city in the council for the term of 1887 and 1888. For two years, from 1890 to 1893, he was a member of the board of education; in 1893–4 was a member of the board of election commissioners and was president of that board in 1894–5. Probably the public service that has brought him most conspicuously before the people was that of superintendent of police. He filled that position from the spring of 1895 to the spring of 1897, under the administration of Mayor Swift, and his record was one which reflected the greatest credit upon his supporters and constituents. He not only saved to the police department the sum of one thousand dollars daily, but also succeeded in elevating the moral tone of the city by closing many of its most notorious haunts of vice. His service was in every way commendable and for his official acts he is deserving the gratitude of every fair-minded citizen.

Mr. Badenoch is a member and trustee of the Second Baptist church. He is a man of unostentatious and varied liberality, giving freely and constantly to objects of charitable interest. He was president of the Illinois St. Andrew's Society in 1894, 1895 and 1896, a member of the board of trustees of the Working Woman's Home Association, and in a quiet manner but with bounteous hand gives to many worthy individuals who have reason to bless him for his timely assistance in their hour of need.

In accord with his liberal and generous spirit is his affiliation with the Masonic fraternity, which rests upon the fundamental principle of mutual helpfulness. He belongs to Garden City Lodge, No. 141, A. F. & A. M., has taken the capitular degrees in York Chapter, R. A. M., and has served therein as Captain of the Host. He took the degrees of cryptic Masonry and was greeted a Royal & Select Master in York Council, No. 148; was constituted, created and dubbed a Sir Knight in St Bernard

Commandery, No. 35; has filled the office of Eminent Commander, and in Oriental Consistory attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite and was proclaimed a Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret. He is a Noble of Medinah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine, was one of the founders of the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home, has served as trustee since its organization and for the past five years has been president. He was made an honorary member of DeMolay Commandery, K. T., of Louisville, Kentucky.

Mr. Badenoch was married on the 12th of January, 1874, to Miss Clemence Ward, and they have six children, namely: Joseph W., John J., Edward C., Annie L., David A. and Ernest W. In addition to their pleasant home in the city, they have a beautiful summer home on the banks of Brown's Lake, Wisconsin. A symmetrically developed man, in whose life business, politics and social interests have claimed their just attention, Mr. Badenoch finds his chief enjoyment in the midst of his family, and to know the best side of his nature one must know him in his home.

A portrait of Mr. Badenoch is given in this volume on page 404.

JAMES H. CONNELL, county judge, Aledo.—Freemasonry is honored by the devotion of such men as the subject of this brief biographical mention, who takes just "pride" in the systematic exactness of the Masonic ritual and regulations, and the lofty significance of its symbols and legends. Judge Connell was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason in Aledo Lodge, No. 252, May 21, 1878, since which time he has been a valued member in good standing, enjoying the high esteem and confidence of the fraternity. While a great admirer of the tenets of the order and an ardent student of its history, symbols and teachings, he however declines official distinction.

He was born at Toronto, Canada, November 5, 1844, while his parents were on their way from Scotland to the United States. His parents, William and Isabella (Leshman) Connell, were both natives of Scotland, he of Glasgow and she of Perth. They were married in their native land, and after they had two children they emigrated to the United States. After spending two years in Buffalo, New York, they came on to Sycamore, Illinois, where Mr. Connell was engaged in the hardware business. After the discovery of gold in California he went thither, but unfortunately was drowned while engaged in constructing a dam across the American river. Thus his wife and five children were bereft of a husband and father, and they were for a long time in suspense as to what had befallen them. His wife lived to be seventy-six years of age, and but three of the family are now living. Judge Connell, the third child, was but five years of age when his father died. He received his education in the public schools at Sycamore, and a business training at a commercial school in Chicago. In 1864, when he became old enough to be received into the army, he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and remained faithfully in the service until the close of the war. The field of his military operations was in Kentucky and Tennessee, relieving the veterans who joined Sherman and marched to the sea. In the summer of 1865 he was honorably discharged.

He then read law at Aledo, was admitted to the bar in 1868, opened out in practice in this city, and met with satisfactory success. For three terms he was master in chancery. In 1886 he was elected county judge, served a term of four years, was re-elected in 1890 and again in 1894; and he is therefore now serving in the third year of his third term.

In his political principles he has always been a Republican. In his earlier life he rendered valuable campaign service to his party, but while he is acting as judge he naturally keeps aloof from active political work. As a lawyer his ability is considered

very fine, and his execution of the duties of the judgeship gives entire satisfaction.

June 8, 1870, he was united in matrimony with Miss Lallie Arthur, a native of Ohio and the daughter of Colonel John Arthur, of the United States regular army, who served as such in the Mexican war. Mrs. Connell is a member of the Congregational church. The Judge and his wife have a delightful home in Aledo, and are very much beloved by hosts of friends.

NE. WOOD, M. D., who is successfully engaged in the practice of medicine in Chicago, is also a worthy representative of the Masonic fraternity of the city with which he has been identified since 1876, having been made a member in Oriental Lodge, No. 33. He took the Royal Arch degrees in Lafayette Chapter, No. 2, in 1880, and in 1892 became a member of Palestine Council, Royal & Select Masters. Two years later he was knighted in Apollo Commandery, and with all these various branches is still affiliated.

Dr. Wood is a native of the Empire state, his birth having occurred in Tioga county, New York, on the 13th of December, 1852. His parents were Ephraim and Lucy (Elliott) Wood, the former a native of New York and the latter of Pennsylvania. Our subject was reared in New York city, acquired his education in its schools, and won the degree of A. M. from Columbia College. Having determined to enter upon the practice of medicine as a life-work he prepared himself for that calling in the College of Physicians & Surgeons of New York, where he was graduated with the class of 1872. For four years he remained in the east, and in 1876 came to Chicago, where he has since made his home. Doing everything in his power to perfect himself in the science of medicine, he has been a close student through all the years of his practice and has carried his researches far and wide into the realm of medical knowledge. He was graduated at the Bennett Medical College in 1878, and in 1890 at the Rush Medical College. He organized the Chicago Medical & Surgical Institute, located at 617 LaSalle avenue, of which he has since been the controlling spirit, and in the line of his profession has won a most enviable and justly merited reputation, his large patronage indicating his ability and skill. He is continually progressive in his work and gaining new inspiration from the faithful performance of each day's duties.

The Doctor was married in 1890, the lady of his choice being Miss Olive Henline, of Ohio. In manner he is a pleasant, genial gentleman, courteous and kindly, and has won many friends among his professional brethren, who esteem him for his ability, as well as among those of the Masonic fraternity, who hold him in the highest regard on account of his sterling worth. In politics he is a Republican.

WALTER AUGUSTUS STEVENS, M.D., Chicago, was born in Richmond, Ontario county, New York, on the 19th of April, 1830. He is still strong in body and mind, and actively engaged in dental practice. Although of the old school he has kept abreast with all modern improvements. He mastered the working details of his profession before there were any institutions in the west, and only two or three in the east that were authorized to grant the degree of D. D. S. He received his degree of M. D. from Rush Medical College on February 15, 1887.

As to his ancestors it may be stated that his grandfather, Jesse Stevens, was a patriotic son of Massachusetts during the Revolutionary war; and when the selectmen of the town of Chelmsford called for fifteen men for nine months' service, he was one of the first to enlist and hold himself in readiness for service whenever occasion should demand. In the spring of 1781 he went to Concord, Massachusetts, and there joined a company which was ordered to Peekskill, New York, where he was detached and detailed to guard the cattle held as provisions for the Continental army. This was an

humble duty, but he performed it well, since he was not discharged from the service until more than a month after Cornwallis had surrendered. In fact, at the time of the surrender, he was within two days' march of both the American and the British armies.

Dr. Stevens' parents, Walter and Lucy (Osgood) Stevens, were brought to western New York as children, when that section of the country was considered as the outskirts of civilization. The very day that the subject of this sketch was thirteen years old his father was buried, leaving a large farm and a family of seven children. The elder brother dying the following year, responsibilities were thrown upon his shoulders which were beyond his years; yet, guided by the councils of an honored mother, he stood bravely at his post of duty until his younger sisters and brothers had received their education and were prepared to assume their share of the burden. Dr. Stevens' early education was acquired in the district schools of his native county, in the Palmyra high school and at the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, New York. While obtaining his higher education the bent of his mind was indicated in the nature of his favorite studies, which were anatomy, physiology and mathematics. In the last mentioned he even took private lessons from Professor Dascom Green, who was subsequently connected for many years with the Polytechnical Institute, of Troy, New York. In fact, although an agriculturist by accident of birth, his taste was by no means of that nature, as he decidedly exhibited an inclination toward both medicine and civil engineering at a very early age. For several years after leaving school, however, circumstances compelled him to work upon the farm, the winters being more congenially passed in the pursuit of his favorite studies.

In 1857 he came west and obtained employment on a railroad then being constructed in eastern Missouri, which afterward became a section of the St. Louis & Iron Mountain line. During the succeeding four years he was engaged in railroad work, —bridgebuilding, piling, filling, etc. He took no active part in politics, yet his views in favor of the perpetuity and exaltation of the Union became known. Most of the time his headquarters were at Bird's Point and Charleston, Mississippi county, and for a short time, during Buchanan's administration, in 1859, he was postmaster at the former locality, on the Mississippi river opposite Cairo. During the latter portion of his sojourn in Missouri, as a stanch Unionist and "Northern" man, he found himself the object of much disagreeable attention. In those days the Knights of the Golden Circle, a Democratic anti-Union organization, were quite as prominent in the politics of Missouri as they were in Illinois; and Dr. Stevens, in common with other Union men, received a fierce notice to "quit" that section of the country. This notice he has preserved as a personal memento and a historic curiosity. It is written in rather a feminine hand, on common note paper, and was entrusted to the care of one "Irish Tim," an honest old fellow, who brought it to Mr. Stevens. Dr. Stevens, however, did not leave that locality for four months afterward, neither did he "hang at high noon" of that momentous day mentioned in the notice.

In July, that year, he permanently located in Chicago. Previous to this time he had studied dentistry in private; and when he settled in this city he entered the the office of Dr. Honsinger, then one of the leading local practitioners, and commenced systematic mastery of his profession. Two years afterward he commenced practice by himself; and now, for a third of a century, with few interruptions, he has thus been actively engaged. During this entire period he has labored and lived on the South Side, and by his industry, cordiality and skill has become not only prosperous but has also attained a high social position, as well as professional. Since its organization Dr. Stevens has been a member of the Chicago Dental Society, and president of the state organization for a term of one year,—May, 1895, to May, 1896.

On the 2d of September, 1862, the year previous to the commencement of his long practice, Dr. Stevens was married to Eleanora V. Richards, of Lenox, Massachusetts, and they have two children living. Genevieve I., their daughter, is a young lady of fine education, being not only a graduate of the high school but also a student, at present of the Chicago University, having previously had the benefit of eighteen months of European travel and culture. Wirt A. is a stalwart boy of seventeen and a pupil of the South Division high school.

Aside from his professional and domestic life, there is nothing into which Dr. Stevens has entered with more zest, and in which his heart is more wrapt, than in the work and pleasure connected with the Masonic order. Not only is he one of the oldest members in the west, but he is also one of the most prominent, and none are more honored. He first joined Union Lodge, No. 45, of Lima, New York, which never closed its doors during the anti-Masonic agitation of 1826. He became a charter member of Blair Lodge, No. 393, when it was organized in 1864, and served as its Master for two years. For three years he was High Priest of Chicago Chapter, No. 127, R. A. M., and was Commander of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, for one term. During a portion of July and August, 1883, the Commandery made a pilgrimage to Europe. The party, consisting of about one hundred and twenty Knights and ladies, with friends besides, embarked for Liverpool on the magnificent steamer, City of Rome. Four itineraries were marked out for the tourists, embracing London, Paris, Holland, Belgium, the Rhine, Switzerland and Scotland. At the head of the commandery was Eminent Sir Norman T. Gassette, Dr. Stevens as Generalissimo being second in authority. The trip was one continuous ovation, perhaps the most impressive and enjoyable occasion being the reception accorded the commandery by the Knights of the historic city of York, England. This included not only a visit to the ancient wall and other antiquities, as well as the famous minster, but also an exemplification of the English ritual, and a levee given by the Lord Mayor of York. On this occasion the Generalissimo delivered an address, which was highly applauded and afterward extensively circulated in printed form.

Besides having been Commander of Apollo Commandery, Dr. Stevens served as Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Consistory of the State of Illinois, A. A. S. R., until 1867, when all grand consistories in the Northern Masonic jurisdiction were discontinued. Also, for eleven years, he was District Deputy Grand Master of the First District of Illinois, A. F. & A. M. He is an active member of the Supreme Council, S. G. I. G., of the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, thirty-third degree; has been Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, and holds a similar position for the Grand Lodge of New York, the Grand Chapter of Nebraska, R. A. M., and the Grand Commandery of North Dakota.

Dr. Stevens is a man of convictions and thorough principles, and he is a gentleman so eminently sociable and genial that he never advances his opinions in a manner that gives offence. He is also domestic, in the best sense of the term, is open in word and deed, and no man stands higher in the honest, unassuming practice of his profession.

FREDERICK T. CROXON, purchasing agent at the Union Stock Yards, is one of Chicago's well-known citizens who has attained a high and merited reputation in Masonic circles as one of the valued members of the fraternity. He was made a Mason in Pleiades Lodge, No. 478, in 1866, and for almost a third of a century has faithfully followed the teachings and practiced the principles of the society. At length he was dimitted from Pleiades Lodge and became a member of Home Lodge, No. 508, and a member of Mizpah Lodge, No. 768, on its organization. He was one of the leading promoters of this society, took

a very active part in its formation and served as its first Junior Warden. He subsequently became Worshipful Master and acceptably acted in that capacity for two years. He is now a life member of Mizpah Lodge. He received the Royal Arch degrees in Chicago Chapter, No. 127, and became a Royal & Select Master in Siloam Council. He was knighted in Apollo Commandery, No. 1, in 1873, and is a life member of the same. In 1876 he took the Scottish Rite degrees up to and including the thirty-second in Oriental Consistory, and is also one of the life members of that body. He is very devoted to all the branches of Masonry, to its works and teachings, and has done all in his power to inculcate its principles among men. He has manifested in his own life the spirit of the fraternity and is highly esteemed as a worthy and acceptable member of the craft.

The record of Mr. Croxon is that of a man who by his own unaided efforts has worked his way upward to a position of honor and responsiblity. His life has been one of industry and perseverance, and his systematic and straightforward business methods have gained him the support and confidence of many, while his native talents and acquired ability are the stepping-stones on which he has mounted, rising from a lowly station to one of prominence in commercial circles.

Mr. Croxon is a native of England, his birth having occurred in the city of London in 1835. He was reared there until twelve years of age, when with his parents he crossed the broad Atlantic to America and with the family located in Buffalo, New York, in 1847. Five years later he went to Boston, Massachusetts. He had previously learned the printing business and was employed by P. T. Barnum during the Jenny Lind tour, having entire charge of the distribution of programs and of other duties in connection with the advertising department. In 1856 he came to Chicago and accepted a position as clerk in the Dearborn House, then a popular hotel. He afterward went to the Centralia House, where he served in the same capacity, and when the Union Stock Yards were established in 1866 he became an employee therein and has since continued his connection therewith. For the past four years he has held the very responsible position of purchasing agent.

In 1856 Mr. Croxon was united in marriage to Miss Augusta Bryant, of Dorchester, Massachusetts, a member of the celebrated Bryant family of which the great poet, William Cullen Bryant, was a member. He is a man of sterling worth, who by his own labors has achieved an enviable success and has won the high regard of all with whom business or social relations have brought him in contact.

HON. NEWTON ELLIS, mayor of Canton, Illinois, and engaged in a real-estate and insurance business, is a gentleman whose high standing in the business, political and fraternal circles of this city is well known, and whose history is of special interest in this connection.

Mr. Ellis was born near Canton, in Canton township, Fulton county, Illinois, December 21, 1843, and was reared to farm life. He was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1882, when he left the farm and moved into Canton, where he has since resided and given his attention to a real-estate and insurance business.

When the Civil war broke out Mr. Ellis was yet in his 'teens, but young as he was he was fired with a spirit of patriotism and was eager to join the ranks. In the second year of the war he enlisted his services for three months and fell into line with the Sixty-seventh Illinois Infantry, and when that time had expired he re-enlisted as a member of the One Hundred and Third Illinois Regiment, the fortunes of which he shared for three years, until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged and returned home with a record of which he has every reason to be proud.

Since his removal to Canton Mr. Ellis has been a prominent factor in promoting the best interests of this city. He served

in the city council as alderman one year, and is now serving his second term as mayor of the city, having been elected to this office in 1889 and again in 1896.

It is, however, of his affiliation with the Masonic fraternity that we wish here to speak more especially. Mr. Ellis made application for initiation in Fairview Lodge, No. 350, was duly elected, initiated, passed and raised, and some time later was dimitted from that lodge and placed his membership in Canton Lodge, No. 734, with which he has since affiliated, and in which he is filling the office of Treasurer, having occupied this chair since 1891. Previous to his election to this office he served as Junior Warden. He received the degrees which made him a Royal Arch Mason in Canton Chapter, No. 68, R. A. M., and in this body also filled the Treasurer's station, having been elected to the office in December, 1895. About the same time he was also elected Treasurer in the council, and thus is at present Treasurer of these three Masonic bodies. He was made a Royal and Select Mason in Canton Council, No. 23, in December, 1895.

ADAM MULLER, one of the most highly esteemed citizens of Freeport, has been identified with the Masonic fraternity for the long period of thirty-one years, having become a member of Evergreen Lodge, F. & A. M., on the 20th of February, 1865. He has since been one of its worthy representatives, and among his Masonic brethren has made many friends. The record of his life will therefore prove of interest to them, as well as to the general public, and it is with pleasure we present his sketch to our readers.

Mr. Müller was born in Germany on the 13th of March, 1826, and is a son of Louis and Barbara Müller, who were also natives of the same country. Emigrating to America they made their way to Freeport, in 1850, and in this locality the father purchased and operated a farm, becoming an industrious and respected citizen of the land of his adoption. His wife died at the age of fifty-nine years, while he was called to the home beyond at the advanced age of eighty years. They had four children, of whom our subject is the eldest.

Adam Müller acquired his early education in the fatherland and there learned the blacksmith's trade. In 1848 he emigrated to the United States and has since been dependent entirely upon his own resources, so that the success he has achieved is the reward of his own labors. He landed in New York, a young man of twenty-two years, poor, but industrious and ambitious. He worked at first for only six dollars per month, but his energy and perseverance soon brought him a better compensation, and he was given twelve dollars and later nineteen dollars per month. In 1851 he came to Freeport and entered the employ of Mr. Stoskopf, the father of the Hon. Michael Stoskopf, of this city. In the winter the hours of work were from five o'clock in the morning until nine at night, which would seem an unbearable hardship to a young man of the present generation. His next service was in the employ of the Northwestern Railway Company, with which he remained for five years, receiving a dollar and seventy-five cents per day. When that period had elapsed he established a blacksmith shop of his own, and until his fiftieth year the blows of the hammer on his anvil might be heard for six days in the week, indicating the industry and steady application of the man, qualities which have been important factors in his prosperity. At length, when his own honest toil had brought to him a comfortable competency, he laid aside the implements of labor and is now living a retired life, enjoying the rest which he has truly earned and richly deserves. He owns a fine farm near Freeport and has two residences in the city. The first one, of moderate pretensions, and built according to his means at that time, was his home for thirty-eight years, but recently he has erected a beautiful and commodious home and "moved out of the old house into the new," where he is now spending the

evening of an honorable life with the lady who has so long been his faithful companion on life's journey.

Mr. Muller was happily married, in Freeport, in 1854, to Miss Catherine Dilley, also a native of Germany, and they became parents of eight children, three of whom are now living, namely: Augusta, wife of William Burkhart; Amelia, who is living at home, caring for her parents in their declining years; and Adam J., who is engaged in the drug business in Chicago.

On matters of national importance Mr. Muller has always voted the Democratic ticket, but at local elections, where no issue is involved, he supports the man whom he thinks best qualified regardless of party affiliations. He is one of the many respected German citizens who have come to America to make for themselves a home and secure a competence, and by persistent efforts his hopes have been realized. His friends—and they are many—wish for him many years to come in which to enjoy the fruits of his labor.

EDWARD STARR MULLINER, of Quincy, is one of the high-degree Masons of Illinois. Symbolic of the ties of brotherhood and all the duties and obligations which that relationship involves are the teachings of Masonry. All cluster around this central idea: benevolence, mutual aid, forbearance, loyalty and charity are but the outgrowth of brotherly conduct. Race or country, creed, wealth and political opinion are disregarded in this universality, this association as a human family,—and who can advance a nobler idea? It forms the basis of all religion, of all ethical relations, and is the foundation of all advancement in civilization. Its work is carried forward by fifty thousand Masons in Illinois, prominent among whom is Mr. Mulliner. He was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason in Tyrian Lodge, No. 333, F. & A. M., of Springfield, Illinois, and exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason in Springfield Chapter, No. 1, of the same city. He passed the circle of cryptic Masonry and was greeted a Royal and Select Master of Springfield Council, after which he was constituted, created and dubbed a Sir Knight in Elwood Commandery, of Springfield. He passed the grades and orders of the Scottish Rite in Quincy and attained the thirty-second degree in Quincy Consistory, whereupon he was proclaimed a Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret. His present affiliation is with Quincy Lodge, No. 296, A. F. & A. M.; Quincy Chapter, No. 5, R. A. M.; Quincy Council, R. & S. M.; El Aksa Commandery, No. 55, K. T.; and Quincy Consistory, S. P. R. S.

Mr. Mulliner has been highly honored with official preferment in the various organizations with which he has been connected. He was Secretary and Junior Warden of Tyrian Lodge; Secretary, Junior Warden and Worshipful Master of Quincy Lodge; King and Scribe of Quincy Chapter; Recorder, Junior Warden, Senior Warden and Eminent Commander of Beauseant Commandery, No. 11; Grand Secretary, First and Second Lieutenant of Quincy Consistory; and Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery, Knights Templars of Illinois. He is also an honorary member of the Supreme Council, thirty-third degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Northern Masonic Jurisdiction, and District Deputy Grand Master of the Twenty-first Masonic District of Illinois for 1895 and 1896. Having made a close and thorough study of the teachings of Masonry and being deeply imbued with its lofty principles, Mr. Mulliner has taken a very active and important part in its work and has the high regard of his Masonic brethren throughout the state. His record therefore cannot fail to prove of interest in this volume.

Not only has he gained distinction in social circles but is also a leading factor in the industrial life of Quincy, and is accounted one of the foremost business men of the city. He was born in Hillsdale, Michigan, on the 26th of June, 1839. His father, Marcus N. Mulliner, was born on the Hudson, near Newburg, New York, in 1811,

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William J. Lafferty.

and after attaining manhood married Miss Clarissa Starr, also a native of the Empire state. She became the mother of a daughter and son and died when the latter, the subject of this sketch, was only six weeks old. His father was a school-teacher and died in Springfield, Illinois, in the fifty-fifth year of his age.

Edward S. Mulliner, now the only survivor of the family, was educated in the Baptist college at Kalamazoo, Michigan, and in the Illinois State University. In the year 1861 he was employed in the quartermaster's department at Camp Butler. Later he engaged in the drug business in Springfield, and subsequently conducted a hardware and house-furnishing-goods store there. In 1868 he removed to Quincy and has since been successfully engaged in the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds, conducting an extensive establishment. In 1881 he organized the Mulliner Box & Planing Company, of which he was elected treasurer, secretary and superintendent. He has built up a considerable enterprise and has a large patronage extending over a wide territory.

In 1865, in Springfield, Illinois, Mr. Mulliner married Miss Silvia Conklin, a native of Jackson county, Michigan, and a daughter of Philander C. Conklin, of Michigan. Their union has been blessed with two children, Walter E. and Maud S.: the daughter is at home, and the son is his father's bookkeeper and is a Master Mason. He recently married Miss Edna Philbrick, and both have a large circle of friends in Quincy, where their entire lives have been passed.

Mr. Mulliner and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church. In politics he is a stanch Republican, has served as a member of the board of supervisors and for a number of years was a member of the school board of Quincy. He is a man of superior business and executive ability and has won a splendid success in the field of industrial activity. Enterprise and unflagging industry have formed the keynote of his prosperity and have placed him in a comfortable position.

WILLIAM J. LAFFERTY.—Among those who have won the well-merited respect of the Masonic fraternity of Chicago through earnest regard for the principles of the order, as well as by the exemplification of its teachings in his own life, stands the subject of this review, a thirty-second-degree Mason and a worthy representative of the society. He was made a Mason in South Park Lodge, No. 662, in 1888, and subsequently became one of the organizers of Woodlawn Park Lodge, No. 841, in 1894. He has held the position of Worshipful Master in the latter since the dispensation was granted in 1895, and the growth and upbuilding of the lodge is due in no small degree to his efforts in its behalf. He was exalted a Royal Arch Mason in Fairview Chapter, No. 161, in 1888, and the same year was knighted in Apollo Commandery, No. 1. In 1892 he attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish rite in Oriental Consistory, and thus has advanced to a high position in the ancient and honorable order which ranks second to none among all the civic organizations of the world. His allegiance to its principles has been unwavering, and his loyalty to its precepts has made him numbered among the faithful adherents of the order to whom the substantial growth and high standing of Masonry is due.

Mr. Lafferty was born in Brownsville, Pennsylvania, on the 19th of January, 1852, and is a son of William L. Lafferty, a native of Delaware, who removed to Brownsville, Pennsylvania, in 1829, and practiced medicine there until 1866. He then returned to the state of his nativity, where he continued to make his home until his life's labors were ended in 1886. He was a skilled physician and prominent in his profession. He was also a leader in Masonic circles and was honored with many offices, including that of District Deputy Grand Master of Pennsylvania. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Rachel W. Marshall, was a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Lafferty, whose name introduces

the initial paragraph of this biographical notice, was reared in the Keystone state, and entered upon his business career in a mercantile establishment, being thus trained to the methods of commercial life and the ethics which control the world of trade. In 1879 he came to Chicago, where he has since lived and is now connected with the extensive business of A. A. Devore & Son, one of the leading merchant tailoring establishments in the city.

In 1874 Mr. Lafferty was united in marriage to Miss Anna Belle, daughter of A. A. Devore, and a native of Brownsville, Pennsylvania. They have one child, Charles C. Mr. Lafferty is a man of domestic tastes and finds his greatest happiness in his home with his little family and his friends. He is genial in manner, kindly in disposition, and possesses that innate courtesy and refinement which everywhere marks the true gentleman, and these elements of his character add to his success in business life as well as insure his cordial reception in social circles.

JAMES LOUIS BURKHALTER.—As the radiant morning sun dispels the gloom and darkness of the night, so Masonry, by its purity of purpose, causes to disappear from the lives of its followers the blackness of sin and selfishness. The clear light of truth illumines the character of each individual as he draws closer and closer to the high ideal that marks the path of Masonry; each symbolic emblem of this ancient and mystic order pointing to still better and nobler things. No one denies the beneficent influence of the order on mankind, and civilization acknowledges to it a debt which can never be repaid. Its power increases with the passing years as its membership is continually enlarged, and a vast army now follow the banners of Masonry in Illinois. Among Galesburg's citizens who are prominently identified with the fraternity is Mr. Burkhalter, the well-known president of the Farmers & Mechanics' bank of that place. He became an Entered Apprentice in Fairview Lodge, No. 350, about 1861 or '2, and the Fellow-craft and Master Mason's degrees in Maquon Lodge, No. 530, in 1866 or '7. With the latter he has since affiliated and has been honored with the offices of Worshipful Master and District Deputy Grand Master. He was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason in Eureka Chapter, No. 98, of Yates City, but afterward was dimitted. About 1876 he was created and dubbed a Sir Knight in Galesburg Commandery, No. 8, and has since been a worthy follower of the beauseant, faithfully observing the vows of Knighthood. He served as Eminent Commander and never allowed maneuvering ambition to hamper him in carrying to its fullest limit that divine principle which underlies true Templarism, "recognizing the suffering man as thy neighbor though he live at the farthest pole." About 1885 he received the ineffable degrees of the Lodge of Perfection and was proclaimed a Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret in Peoria Consistory of the Scottish Rite.

Mr. Burkhalter is a native of Allentown, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, born April 15, 1835. He came to Illinois in 1856, and during the war he joined the gallant soldiers who went forth in defense of the Union. As captain of Company F, Eighty-sixth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, he served as inspector general, on staff duty, with the western army, went with Sherman on the memorable march to the sea, and then participated in the campaign through the Carolinas and Virginia, being honorably discharged at the close of the war. In affairs of local office he has faithfully served his country, discharging with promptness and fidelity the duties of town clerk, supervisor and police magistrate. He was also treasurer of Knox county for eleven years, and was a faithful custodian of the public funds. In business circles he is also widely and favorably known, and for fourteen years has occupied the presidency of the Farmers and Mechanics' bank. He is a capable financier and has won for the institution of which he is the head the confidence and support of many patrons.

JULIUS M. HUMMEL, who through a period of nineteen consecutive years has never faltered in his loyalty to the teachings of Masonry or failed to meet any obligation imposed by the society, first viewed the ancient landmarks of the order when received as an Entered Apprentice of Meteor Lodge, of Sandwich, Illinois, in 1878. He passed the Fellow-craft and was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason, then proceeded to further acquaint himself with the teachings and symbolic truths of capitular Masonry by becoming a companion of Sandwich Chapter, R. A. M. He received the grades and orders of chivalric Masonry in Aurora Commandery, No. 22, in 1879, and was dubbed and created a Sir Knight. He is also a member of the Order of the Eastern Star, and with all these bodies has continuously affiliated since his initiation therein. Their lessons of truth, loyalty, honor and benevolence are exemplified in his career, and he wears worthily the honored name of Mason, which signifies universal brotherhood and mutual helpfulness.

Mr. Hummel is a native of De Kalb county, Illinois, born on the 11th of January, 1841. His parents, Peter F. and Bathsheba A. (Easterbrook) Hummel, lived on a farm and he early became familiar with the life and labors thereof. He spent his boyhood in working in the fields, playing in the wilds and in attending the little district school of the neighborhood, where he became familiar with the elementary branches of learning. He remained an inmate of his parental home until he had attained to man's estate, and then began farming on his own account. In 1867 he came to Sandwich and embarked in merchandising, which he has since continued with marked success. He has built up a business that amounts to eighty thousand dollars in sales in the retail department annually, and in connection with this he does a large wholesale business. His building is thirty-three by one hundred and twelve feet, four stories in height, and he carries a very large and carefully selected stock of general merchandise, thus being able to meet the varied wants and demands of his many patrons. His business is conducted strictly along the lines of commercial ethics, and his honorable dealing has won the confidence of the public and the good will of all with whom he has come in contact. He stands foremost among the merchants of Sandwich, and his store is the leader in the line of merchandising here.

On the 1st of September, 1861, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Hummel and Miss Martha A. Coleman, a native of Michigan. They had five children, viz.: Addie and Jennie, both deceased; Frank, wife of A. H. Cox, of Chicago; Iona, deceased wife of S. A. Forbes, of Yorkville, Illinois; and Harry, of Sandwich. The mother of these children died in 1878, and Mr. Hummel was again married January 1, 1880, his second union being with Lilian F. Gregory, of Michigan. They have seven children: Howard, Ivan, Gladys, Waldo (deceased), John, Lucile and Irene. The family are members of the Congregational church, and their home is the scene of many pleasant social functions. Mr. Hummel is a Republican in politics, having never wavered in the support of that party since casting his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln. He has been honored by his fellow townsmen with local office, serving as mayor of the city for two terms and as president of the school board for six years. He was president of the Cemetery Association for five years, of the Sandwich Fair Association for five years, and belongs to the Independent Order of Mutual Aid. He takes a deep and abiding interest in all movements calculated to promote the general welfare, and has been an important factor in the public prosperity.

CHARLES L. RUSS, is a worthy and acceptable member of the Masonic order, having been made a Mason in Home Lodge, No. 508, in 1885. The following year he took the Royal Arch degrees in Chicago Chapter, No. 127, and in 1891 was knight-

ed in Apollo Commandery, No. 1. He received the ineffable degrees of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite in Oriental Consistory in 1887, joined the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine in 1888, his membership being in Medinah Temple, and in 1893 joined the Red Cross of Constantine. Such, in brief, is his Masonic record. He has always been active in the order, deeply interested in its growth, and is well worthy of representation among its valued members in Illinois.

Mr. Russ is a native of New Hampshire, his birth having occurred in Manchester on the 22d of January, 1856. He came to this city when a youth, and for thirty years has been a resident of Chicago. He entered upon his business career in his father's undertaking establishment, and has devoted his entire life to this calling.

His father, Alamando B. Russ, is a life member of Home Lodge, No. 508, A. F. & A. M. He also belongs to Royal Arch Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M.; is a member of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T.; belongs to Palestine Council, No. 66, R. & S. M., and is a member of Oriental Consistory. He was born in Vermont March 1, 1829, and resided there until sixteen years of age. He came to Chicago in 1865, and established the undertaking business, which he is still conducting under the firm name of A. B. Russ & Company, his son, whose name introduces this review, being his partner.

Charles L. Russ was united in marriage in 1884 to Miss Jennie Pierson, a native of Chicago, and they have one daughter, Bessie R. Mr. and Mrs. Russ are both members of Miriam Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star.

RUFUS LECOMPTE BERRY, proprietor of a music store in Springfield, Illinois, and a gentleman well known in Masonic circles, was born March 18, 1855, in the Athens of America, Boston, Massachusetts, and in that city passed his early life. There he had the best of educational advantages. After attending the grammar school for a few years he attended the Boston Latin School, preparatory to a college course; but after four years in that school he decided upon a commercial career, and in 1870 became a student in the Boston high school, where he pursued a course of study adapted to the needs of practical business. In 1873 he entered the piano manufactory of his father in Boston, and under competent instructors applied himself closely to learning all the branches and mastering the details of the wonderful mechanism of the piano. During that period the square piano was evolving into the less cumbersome upright. In 1878 he was admitted into partnership with his father, under the firm name of James B. Berry & Son, and applied himself all the more closely to business until 1880, when, on account of failing health, he was compelled to seek the milder climate of the south. After a sojourn of two years in the sunny south he came north and located in the "Sucker" state at Springfield, but subsequently removed to Chicago. A year later, however, in 1885, he returned to Springfield and opened a music store there, which he has since conducted, and wherein he has been fairly prosperous.

Mr. Berry was married in 1887 to Miss Marie C. Lingg, of Boston, and they have one child, Marguerite Ruth, born in Springfield, June, 1890.

Mr. Berry has always taken a commendable interest in public affairs. During his residence in Boston he held several political offices and was an active member of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia.

His Masonic history covers about fourteen years. He petitioned for the degrees of the blue lodge in Springfield Lodge, No. 4, A. F. & A. M., September 4, 1882; was elected October 2, initiated December 13, and was passed and raised the following year, the degree of Fellow-craft being conferred upon him January 3, and that of Master Mason February 8. In 1885 he served his lodge as organist, in 1886 as Junior Warden, 1887–8 as Senior Warden,

and 1889 and 1890 as Worshipful Master. The four degrees of York Chapter, No. 148, R. A. M., were given him in 1884, on the evenings of February 14, February 21, April 3 and April 10. From this chapter he was dimitted in August, 1889, and has since affiliated with Springfield Chapter, No. 1, R. A. M. He is also a Royal and Select Master and a Knight Templar, and in both the council and commandery has filled official positions. In 1894 he was elected Eminent Commander of Elwood Commandery, No. 6, K. T., and commanded that well organized commandery on its pilgrimage to Boston in 1895.

HON. CHARLES A. WORKS has the honorable distinction of being the only thirty-third-degree Mason in Rockford, and one of the few in the entire state who have attained to that rank. His devotion to Masonry is most marked, and his advocacy of its principles and his fidelity to its teaching make him one of its most valued members. He has rounded its circle since his first connection with the fraternity in 1875. It was in that year he was initiated into the mysteries of the blue lodge at Ottawa, and since that time he has progressed through various degrees to the highest that may be won. He received the ineffable degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite in Freeport Consistory, and in 1889 reached the goal which lies before every brother of the craft. He has been a Masonic student, thoroughly understands the purpose of Masonry, and lives up to its requirements, putting into practice in his every-day contact with men those time-honored principles which are the basic element of the society. Not only in the line of this great and exalted fraternity has Mr. Works attained marked distinction and presprestige, for in professional life he also made for himself an honored name and won a place among the foremost lawyers of this section of state.

He was born in Guilford, Winnebago county, Illinois, on the 4th of May, 1848, and is of English descent, his ancestors being numbered among the early settlers of New England. His father, Charles Works, was born in New Hampshire in 1815 and emigrated to Illinois in 1835. He spent one year in Ottawa, and in 1836 came to Rockford, where he improved a farm. He gave his political support to the Republican party, was a member of the Presbyterian church, and was a most highly-respected citizen. In his early manhood he married Miss Jeanette Sanford, who departed this life in 1863, leaving one son, who was killed at the battle of Vicksburg.

Mr. Works, of this review, is the eldest child of the second marriage. He was educated in Rockford, graduating at the high school with the class of 1868, after which he entered Beloit College, where he was graduated in 1873. In the fall of 1873 he received an appointment as deputy clerk of the Supreme Court, at Ottawa, Illinois, serving for two years, during which time he read law. In 1875 he was selected as superintendent of the city schools of La Salle, Illinois, which position he filled acceptably for two years, during which time he read law with Duncan & O'Connor. In 1875 he resigned his position in the city schools of La Salle to accept the position of deputy circuit clerk of La Salle county, and to complete his law studies, which he did in connection with the law office of Hon. E. F. Bull, being admitted to the bar in 1878. He then spent a year in the Indian service on the Missouri river, and in 1879 entered upon the practice of law at Rockford, where he has acquired a large and lucrative patronage. He continued alone in business until 1892, when he entered into partnership with Mr. Hyer, and the firm of Works & Hyer is now regarded as one of the most prominent and successful in this section of the state. In 1880 Mr. Works was elected state's attorney, was twice renominated and re-elected without opposition, and served in all for twelve years, conducting the business of his office in a manner most creditable to himself and satisfactory to the public. He is a most able jurist, having a comprehen-

sive knowledge of the law and a power of reasoning that makes him a formidable adversary at the bar. In 1892 he was elected and served as a member of the state board of equalization, and in 1896 was renominated and re-elected for that honorable place without opposition. He is attorney for and a director of the Forest City Insurance Company, also the Insurance Company of the State of Illinois, and has acquired a most enviable reputation as a citizen and lawyer.

In his political adherency Mr. Works is a stalwart Republican, who warmly advocates the principles and policy of his party and takes an active interest in its affairs. His labors in its behalf have been very beneficial, and as a campaign orator he has worked very effectively for Republicanism, being a brilliant, entertaining, instructive and logical speaker. In 1888 he served as a delegate to the national convention of his party. Aside from his connection with Masonry, he is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

In November, 1880, Mr. Works married Miss Eva Enoch, a native of Guilford, Winnebago county, Illinois, and a daughter of Abraham I. Enoch, one of the very first settlers of that county. They now have three daughters and one son, all born in Rockford, namely: Marion S., Mabel J., Helen C. and Charles Enoch. They have a beautiful home, which was erected by Mr. Works. Their friends throughout the community are many.

PATRICK WILLIAM GALLAGHER, a prominent lawyer of Canton, Illinois, and state's attorney for Fulton county, is a gentleman who has long been interested in Masonry and whose identity with this ancient order is as honorable as it is enduring.

Mr. Gallagher was elected to receive the degrees of Masonry in Cuba Lodge, No. 534; in due time was initiated, passed and raised, and soon was honored by his brother Masons with official position in the lodge. He served for several years as Worshipful Master of Cuba Lodge, and while occupying that office represented his lodge in the Grand Lodge of the state. His present affiliation is with Canton Lodge, No. 734. Also he is a member of Canton Chapter, No. 68, R. A. M. He was knighted in Damascus Commandery at Havana, Illinois, and received the degrees of Mohammed Temple, Mystic Shrine, at Peoria, in both of which he maintains membership. He is familiar with the workings of these various branches, puts their principles into every-day practice in his business life, and is devoted to this ancient and honored fraternity which stands first among the secret societies of the world.

Mr. Gallagher is of Irish parentage, though born in England. He was born in the city of Liverpool, July 1, 1852; early in life came to America; was admitted to the bar in Ottawa, Illinois, in 1875, and since 1876 has been engaged in the practice of law at Canton, where he has attained high standing in the legal profession. He was state's attorney for Fulton county, Illinois, from 1880 to 1884, and his present term of office has extended from 1892 to 1896.

HOBART HAMILTON, civil engineer, Petersburg, Illinois, has been a loyal and appreciative Mason for forty years and has lived a life in harmony with the teachings of Freemasonry.

At Knoxville, Illinois, in the spring of 1856, Mr. Hamilton petitioned for admission to Knoxville Lodge, No. 66, A. F. & A. M., and was duly elected to receive the degrees, and was initiated, passed and raised in June and July of that year. He was dimitted from Knoxville Lodge, and since January 15, 1859, has affiliated with Clinton Lodge, No. 19, of Petersburg. In the lodge he has filled all the offices except that of Worshipful Master. The chapter degrees were conferred upon him by Horeb Chapter, No. 4, R. A. M., in September, 1856, at Knoxville. Later he dimitted, and became a charter member of DeWitt Chapter, of Petersburg, which was instituted October 9, 1868, and of which he was first High Priest, serving

as such a number of years and filling the office continuously since 1887. He received the council degrees in Knoxville, in Illinois Council, No. 1, from which he now holds a dimit, there being no council organization in Petersburg. He was knighted in De Molay Commandery at Muscatine, Iowa, in February, 1857, from which he was dimitted and in 1875 became a charter member of St. Aldemar Commandery, No. 47, K. T., of Petersburg. He was first Commander of St. Aldemar, filled the office for three successive terms and has since been honored by election to it. As an officer in these various bodies he has always been prompt, earnest and efficient, rendering his part of the work in a manner most impressive and reflecting credit both upon himself and the order.

Mr. Hamilton is a native of the "Green Mountain state." He was born in Jericho, Chittenden county, Vermont, June 26, 1831, and resided in that state until 1853, that year completing a classical course in the University of Vermont at Burlington. In 1853, seeking a home and fortune in the West, he came to Illinois and located at Knoxville, where, as already stated, his Masonic history began. Soon after reaching Illinois he accepted a position on the Peoria & Oquawka Railroad, as engineer, and in various capacities was connected with that road for three years. His next location was at Jacksonville, where he was division engineer on the Tonica & Pittsburg Railroad, now a part of the Chicago & Alton, and in that capacity came to Petersburg in 1857. He remained with the company here one year. From 1858 to 1863 he edited the Menard Index. In 1863 he enlisted as a member of the One Hundred and Second Illinois Regiment, with which he served as regimental quartermaster until 1865, when the war closed. Returning to Menard county, he was that year elected county clerk, which office he filled until 1869. Since then he has been engaged in general engineer work, making a specialty of drainage engineering, doing much work of this character in Mason, Tazewell and adjoining counties. Also he has done similar work in Indiana and Iowa.

Mr. Hamilton was married in Oneida county, New York, in 1860, to Miss Clara McDougall, a native of that county, and they have six children living,—all in Illinois.

FRANK P. SARGENT, best known as Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, is also a Mason of high degree and enthusiastic in the work of this Order. He has been a resident of Peoria, Illinois, since 1894.

Mr. Sargent's connection with this great system of Wisdom, Truth and Beauty, Freemasonry, had its beginning ten years ago in Euclid Lodge, No. 573, Terre Haute, Indiana. That same year, 1886, he was exalted in Terre Haute Chapter, and subsequently he received the Knight Templar degrees in Terre Haute Commandery. The Consistory degrees and those of the Shrine he also took in Indiana, in 1889. He filled the offices of Senior Warden and Senior Deacon in Euclid Lodge and received high commendation for the impressive manner in which he performed his work as such.

Referring briefly to Mr. Sargent's birth and early history, we state that he was born in Vermont, November 18, 1851, passed his youth in the Green Mountain State, and when a young man started out as a photographer. He learned the photographic art in New Hampshire and pursued it for a time in Massachusetts. At the latter place failing health compelled him to sever his connection with this business, and from Massachusetts he went out to Arizona and enlisted in the United States Cavalry, in which he rendered prompt and gallant service and from which he was honorably discharged in 1880, after having assisted in putting down the depredations of the warlike Apaches. Immediately after receiving his discharge from the army he entered the employ of the Southern Pacific Railway Company, at Tucson, Arizona. His first position in the service of this company was as engine wiper. In three months he was a fireman

on a construction engine, in six he was firing on the road, and in twelve he was a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. He was initiated into this order in an improvised lodge room in a coal bin in Tucson, and shortly afterward became financier of the local lodge, a position in which he first showed the ability for executive duties which has enabled him to fill the chair of Grand Master with such success. In 1882 he attended the national convention at Terre Haute. The next year at Denver he was made the vice Grand Master, and in 1885 hewas inducted into the Grand Master's office, of which he is now the incumbent. Five hundred and twenty-three lodges look to him as their head. More than twenty-four thousand members support him unanimously with their good judgment and appreciation. He is in the prime of life and the good works he has accomplisned are but a presage of the future.

JAMES FREDERICK PLATT, one of the leading members of the Masonic fraternity in Sterling, comes from "merrie England," and allying his interests with those of the city which is still his home he has been an important factor in her public affairs for many years. The material welfare of the city has been promoted through his activity in business circles and he has ever given a generous support to all measures or enterprises calculated to advance the public good.

Mr. Platt was born on the 20th of October, 1837, acquired his education in his native land and studied architectural designing there. Having arrived at years of maturity he was joined in wedlock with Miss Mary Bottomley Wrigley, also a native of England. To them was born a son, John W., and with his wife and child Mr. Platt sailed for America in 1868, to join the other members of the family who had preceded him. For two years he made his home in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and then continued his westward journey to Illinois, locating in Sterling. Here in 1870 he aided in the organization of the Sterling Manufacturing Company and has since been prominently identified with the industry as its vice-president and manager. They manufacture agricultural implements and are now doing an extensive business. He is a man of resolute purpose and carries forward to completion whatever can be accomplished through persistent and honorable effort. His son is now associated with him in this business as the secretary of the company.

The energies of James F. Platt have not been confined alone to one enterprise, but many industries of the city have received the benefit of his wise direction and unfaltering energy. He early became connected with the Sterling Hydraulic Company, which improved the immense water power at this point, was its first secretary and has been secretary and treasurer continuously since. His reputation as an architect also became known, and he was called upon to design many of the fine business blocks and beautiful residences of the city. His own residence is one of the most commodious and tasteful residences in the city, which is occupied by his family and is noted for its warm-hearted hospitality.

Viewed from a financial standpoint the life of Mr. Platt has been a success, and more than that he has won the highest reputation for business integrity and honor. Over his life record there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil. He enjoys the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens in a remarkable degree and the social side of his nature has also won him many warm friendships. Both Mr. and Mrs. Platt are consistent members of the Congregational church and take a very active part in its work and upbuilding. He has served as church treasurer for a number of years and is now a member of the building committee, which has in charge the erection of a new house of worship. In politics he is a stanch Republican, has served as alderman of the city for six years and has exerted his power as an officer in behalf of progressive interests and improvements, giving his support to

all measures designed to promote the growth and prosperity of the city. He was active in the establishment of the library of Sterling and has manifested his warm friendship for the educational interests by his efficient service as a member of the high-school board.

It will readily be imagined that one who is faithful to all the duties of business and of social life would be true to the vows of Masonry, and that Mr. Platt is one of the most consistent Masons of Sterling is almost



James F. Platt

a self-evident fact. For twelve years he has been identified with the society whose all-embracing creed is the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. He was made a Mason in Rock River Lodge, No. 612, on the 13th of June, 1884, and was exalted to the august degree of a Royal Arch Mason on the 24th of September of that year in Sterling Chapter, No. 57. The order of knighthood was conferred upon him in Sterling Commandery, March 1, 1885, and from his earliest connection with the fraternity he has most faithfully observed its teachings and the obligations which are imposed upon the brethren. In all these organizations his son is associated with him; together they guard the ancient "landmarks," adhere to the principles of the chapter and follow the beauseant of the commandery. The son became an Entered Apprentice in Rock River Lodge in 1890, passed the Fellow-craft degree and was made a Master Mason on the 11th of April. He took the capitular degrees in Sterling Chapter, becoming a Royal Arch Mason on the 1st of October, and was knighted in Sterling Commandery on the 9th of December. His progress through the various branches was rapid; but few members of the craft in this city are more thoroughly informed on the ritual and tenets of Masonry than he. Both father and son have been honored by their Masonic brethren by election to various offices. The former is one of the trustees of the blue lodge, chapter and commandery, and for many years High Priest of the chapter, and is now Scribe in the chapter; while the son is Principal Sojourner in the chapter and Eminent Commander of the commandery.

James F. and John W. Platt are gentlemen of the highest probity of character, and in the history of Masonry in Illinois well deserve honorable mention.

HENRY BAKER.—Among Chicago's well-known representatives of the Masonic fraternity is numbered this gentleman, whose close identification with the fraternity in its various branches has gained him a wide acquaintance among its members, while his life—a faithful exponent of the honorable and benevolent principles which underlie the honor—commends him to their confidence and highest regard. His standing is shown by his official connection, he serving as the Treasurer of Chicago Commandery, Washington Chapter, Oriental Con-

sistory, Rose Croix and the Princes, and also of the Medinah Temple of the Shrine.

Mr. Baker is a native of Cornwall, England, born January 21, 1843. When a child of nine years he came with his parents to this country, locating in Chicago in 1852. In the common schools he acquired his preliminary education and later entered Hathaway College, where he continued his studies for one year. His business career began as an employee of the firm of Chapin, Marsh & Foss, lumber dealers, then doing business at the corner of Canal and Van Buren streets. From 1860 until 1867 he was employed on a farm in Du Page county, Illinois, and in 1868 he embarked in the coal business in Chicago as a member of the firm of Baker Brothers, which is still doing business. This is recognized as one of the old and reliable firms of the city in the coal trade, and their well-directed efforts and straightforward dealing have brought to them a liberal patronage.

Mr. Baker is numbered among Chicago's early settlers, having been a resident of the city for forty-five years, within which time he has witnessed its marvelous growth from a place of fifty thousand until it has become the metropolis of the west and the feared rival of New York, containing almost two millions of inhabitants. In politics he is a Republican. For several years he was a member of the La Salle and the Acacia Clubs, but his chief interest in societies centers in Masonry. He was made a Mason in 1872, in William B. Warren Lodge, No. 209, F. & A. M., and became a member of Washington Chapter in 1873, also of the Chicago Commandery, K. T., the same year. He is a thirty-second-degree Mason, has passed through all the different bodies of Masonry and is one of the most esteemed members of the order, while in its interests he is an untiring worker.

EDWARD DORSEY TERRELL, one of Havana's representative Masons who has attained to the Knight Templar degrees, was initiated in Havana Lodge, No. 88, and in due time raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason, after which he was advanced to the degree of capitular Masonry on October 22, 1884, in Havana Chapter, No. 86, R. A. M., and was constituted a Sir Knight in Damascus Commandery, No. 42, K. T., and has served in the latter body with energy, efficiency and circumspection. He retains his membership in all the above mentioned bodies, and is regarded with the highest tokens of esteem by his *fratres*. He is thoroughly familiar with the ritual, possesses a comprehensive knowledge of the laws and usages of Masonry, and it is his earnest endeavor to abide by the tenets of the order.

A native of Somerset, New Jersey, where he was born August 16, 1836, he is a son of Squire and Rebecca (Kirkpatrick) Terrell, who attained the venerable ages of seventy-five and sixty-three years respectively. Of the nine children born to them, five still survive. Edward D. received his early mental training in the public schools of his native state, after leaving which he learned the carpenter's trade. Coming to Illinois in 1856, he spent fifteen years following the vocation of farming, and then moved to Easton, Mason county, where he embarked in the mercantile business, following the same there for twenty-three years. He was widely known as the pioneer merchant of that town, erecting the first store in the place and acquiring considerable reputation as a business man. The politics of Mr. Terrell being Democratic, as was that of his ancestors, and being well qualified, he was elected to the office of county clerk, an office he has filled with ability and to the credit of himself and his party, his long experience in the county giving him a thorough knowledge of its affairs, thus enabling him to perform the duties of his position with ease.

Mr. Terrell and his daughters are members of Hesperia Chapter, No. 137, Order of the Eastern Star, and he and his family are well and favorably known throughout the county in which he has lived so long and with the mercantile interests of which he has been so closely identified. Mr. Ter-

rell is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, having become a member of Mohammed Temple, at Peoria, Illinois, on November 21, 1893.

CHARLES C. FARMER is one of the most prominent and honored representatives of civic societies in Illinois. For forty-four years he has been connected with the Masonic fraternity and has never wavered in his allegiance to its time-honored principles, of the brotherhood of man, mutual helpfulness, mutual forbearance and mutual charity. In 1853 he was initiated as an Entered Apprentice, passed the Fellow-craft degree and was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason in Strict Observance Lodge, No. 833, at Hamilton, Canada West. In 1854 he was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason and has been very active and earnest in the work of the craft. For three years he served as Worshipful Master of Cyrus Lodge, No. 188, of Mount Carroll, and under his able guidance the lodge passed through an era of growth and prosperity which advanced it far on the road to success. In the Modern Woodmen of America he has attained distinctive honors which have made him known to the members of the order throughout the entire country, and of his connection therewith we will write later on.

Mr. Farmer was born in Peterboro, Madison county, New York, and is descended from New England ancestry from whom he has inherited in a marked degree the industry, enterprise, sagacity and sterling integrity for which the people of that section of the country were noted. His father died when he was only four years of age, leaving the widowed mother with little means to support her children. Thus it was that Mr. Farmer learned to know what poverty meant; but his surroundings developed the self-reliance and force of character of the lad and when only twelve years of age he started out in life for himself. All that he has and all that he is, he has achieved with the initial capital of a good head, a willing disposition and habits of industry. He inherited only the knowledge and memory of an honest parentage and went out into the great world, seemingly inadequately equipped to push his way through the crowding and ofttimes selfish life that surrounded him; but with the dauntless pluck that has served him so well in his career he pushed forward, defying all discouragements, and won. It could have been prophesied at the beginning that he would win, for such boys and men never fail. Always willing to work, never disposed to idle away his time, he found employment, and from 1852 to 1857 was engaged in the construction of the Great Western Railway from Niagara Falls to Windsor, being appointed to the responsible position of paymaster and accountant. He afterward determined to fit himself for professional life and studiously devoted his leisure time to perfecting his somewhat neglected education, and after several years of self-denial and study he succeeded in equipping himself for the practice of dentistry. He followed that business with success until 1880, when he decided to devote his attention to a more active outdoor occupation and became an insurance agent. He mastered this, as a science, with the same studious attention that he had given to this other work and for twelve years was the representative of several insurance companies, gaining in this time a thorough knowledge of the intricacies of the various life-insurance plans.

It was but a short step from this to his service in Woodcraft. He became a member of the Modern Woodmen of America in 1883 and has since been one of its most zealous adherents. He realized that life would be much easier to widows and their children if some plans could be made through an organized society for their provision after the death of the husband and father. This lesson he had learned from his own hard boyhood. Espousing therefore the cause of Woodcraft and believing its system the most equitable and perfect of all insurance measures he eagerly began his labors for its promotion and reception throughout the

country. He was one of the first to advocate its extension over the entire world. His confidence in its grand principles has never faltered, and his loyalty combined with his ripe experience in insurance circles resulted in his election to the office of chairman of the board of managers of Modern Woodmen of America, which position he held until 1890. He was then elected chairman of the Board of Sovereign Managers of an order known as the Woodmen of the World, with headquarters at Omaha, Nebraska, which position he now holds, although a member of both orders mentioned. His efforts have been the most potent factor in promoting the cause of the orders in the state.

Mr. Farmer is known as one of the most conscientious and reliable citizens in northern Illinois; as a man he commands the confidence and respect of all; he is ever courteous and genial, is easily approached and is of most pleasing personality.

RICHARD S. FARRAND, the present county judge of Lee county, residing in Dixon, has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1874, and occupies an eminent place in its ranks. He is a most loyal adherent of this order, which wages its warfare against selfishness and other spiritual evils, and defends the citadel wherein are enshrined mutual forbearance, mutual helpfulness and brotherly love. Like the fragrance of the rose, its influence permeates the lives of those who become its followers, and the sorrows and burdens of life are lessened as the "Brother" extends his sympathy and assistance to him who is less fortunate. Judge Farrand gives to the society an intelligent, earnest and active support, regarding it as one of the strongest influences in advancing civilization and moral teaching. In 1874 he was made a Master Mason in Brooklyn Lodge, of Lee county, with which he is still affiliated, and in which he has held the office of Junior Warden. In 1891 he received the degree of Nachusa Chapter, and was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason on the 4th of May, while in the fall of the same year he joined Dixon Commandery, No. 21, being created a Sir Knight on the 13th of October.

The Judge is a native of Indiana, his birth occurring in Allen county on the 1st of October, 1852. He is of Scotch-Irish descent, his ancestors having emigrated to this country in 1740. His father, Richard S. Farrand, was born in Oneida county, New York, and was married there to Miss Delilah Cook. In 1842 they emigrated to Indiana, and were among the first settlers to locate near where the city of Fort Wayne now stands. They were brave pioneers and honest and industrious farming people who had the respect of all who knew them. The mother died in the sixty-eighth year of her age, and the father passed away when seventy-four years of age.

Judge Farrand was the youngest of their family of seven children, five of whom are yet living. He obtained his literary education in the public schools of Lee county, and having determined to make the practice of law his life work, became a student in the office of A. C. Bardwell, a well-known attorney. He was admitted to the bar on the 15th of February, 1880, and at once began practice. He had been an active member of the bar for only two years when, in 1882, he was elected county judge of Lee county, in which capacity he has since served. His name occupies a conspicuous place on the roll of those who have conferred honor and dignity upon the legal profession of northwestern Illinois. He has great versatility, and his knowledge of law is broad and accurate. He is an upright judge, who administers justice with an impartial hand, weighing carefully the evidence and basing his decision upon the law applicable to the points presented. He is a clear, forceful and fluent speaker, whose meaning is unmistakable. There is no straining after effect, but a precision and clearness in his statement and an acuteness and strength in his argument which bespeak a mind

trained in the severest school of investigation, and to which the closest reasoning is habitual and easy.

On the 30th of January, 1873, Judge Farrand was united in marriage to Miss Catherine J. Marsh, a native of Indiana and a daughter of Harry Marsh, of the Hoosier state, now a highly respected citizen of Lee county, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Farrand had two children, but only one son is living, Ernest W. Their home is one of the fine residences in the city of Dixon—erected by the Judge—and its gracious hospitality is one of its chief charms. The Judge and his wife move in high society circles where intelligence and true worth are accepted as passports and throughout the community are held in the highest regard.

The Judge has always given his political support to the Republican party, and on that ticket was elected mayor of Dixon in 1885, serving most acceptably as the chief executive of the city in whose welfare and progress he is deeply interested. He has also rendered to his party valuable service, his earnest, logical and convincing addresses being of material benefit to the cause which he advocates. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Forum, and has a wide acquaintance throughout Dixon and this section of the state. He is a man of fine physique, well liked by all, his integrity and honor in all the relations of life are above question, and his circle of warm friends is extensive.

CHESTER EPHRAIM ALLEN, a capitalist of Galesburg, Illinois, and a gentleman well known in this part of the state, has for twenty years had for his motto, "Brotherly Love, Relief and Truth." He was made a Master Mason in Alpha Lodge, No. 155, in 1876, being initiated March 24, passed April 14, and raised April 23, and still affiliates with this lodge, having passed all its chairs, filling each with his usual and becoming dignity. He was elected Junior Warden in 1876; Senior Warden in 1877; Worshipful Master from 1878 to 1881 inclusive; Treasurer from 1885 to 1888 inclusive; and Worshipful Master again in 1889, '90 and '91. Every year for twenty years, with one exception, he has been an attendant at the Grand Lodge. June 6, 1892, he was commissioned Deputy Grand Lecturer; was District Deputy in 1893 and '94; and in October, 1895, was appointed Junior Grand Deacon, which office he is now filling. Nor has his interest in Masonry stopped with the blue lodge. He is a member in good standing of the chapter, council and commandery, all at Galesburg, and of Mohammed Temple, Mystic Shrine, of Peoria, having taken this last named degree April 12, 1895. In his chapter he has served as King and represented the chapter in the Grand Chapter one year.

Mr. Allen is a native of Galesburg, has passed the whole of his life here, and is regarded as one of its most wealthy and influential men. He was born February 8, 1846. From time to time he has filled various positions of prominence and trust and is at this writing one of the aldermen of the city.

During the war, when a boy of seventeen, he entered the Union ranks and spent five and a half months in the army.

TOM A. MARSHALL, a prominent business man of Keithsburg and its present mayor, was initiated into the sublime mysteries of Masonry in the year 1888, receiving the degree of Entered Apprentice August 23, Fellow-craft November 23, and Master Mason November 30. The chapter degrees he received in Illinois Chapter, No. 17, at Keithsburg, in 1888–89, and the Royal Arch degree January 2, 1889; and soon afterward he was created a Sir Knight, in Galesburg Commandery. He is also a member of Medinah Temple, at Chicago, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Marshall is a native of the city in which he is now holding the highest office. He was born May 26, 1856, and is the son

of Dr. E. L. Marshall, a native of Kentucky, an intelligent and faithful Mason and one of the prominent pioneer physicians of the county of Mercer, he having come here as early as 1838. He was a descendant of the noted family of his name that has done so great honor to the prestige of Virginia and Kentucky. He was married at Keithsburg to Miss Sarah McBride, who was one of the first settlers of the county. He died in 1895, in the seventieth year of his age. His wife survives, being now in her sixty-fifth year. She is a devout member of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Marshall, of this sketch, the only child, was educated at the Iowa Wesleyan University and was for a number of years in the drug business in Keithsburg. Being a man of vigorous intellect and enterprising spirit, he has always taken a deep interest in the city's welfare, in respect to both commercial prosperity and moral refinement. He was one of the organizers of the Keithsburg Electric Light and Power Company, and has been its president ever since its organization. He and Mr. E. L. Tobie built the "Marshall & Tobie" long-distance telephone, extending several hundred miles and connecting with the long-distance telephone system of the state. Recently he purchased the interest of his partner, and he is now the sole proprietor. In company with Will S. Cabeen, his brother-in-law, he has erected the opera-house block, and besides his interest in the institutions mentioned he owns a large amount of residence property and real estate in the city. Of residences he owns about thirty-three. He is indeed the most active and progressive business man in the city.

In his political views he has been a life-long Democrat. Was elected to the thirty-sixth general assembly of Illinois. With all his numerous business enterprises, he has found time to indulge in his favorite sport, the "chase," hunting in the wilds of America, especially in British Columbia and other parts of Canada, in Mexico and the Glorieta mountains. In his large office in Keithsburg he has many trophies of his unerring aim, and large quantities of curios which he has collected in his travels. Among these is a large display of firearms, from those of the crudest style of four hundred years ago to the most modern of recent times. The guns alone which he uses in his noted trap-shooting contests cost eleven hundred dollars. Speaking of these contests, it is in place to note that he won the championship of the United States at Galesburg in 1896, when he defeated Dr. Carver, scoring ninety-seven to ninety-eight out of a possible one hundred. At the Grand American handicap shoot, held in New York March 23-24, 1897, Mr. Marshall captured the title of champion live-bird shot of the world, having defeated one hundred and thirty-six contestants for the honors at that time. He has many medals and prizes which he has won in the wonderful tournaments of trap-shooting.

In 1881 Mr. Marshall was united in marriage with Miss Lizzie Cabeen, of Keithsburg, a daughter of T. B. Cabeen, Esq., and a highly-esteemed member of the Presbyterian church. They have one child, named Maud. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall have a delightful home in their native city, and are most highly honored in society as intelligent and benevolent citizens.

HARRY FOSTER McALLISTER needs no introduction to the people of Oquawka and Henderson county, for few men in that section of the state are more widely and none more favorably known. He has the distinction of being the oldest circuit clerk in the state in years of continuous service, and is thus a familiar figure in legal circles. His active interest in Masonry has also made him well known in fraternity circles, and as a worthy member of Oquawka Lodge, No. 123, A. F. & A. M., we present him to our readers. He was received as an Entered Apprentice in 1886, passed the Fellow-craft degree and was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason the same year. He has been called

upon to fill several offices in the organization, including that of Worshipful Master; and not only in the lodge room is he active in advancing the work of the order but in the private walks of life also exemplifies its teachings and follows its precepts.

Mr. McAllister was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, on the 27th of April, 1840. His grandfather, Archibald McAllister, was a native of Scotland and during his boyhood emigrated to Pennsylvania. He had adhered to the Covenanter church in his native land, and after coming to America joined the Presbyterian church. He served his adopted country in the war of 1812 and was a worthy citizen who completed his three-score years and ten in the country of his adoption. His son, James McAllister, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and married Miss Christina Baker, a native of his town and a descendant of one of the old families of the Keystone state. They had seven children, three of whom are now living. The father died in the forty-fifth year of his age. He was a man of intelligence and integrity who held for years the office of clerk of the orphans' court of his county. His wife lived to be seventy-five years of age and died in Oquawka in 1884.

Harry F. McAllister is the youngest of their surviving children. He was educated in Greensburg and in New Alexandria, Pennsylvania, and came to Illinois in 1854, when but fourteen years of age. He has since been dependent upon his own resources and has relied upon a dauntless energy and resolute purpose to win success. No two qualities are more essential to a prosperous career, and thus he has worked his way upward to a place among the substantial citizens of the community wherein he makes his home. For three years after his arrival in Illinois he was employed as clerk in a store in Rock Island, after which he entered the recorder's office and was engaged in making abstracts. He performed this same service in Rock Island, Milwaukee and Waukesha, Wisconsin, and in Woodstock and Henderson county, Illinois. In 1861 he entered the office of circuit clerk in the capacity of deputy, and thus served until 1868, when he was elected circuit clerk. For almost thirty years he has filled that position, and no higher testimonial of his fidelity to duty could be given than the statement of his long service. It at once indicates his fidelity and promptness in the discharge of his duties, his entire official career being above question. He is systematic, reliable and accurate, and his familiarity with the business of the courts is attested by the exactness of his records. In manner he is ever courteous and genial, and is therefore an obliging official. He has also held the office of township treasurer for thirty years, to which he was appointed by the board of trustees in 1873, and every two years thereafter.

In connection with his official duties Mr. McAllister is a member of the board of trustees, and was one of the organizers of the Oquawka Opera House Company, which erected a very fine opera house that would be a credit to a much larger city than Oquawka. This fine auditorium enables the manager to secure an excellent line of attractions in the line of dramatic, musical and lecture entertainments, and is therefore much prized by the citizens.

In 1866 Mr. McAllister was united in marriage to Miss Esther Root, of Williamsville, New York, and in Henderson county they have a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

LEWIS HENRY PATTEN, clerk of the circuit court of Henry county and president of the Farmers' National Bank at Cambridge, is a Sir Knight Templar. He was made a Mason in July, 1860, in Cambridge Lodge, No. 49, in which he has since filled nearly all the offices, and is a very active and efficient worker in that noble order. For several terms he has been Past Master, and has had the honor of conferring degrees upon a considerable number of good Masons; and he is now Secretary of that lodge. He received the

Royal Arch degrees in Mount Zion Chapter, No. 12. This chapter was afterword removed to Geneseo, and still later its charter was surrendered. Mr. Patten was made a Sir Knight Templar in Everts Commandery, No. 18, at Rock Island, in which body he still retains his membership. He enjoys the high esteem and confidence of his brethren in the order.

He was born in Meredith, New Hampshire, August 16, 1834, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His first American progenitors emigrated to this country long previous to the Revolution, and were active participants in early colonial history and in the Revolution itself. Zaccheus Patten, the father of Lewis Henry, was born in Bedford, New Hampshire, married Miss Achsah McAllister, was a successful merchant in the east for many years, came to Cambridge when eighty years of age, and continued his residence here until the time of his death, which occurred in his ninety-fourth year. His wife departed this life in her eightieth year.

Mr. Patten, of this sketch, is the only survivor of their three children. He was educated in Manchester, New Hampshire, learned the printer's trade, and during the Civil war published the Chronicle here in Cambridge, sustaining the Union cause with zeal and ability. Subsequently he received the appointment of deputy circuit clerk and served in that capacity six years, then was elected to that position, and has now served in that office for twenty-five years,—all this time ably, efficiently and satisfactorily.

In business ventures also has he prospered. He was one of the organizers of the Farmers' National Bank of Cambridge, was one of its first directors and has been its president for several years.

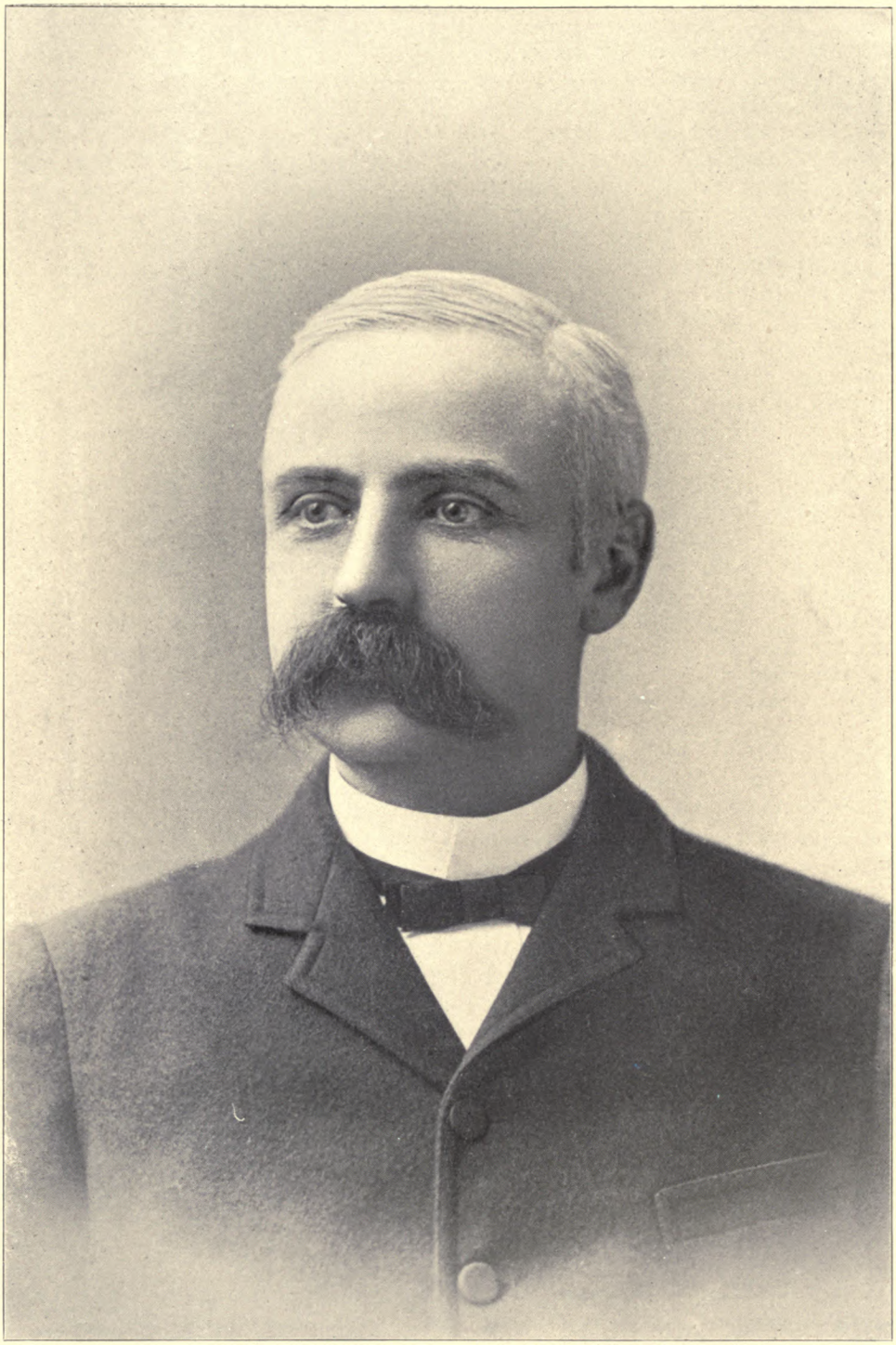
WILLIAM JAMES CALHOUN, one of the brilliant members of the legal profession in Danville, holds an honored position in fraternal circles, and is united to his fellow Masons by the strongest bonds of friendship. His membership began in November, 1875, in Olive Branch Lodge, No. 38, of which he was elected Worshipful Master for the year 1881. He was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason in Vermilion Chapter, No. 82, on April 10, 1876, and was created a Sir Knight in Athelstan Commandery, No. 45, on March 9, 1877, serving as its Eminent Commander in 1886. His work in the order has always been performed in a cheerful, hearty manner, and he is ever ready to do all in his power to advance the interests of his lodge.

Mr. Calhoun was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, October 5, 1848, where he attended the public schools and later entered Poland Union Seminary, at Poland, Mahoning county, Ohio. In 1869 he moved to Danville, where he decided to adopt the law as his calling in life, spent some time in its study, and was admitted to the bar in 1874. He at once commenced the practice of his profession, in which he has attained to a high degree of success.

In politics Mr. Calhoun is associated with the Republican party. He was elected to the lower house of the Illinois general assembly in 1882, serving one term, and was chosen state's attorney of Vermilion county in 1884, holding that office for four years, since which time he has retired from active political life. At the age of sixteen he offered his services in the defense of the Union, and enlisted at Cleveland, Ohio, as a private in Company B, Nineteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the Atlanta campaign. He was mustered out and honorably discharged at Camp Chase in December, 1865. Socially Mr. Calhoun is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America.

Our brother was united in marriage, in Danville, in December, 1875, to Miss Alice Harmon, and two daughters have been born to them, Marian and Corinne. Mr. and Mrs. Calhoun have a pleasant home, where they are ever ready to entertain their many friends.

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Jno. W. May.

PROFESSOR JOHN WESLEY MAY.—In the rank of the Masons of Illinois none are more worthy of mention in a volume of this character than Professor May, who for almost thirty years has been a zealous and earnest member of the fraternity. Thoroughly understanding the purpose of Masonry and the obligations it imposes upon the brotherhood in all its bearings, he has lived up to its full requirements, and his life exemplifies its humanitarian teachings and the principles which have been an important factor in the world's morality for almost thirty centuries.

Professor May became a member of the order in Caro, Michigan, in October, 1868, where he received the degree of Master Mason in Mount Moriah Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and was exalted to the degree of Royal Arch Mason in Fairview Chapter, No. 161, in Chicago, Illinois, June 13, 1878. During the autumn of the latter year he received the degrees of the Council of Royal and Select Masters, the degrees of the Order of the Eastern Star, and September 27, 1879, was knighted in Apollo Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, of Chicago.

He was Worshipful Master of Mystic Star Lodge, No. 758, A. F. & A. M., of Chicago, during 1878–79–80; Most Excellent High Priest of Delta Chapter, No. 191, Royal Arch Masons, of Chicago, during 1884–5, and Eminent Commander of Apollo Commandery during 1893. From 1878 to 1894, inclusive, he held some Masonic office,—a period of fifteen years,—and is now (1896) an active member of Mystic Star Lodge, No. 758; of Fairview Chapter, No. 161, and of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar,—all of Chicago. In the last mentioned he has held all the offices. He was the first to confer the Order of Knights Templar in the new Masonic Temple of Chicago, and has been very active and prominent in that branch of Masonry.

Professor May was born on the 22d of August, 1846, in Alexandria, Jefferson county, New York. His parents, John and Margery (La Rue) May, were both natives of the province of Ontario, Canada. He was reared in New York, acquiring his early education in the public schools, and later was graduated at the Alexandria Academy, in New York state. In December, 1863, the family moved to Michigan, and in 1869 Professor May came to Chicago and engaged for a time in mercantile pursuits—as only a means, however, for preparing himself for the educational profession. His tastes and talents seem to fit him for this calling, and in 1873 after thorough study, he was graduated at the Cook County Normal School. Immediately afterward he commenced teaching and for twenty-two years has successfully followed that profession in this vicinity. He has for a number of years been connected with the Beale school as its superintendent, giving the highest satisfaction and placing the school on a par with the best in the city. His ability as an educator is most marked. Highly educated himself, he is enabled to impart to others most clearly and accurately the knowledge he has acquired, and his reputation is certainly richly merited.

Professor May was united in marriage, in June, 1875, to Miss Amanda Orr, who was born at Plymouth, Wayne county, Michigan.

He has always been a Republican in national politics, because he believes the principles of that party are the best for the prosperity and preservation of the government.

JOHN ROBERT HANNA is a Knight Templar Mason residing in Geneseo, and is a worthy follower of the order which numbers its members in almost every land and clime. The object and purpose of Masonry is the same everywhere; and every member—however much he may differ in language or nationality, sectarian attachment or political preference—has the same rights and duties, and is in thorough unity with every Freemason throughout the world. No other mere moral organization possesses the power of

which Masonry can boast; none other can effect as much as that craft in disseminating sunshine and dispelling gloom. Meddling not with politics, interfering not with the affairs of church or state, it has not suffered the instability of other human institutions, and its power is more potent to-day than ever. Mr. Hanna is one of its prominent followers in Geneseo, and since his initiation into Stewart Lodge, No. 92, F. & A. M., in 1885, he has been one of its active workers. He served as Junior Warden two terms, as Junior Deacon two terms, and is now serving his third term as Senior Deacon. He took the Royal Arch degrees in Barrett Chapter, No. 18, of Rock Island, in 1893, and still affiliates with that society. He is also a Sir Knight, having taken the chivalric degrees in Everts Commandery, No. 18, also of Rock Island. Since 1895 he has held a membership in Kaaba Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Davenport.

Mr. Hanna is a native of Henry county, Illinois, born on the 10th of February, 1854. His father, Peter Hanna, was born in Ohio, and was of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Having arrived at years of maturity he wedded Miss Mary Jane Cherry, also a native of the Buckeye state, and for a half century they have been worthy residents of Henry county. After a long and useful career as a farmer the father laid aside all active business cares and with his wife is now living a retired life in Geneseo, aged respectively sixty-one and sixty-three years. They are acceptable members of the Methodist church, and in politics the father has been a Republican since the organization of the party.

Mr. Hanna, of this review, is the second of their family of six children. He was reared on the old homestead farm, acquired his education in the public schools, and when he entered upon his business career devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits. For a few years he followed that calling, but for the past fourteen years has been a member of the Geneseo police force, recognized as a prompt and reliable officer.

Mr. Hanna married Miss Sarah Elizabeth Morrow, a native of Pennsylvania and a daughter of Isaac Morrow. They have become the parents of nine children, seven of whom are now living, as follows: John Otis, Daisy Pearl, Elizabeth, Bud, Emery C., Freddie Ransom and Hobart. Mr. Hanna and his wife are faithful members of tbe Methodist church. He has been a lifelong and ardent Republican, and is a worthy citizen who has the confidence and esteem of his fellow townsmen and the brethren of the craft.

CHARLES H. FERGUSON has for a quarter of a century been a member of the most ancient of the fraternal organizations—the Masonic order—and warmly advocates its exalted principles and follows closely the teachings of the society. He took the elementary degrees in Auburn Lodge, No. 431, of Auburn, New York, in 1870, and was exalted to the sublime degree of a Royal Arch Mason in Fairview Chapter of Chicago, and was made a Knight Templar in Apollo Commandery, No. 1, in 1879. He has been especially active in the last named and for two years served as its Treasurer. He was also Treasurer of the Triennial Committee of the Chicago Battalion of the Washington Conclave of 1889, and his standing is high in the ranks of the Knights Templar. In addition to the Masonic fraternity Mr. Ferguson is a valued member of various other social organizations, including Thomas Post, No. 5, G. A. R., the Veterans' Club, St. Andrew's Society, Caledonia Society, the Sons of New York, the Union League Club and the Calumet Club, and is also a life member of the Second Regiment, Illinois National Guards. Thus is Mr. Ferguson prominently connected with many of the most important social and fraternal organizations in the city and has a wide circle of friends among the membership of the various societies.

A native of the Empire state, Mr. Ferguson was born in the city of Oswego on the 13th of August, 1846. He left school

when thirteen years of age to learn the dry-goods business in Auburn, New York, and three years later he went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he secured a position in a wholesale crockery establishment. He remained there until 1861, when he felt that his duty to his country outweighed every other consideration, and he laid aside all the cares of civil life to become one of the loyal defenders of the Union. His service, which continued until the cessation of hostilities and the restoration of peace, was with Company C, Thirty-ninth Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers.

When the war was over Mr. Ferguson entered the service of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, but in 1870 returned to Auburn, New York, where he accepted a position as solicitor under Albert W. Lawton, agent for the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York. At the same time he did clerical work in the office of L. C. Mann & Company, who were among the oldest fire-insurance agents in the state of New York, and thus became acquainted with all departments of the business, in both the house and the field. This proved an excellent preparation for his future labors. His aptitude for the business, his mastery of all matters connected with it and his enterprise and faithfulness to all things entrusted to his care secured him promotion to the position of general western agent at Auburn for the Oswego & Onondaga Fire Insurance Company. In 1876, however, he resumed his connection with the life-insurance business and determined to make it his life work.

In that year Mr. Ferguson came to Chicago to take charge of the office at this point of the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company, his duties being those of the cashiership, while at odd moments he also acted as solicitor. On the withdrawal of John W. Meeker, five years later, Mr. Ferguson was made cashier in charge of the Chicago agency, and in that position acquitted himself so creditably that in 1883 he was made local agent. In 1886 he formed a partnership with F. H. Winston, managing agent for Cook county, which continued for three years, when Mr. Winston withdrew. In June, 1887, he was appointed general agent for the state of Illinois, and since serving in that capacity he has achieved phenomenal success. Thus was given into his charge one of the most extensive business interests in the west. The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York stands among the most prominent financial institutions of the world, it having larger cash assets than any other single company, its writings approximating one million dollars per year. Therefore, to manage the affairs of the Chicago agency of such a corporation requires a man of superior ability, tact, industry and integrity, and the company felt that these requirements were all possessed by Mr. Ferguson. The magnificent results which have followed his labors are largely due to his uniform courtesy and his consideration for his agents and solicitors, as well as for the public in general. He is always ready to assist and encourage the industrious until they reach success, and he has the highest respect and the devoted loyalty of those who work under him. He is a man of keen foresight, sound judgment, indomitable energy and perseverance, and owes his success not to a fortunate combination of circumstances or to the influence of wealthy friends, but to his own earnest labors and the exercise of those powers with which he was endowed by nature and those that he has acquired. His advancement has been continuous and substantial, and to-day he occupies a prominent place among Chicago's leading business men. In June, 1889, in Saratoga, New York, Mr. Ferguson was awarded the general agents' prize —a beautiful silver bowl—for good management and success. In 1892 he served as president of the Life Underwriters' Association of Chicago, and in 1894 was president of the National Life Underwriters' Association of the United States.

Mr. Ferguson was married to Miss Sarah L. Miller, of Auburn, New York,

whose death occurred in December, 1885. They had four children: George Miller, James Larned, Charles H., and Jessie May, deceased. Mr. Ferguson is widely known and rich in personal friends. His high character, his genuine worth, and his fidelity to principle have won him the respect of all with whom he has been brought in contact. With him friendship is inviolable, and no trust reposed in him has ever been betrayed. Thus he stands in an eminent place in business and social circles, and will rise still higher by the aid of those substantial qualities which have already gained him a conspicuous place in the Garden City of the west.

OSCAR HOLLIDAY HARPHAM, a hardware merchant of Havana, Illinois, has long been a prominent factor in the business circles of this city, and for twenty years has been active in Masonry. He was made a Master Mason in Havana Lodge, No. 88, August 29, 1867, of which his father, Dr. Edwin B. Harpham, was an honored member. The chapter degrees were conferred upon our subject by Havana Chapter, No. 86, in 1871. He was also made a Royal and Select Master in Havana Council, and in 1871 he was knighted by Peoria Commandery, No. 3. The following year, 1872, he took a dimit from Peoria Commandery and placed his name on the list of charter members of Damascus Commandery, No. 42, with which he still affiliates, he being one of the two now living whose names are on the charter list. In the lodge, chapter and commandery he has filled all the official stations except that of Prelate in the chapter, and Principal Sojourner in the commandery, bringing enthusiasm and dignity to the various chairs he has filled, and performing his work in a manner most impressive. Also Mr. Harpham is a member of the Mystic Shrine. He was made a Shriner by Medinah Temple, of Chicago, in 1891, and since 1894 has affiliated with Mohammed Temple, of Peoria.

Havana, Illinois, is his native place, and here he has spent his whole life. He was born January 5, 1845. On attaining his majority in 1866, he became interested in the drug business with his father, and ran a drug store for a year or two, turning from that in 1867 to the hardware business, in which he has since been successfully engaged. Aside from this business he has various other interests. He has been active in the Chautauqua work at Havana, and has been chairman of the committee on tents and cots. Also he has large landed interests in Fulton and Mason counties, owning no less than a thousand acres in the county of Fulton.

Mr. Harpham was married June 24, 1867, to Miss Rosa Grund, and their happy union has been blessed in the birth of four children— three sons and a daughter.

In conclusion, we state that Mr. Harpham is a war veteran, having rendered service during the troublous days of the '60s as a member of Company I, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Illinois Infantry, and came out of the army with the rank of corporal; and, like most veterans of that sanguinary war, he takes pleasure now in his G. A. R. associations, maintaining membership in J. Q. A. Jones Post, No. 526, of which he has served as commander, and of which for years he has been adjutant. Also he is a member of the Masonic Veteran Association.

DANIEL LEROY CEASE, of Peoria, is a Mason of high degree, whose connection with the order dates from 1889. On the 6th of September that year he was raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason in Delaware Lodge, No. 52, A. F. & A. M., of Phillipsburg, New Jersey, and in the same city the degrees of capitular Masonry were conferred upon him in Eagle Chapter, No. 30, in which he was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason on the 15th of May, 1890. He received the grades and orders of chivalric Masonry in Galesburg Commandery, No. 8, K. T.,

on the 20th of May, 1894, and attained the degrees of St. Helena Temple, Knights of Constantine, in Peoria, Illinois, August 12, 1896. He crossed the sands of the desert with the Nobles of Mohammed Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine, December 10, 1895; was admitted into Peoria Consistory at Peoria, S. P. R. S., thirty-second degree, April 15, 1897. He is an interested and active member of the fraternity.

Mr. Cease was born near Phillipsburg, New Jersey, March 25, 1864, and during his early childhood accompanied his parents to that city, where he pursued his education in the public and private schools. On the completion of an English and classical course he was graduated at the public schools in 1881. Anxious to enter business life, he then secured a position in the shops of the New Jersey Central Railroad. Soon afterward he was transferred to the freight office and later was given a position in the office of the car accountant. Owing to a reduction in the office force he accepted a position as brakeman, and in 1883 entered the transportation service in that capacity. He served in the various positions of brakeman, switchman, conductor, yardmaster and dispatcher until December, 1891, when he resigned to accept editorial charge of the Railroad Trainmen's Journal, published in Peoria.

Mr. Cease is one of the pioneers of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, being a charter member of Lodge No. 2, and one of the first district corresponding secretaries of the order. He represented his lodge at the first annual convention held in Oneonta, New York, in October, 1884, and was there elected to a position on the board of grand trustees, which he acceptably filled for four years, retiring in 1888.

He has been an earnest advocate of labor interests for a number of years, and following out his theory that the true solution of the evils that surround labor must be eliminated by organization and education, followed by conservative and peaceful action, he has given his thought to this purpose. The Journal which he edits is the official organ of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and in his hands has developed into a leader of opinion and it stands with the foremost of the publications advocating organized labor principles. His ability as a writer is of a high order and in his editorials he meets every issue squarely, taking no uncertain ground on any question. Whatever cause is supported by his pen, his advocacy will ever be found to be tempered with reason and fairness and a due consideration for the views and rights of others.

HENRY MARTIN SCHMOLDT, a well-known and popular member of the Masonic fraternity, to which he has proved a worthy and valued accession, received his initial degrees in Cass Lodge, No. 23, F. &. A. M., on May 13, 1886, and rapidly acquired the fundamental principles of the order as contained in the symbols of the Entered Apprentice, Fellow-craft and Master Mason degrees, which represent the germs of all Freemasonry. He was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason in Clarke Chapter, No. 29, on September 12, 1895, and was constituted and dubbed a Sir Knight in Rushville Commandery, No. 56, in 1897. He has ever been a loyal friend and a zealous and devoted brother, giving to the craft a large share of his time and talent.

Mr. Schmoldt was born in Cass county, Illinois, on September 19, 1856, and is a son of Robert and Johanna (Blohn) Schmoldt, the former of whom was a native of Hanover, Germany, and a descendant of a family of prominent landholders of that country. He emigrated to the United States and located in Beardstown in July, 1853, where he became affiliated with Cass Lodge, No. 23, and during the rest of his life was one of its most worthy and faithful members. His occupation was that of a merchant, combined with the manufacture of lumber, and he was a citizen of the highest integrity of character, respected

and esteemed by all who knew him. Of the eight children born to Mr. and Mrs. Schmoldt four are living, our subject being the eldest of the family. His early mental discipline was received in the public schools of Beardstown, which he subsequently supplemented by a course in the St. Louis Business College and the De Pauw University, at Greencastle, Indiana. Upon finishing his education he became associated with his father in the mercantile and lumber business until 1890, when the latter retired from active life and a partnership was formed by our subject and his brother Adolph, under the firm name of Schmoldt Brothers, who are now extensive dealers in lumber, sawmill products and coopers' materials, which they manufacture for the wholesale and retail trade, and they handle besides large quantities of ice. They have, by industry, perseverance and honest business principles, built up an extensive and prosperous trade, and are regarded as representative citizens of Beardstown.

Among the other enterprises with which Mr. Schmoldt is connected, it may be stated that he is a stockholder and president of the First State Bank of Beardstown, and officiates in the same capacity with the Building and Loan Association, both of which, by their business influence, have been instrumental in increasing the growth and prosperity of the city. Brother Schmoldt is not only a liberal, energetic and progressive citizen, but he has been equally active as a member of the Republican party, and as such has taken a deep interest in public as well as mercantile affairs of his town. He has served in the council, and has been chosen mayor of the city six times, in which position he has proved himself to be a public officer of undoubted ability and integrity, discharging his duties in a manner eminently satisfactory to his party and fellow citizens.

On May 12, 1881, our subject was married to Miss Lena Ehrhardt, of Beardstown, and a daughter of Dr. Frederick Ehrhardt, a prominent physician of the county. The issue of this union has been one child, whom they have named Jennie. Mr. and Mrs. Schmoldt occupy one of the beautiful homes of Beardstown, where they dispense a cordial hospitality to their many friends. Our subject is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, has passed all the chairs of that body and is a member of the Grand Lodge. He has a most prepossessing personality, a genial nature and a generous heart, which sterling qualities serve to attract the good will and kind consideration of all with whom he comes in contact, and his many well wishers heartily rejoice in his well earned prosperity.

JOSEPH VINTON HARRIS, M. D., of Canton, Illinois, is a gentleman of high rank in Masonic circles in this state, and his life has been so ordered that he justly merits the esteem in which he is held.

Dr. Harris dates his connection with Masonry from the year 1878. He was elected to receive the degrees in Canton Lodge in the spring of that year, was initiated March 19, passed April 9, and raised April 23. He still affiliates with the lodge of this place and has filled various official positions therein, serving as Worshipful Master in 1881, 1882 and 1892, during which years he was a representative to the Grand Lodge of Illinois and since then has attended that body as a visitor. He is also identfied with the chapter and council at Canton, having received the R. A. M. degrees in Canton Chapter, No. 68, March 21, 1879, and the R. and S. M. degrees in Canton Council, No. 23, November 10, 1879, and having filled the office of High Priest in the former. He was made a Knight Templar in Damascus Commandery, of Havana, Illinois, December 28, 1881, and now affiliates with Peoria Commandery, No. 3. Also he has entered the Scottish Rite at Peoria, of which he is an honored member, and at Peoria maintains membership in Mohammed Temple, Mystic Shrine. Since 1892 he has been assistant Deputy Grand Master for the Twelfth District, em-

bracing the counties of Fulton, McDonough and Schuyler. He dedicated the lodge at Macomb, Illinois, in October, 1884, that same year performed the same ceremony at the dedication of the Vermont lodge, and in 1896 instituted the lodge at London Mills.

Dr. Harris, like many of the leading men throughout this country, looks to the state of Ohio as his native place. He was born near Beallsville, October 22, 1839, spent his early life in that state, and had just passed his majority when the Civil war cloud gathered and burst upon the country. True to the patriotic impulses within him, he enlisted for service in the Union ranks in 1861 and went out as a member of Company H, Sixty-fifth Ohio Regiment, Sherman's brigade, and was attached to the medical staff during the three years and a half he served in the army. At the close of the war in 1865 he was married and located in Canton, Illinois, where he engaged in the practice of medicine as an undergraduate, and where he has since continued to reside, having built up a large and lucrative practice and having won and retained the high esteem of a large circle of friends. Not long after locating here he entered Rush Medical College, where he pursued a course and graduated in 1871. Indeed, he has always been a student and takes a pride in keeping posted in the line of his profession and up with the times in every respect, and to his studious habits and his love for the beautiful and the true may be attributed his advancement and high position in Masonry.

Such is an epitome of the life of this well-known and honored man.

DANIEL J. CHAMBERLAIN.—The exalted principles and sublime truths which underlie the great and time-honored craft with which this compilation has to do can not fail to appeal to any one who has appreciation of all that is good and true in the complex economies of life and in the relations which bring each man into touch with his fellow man. Among the loyal and devoted members of the Masonic order in the city of Elgin, Illinois, there is perhaps not ane to whom reference may be more appropriately made in this connection than to him whose name initiates this paragraph,—a man who has been long and conspicuously identified with the business interests of the community, one whose life has been so ordered as to gain to him an abiding confidence and respect, and one whose intellectuality is broad, and views of that cosmopolitan character ever begotten of extended travel and intelligent study of men and affairs.

Mr. Chamberlain's identification with Freemasonry dates back to December 28, 1872, when he became an Entered Apprentice in Esoteric Lodge, No. 159, A. F. & A. M., at Ellsworth, Hancock county, Maine. Within the succeeding year he passed the capitular degrees in the chapter at Ellsworth, while he became a Royal and Select Master in the council at Elgin upon taking up his residence in that city, having been dimitted from Cryptic Council, No. 46. In 1882 the chivalric degrees were conferred upon Mr. Chamberlain in Bethel Commandery, No. 36, at Elgin, while on the 29th of June, 1893, he gained the distinction of becoming a Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret in Oriental Consistory of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, in the valley of Chicago. Mr. Chamberlain's present affiliations are with Monitor Lodge, No. 522, in which he has passed the various chairs to ultimately fill the office of Senior Warden; with L. L. Munn Chapter, of which he has served as Treasurer since 1884; with Cryptic Council, No. 46, in which he served in the distinguished office of Thrice Illustrious Master; while of Bethel Commandery, Knights Templar, he was the incumbent as Eminent Commander in 1886–7. He is a life member of the Masonic Orphans' Home Society, of Chicago; is a member of the Masonic Veterans' Association; and of Elgin Chapter, No. 212, Order of the Eastern Star, of which Mrs. Chamberlain also is a member. Having

made a successful pilgrimage across the sands of the desert, Mr. Chamberlain secured an entrance to Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shrine, at Chicago, and is a Noble of the same. That he has maintained a signal interest in the work of Masonry and that he has been active in the same is evident from the honors which have been conferred upon him, both by continued advancement and the holding of official preferment.

Daniel J. Chamberlain was born in Madison, New Hampshire, on the 19th of August, 1844, the son of Alvah and Hannah (Jackson) Chamberlain. His mother died when he was about three years of age, and when he had attained the age of twelve he was also deprived by death of a father's care and guidance. It is easy to conjecture that the orphan lad began the battle for life under adverse circumstances, since he was thus early thrown largely upon his own resources. His educational discipline was received in the common schools, and though his opportunities were very limited, he profited duly by such as were afforded, and in later years continued to devote his atention to well-directed reading and study, until he stands to-day as a man of distinctive culture and broad information, the privileges which he has secured through his own efforts having effectively supplemented the meagre ones of his early youth. He has attained a richly-merited success in temporal affairs; has not permitted his mental horizon to narrow down to an appreciation of mere money-getting; but while he has been the artificer of his own fortunes he has not been unmindful of the duties imposed by superior success, and has been ever animated by a broad humanitarian spirit. As a boy, he found employment in a retail clothing store at Hudson, Massachusetts, where he remained three years, after which he went to Boston and entered the wholesale clothing establishment of Whitten, Burdett & Young, in whose employ he continued about thirteen years, and then, in 1876, came to Elgin, Illinois, and engaged in the clothing business upon his own responsibility, having since continued the enterprise consecutively,—over a period of more than twenty years. His success has come as the legitimate result of well-directed effort and honorable business methods, and to-day he stands firm in the confidence and high regard of the community where he has so long lived and labored.

On the 15th of June, 1874, Mr. Chamberlain was united in marriage to Miss Lesie L. Chamberlain, a native of Ellsworth, Maine, and a woman of gracious refinement. She is at the present time president of the Woman's Club, of Elgin, a communicant of the Episcopal church, and lends a willing aid to parish and general church work.

In his political adherency Mr. Chamberlain is identified with the Republican party. He is a member of the Century Club and is prominent in both the business and social circles of the city.

Mr. Chamberlain has traveled extensively both in the United States and in foreign lands, and his fund of information in regard to the sights and scenes most prominent in history is extremely wide and exact. In 1890 he accompanied Temple Commandery, Knights Templar, of Albany, New York, in their tour of the European continent, and in 1895 he organized a party for a cruise to the Mediterranean, personally conducting the same. "Chamberlain's Crusaders" made the attractive pilgrimage on the American (Red Star) line steamer, Friesland, which had been specially chartered for that purpose. The itinerary included the visitation of Bermuda, Italy, Greece, northern Africa, Turkey, the Holy Land, etc., and was most successfully accomplished, Mr. Chamberlain's management having been signally efficient in every minute detail which could possibly conserve the pleasure and comfort of his party.

IRA J. MIX, Chicago.—Through industry and efforts directed with marked intelligence and discrimination, the subject of this

review has attained to a pronounced measure of success in temporal affairs and is recognized as one of the able and representative business men of the western metropolis, while his relations with the Masonic fraternity are such as redound to his credit and honor.

In the year 1882 Mr. Mix was inducted into this ancient and noble order, being then initiated as a member of Dearborn Lodge, No. 310, A. F. & A. M. His interest in the work and his personal popularity among the *confreres* of his lodge was shown by his election, in 1890, to the office of Senior Deacon, and his subsequent rise in official preferment may be briefly noted as follows: Junior Warden, 1891; Senior Warden, 1892; and Worshipful Master in 1893. He is identified with Lafayette Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M.; with Chevalier Bayard Commandery, No. 52, K. T.; and Oriental Consistory, S. P. R. S., having thus advanced to the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, and being Grand Hospitaler of the consistory. He has also "crossed the desert," and arrayed himself with the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine in Medinah Temple. Mr. Mix has other fraternal connections, being a member of Mayflower Lodge, No. 468, Knights of Pythias, and of the Royal Arcanum and Royal League, while in a more purely social way he is identified with the Sheridan Club.

It is worthy of particular note that Mr. Mix is president of the Masonic Home Temple Association, treasurer and director of the Continental Masonic Accident Association and Master of Exchequer of Mayflower Lodge of the Knights of Pythias.

We now turn more particularly to the biographical phases of our subject's career. Ira J. Mix is a native son of the city of Chicago, and here he has passed his entire life, advancing through his own efforts to a position of prominence in business circles. The date of his birth was October 30, 1856, and his educational discipline was secured in the Scammon and Skinner schools, on the West Side. After having received a liberal common-school education, he manifested his self-reliant and independent spirit by setting forth to earn his own livelihood, though even before this he had not been idle, as is evident from the fact that when he was but twelve years of age he entered the employ of P. A. Newton, a milk dealer, in whose service he remained until he had attained the age of eighteen years, attending school





through the day and working nights and mornings for his board. The young man thoroughly familiarized himself with the details of the business, and leaving the employ of Mr. Newton at the age noted, he engaged in the same line of enterprise upon his own responsibility, his initial operations being conducted upon a very modest scale. He secured a horse and wagon and began supplying milk to patrons on the South Side

of the city, driving the conveyance himself and disposing of about thirty gallons of milk per day. He was careful and conscientious in his endeavors, and his business rapidly extended its confines as the public became cognizant of the excellent service rendered. He now operates twenty-five milk wagons, by which he caters to a representative patronage, and he has augmented his enterprise by engaging extensively in the creamery business, owning and conducting a creamery at Seward, and another at Genoa, Illinois. In this connection it may be stated that he utilizes the products of about six thousand gallons of milk daily, a fact which gives evidence of the magnitude of the industry, which supplies immense amounts of cream and butter of the highest excellence.

Mr. Mix is also the owner of the Ira J. Mix Transfer Company, in whose operations about forty two-horse teams are demanded. He has been eminently successful in his business undertakings and his unwavering honor and integrity have gained to him public confidence and respect. The record of accomplishment is one in which he may well take pride, for he has attained this prominence and success entirely through his own efforts, advancing steadily and consecutively from the point where, as a boy of twelve years, he first became identified with business life. Mr. Mix is a director in the Thirty-first Street Building and Loan Association. The city headquarters of his extensive enterprise are located at Nos. 129–133 Thirtieth street.

In politics our subject renders a stanch allegiance to the Republican party, to the forwarding of whose interests he has lent an active and substantial aid, though he has never acceded to the importunities of his party friends to accept a candidacy for political office, believing that his business affairs demanded his entire attention.

The marriage of Mr. Mix was solemnized in 1877, when he was united to Miss Ellen Clancey, a native of St. Paul, Minnesota. Their children are five in number, namely: Mary E., Noretta, Evaline, Ira J., Jr., and Florence.

AUGUSTUS NELSON.—Sweden has furnished to the United States many bright, enterprising young men who have left their native land to enter the business circles of this country with its more progressive methods, livelier competition and advancement more quickly secured. Among this number is Mr. Nelson, who at the age of twenty sought a home "in the land of the free," wishing to enter fields of labor where he might give full scope to his ambition and industry—his dominant qualities. He found the opportunity he sought in the freedom and appreciation of the growing western portion of the country, and though born across the sea he is a thorough American in thought and feeling, and is patriotic and sincere in his love for the stars and stripes. His career is identified with the prosperous city of Rockford, where in his thirty years' residence he has acquired fortune, and where he is an honored and respected citizen.

Augustus Nelson was born in Sweden, October 13, 1834, a son of Neils Peter and Mary Olson, also natives of Sweden. They were honest farming people and in their religious belief were Lutherans. In their family were three sons and a daughter.

Mr. Nelson was educated in his native land and in 1854 crossed the Atlantic to America, arriving in Chicago on the 3d of September. He was unacquainted with the English language and had no capital save a strong heart and willing hands. His intelligence soon enabled him to master the language and to acquire a knowledge of the customs and manners of the people, their methods of business and plans of procedure. Willing to accept any position that would yield him an honest living, he first became a waiter in a hotel. Later he hired to go to Michigan for the purpose of engaging in white-fish and trout fishing in that region, but after three months, owing to the many perils which attended this work, he returned to Chicago. These exposures and hardships endured during the fishing trip undermined his health and his illness exhausted his means, but kind friends took him in

and their loving care restored him to strength. When he had recovered he engaged in cutting wood by the cord in Indiana and later in grading track for a new railroad that was then being builded. Subsequently he hauled wood and ties, after which, believing that he might make more rapid advancement on the road to fortune by means of some trade, he learned that of carriage and wagon making. For a year and a half he was thus engaged in Aurora and in Joliet, Illinois, and then came to Rockford, which has since been the scene of his business efforts. He has at various times been employed by Peter Sames, Mr. Skinner, Clark & Utter and James Taylor. Being a proficient workman, diligent and steady, he was enabled to command good wages for his services and received as high as seventy dollars per month. Saving his earning he was at length enabled to engage in business on his own account, and from that time prosperity has attended his efforts.

In 1862 Mr. Nelson erected his first residence, and it is still his home, although it has since been greatly enlarged and improved, until now it is one of the better residences in the city. In the fall of 1864, when the demand for soldiers became very great, Mr. Nelson entered the government service, and was stationed at Nashville, where he was engaged in repairing wagons and building warehouses and barracks. He was stationed there at the time of the engagement with the rebel general, Hurd. On the 7th of April, 1865, he returned home and embarked in the manufacture of wagons and carriages, in connection with Thomas Sully, but not long afterward Mr. Sully was elected city marshal, and Mr. Sharer became Mr. Nelson's partner, the relationship between them being maintained for about five years. In March, 1870, Mr. Nelson engaged in the clothing business as a member of the firm of Erlander, Johnson & Company. They conducted a successful business for seven years, at the end of which time the stock was divided into three equal parts and the partners cast lots for the same. Mr. Nelson afterward continued in the clothing business alone for eighteen years, dealing in all kinds of men's clothing and furnishing goods, hats and caps. On the 15th of February, 1896, he sold out, and, investing his capital in Rockford real estate, is now managing his property.

In 1857 Mr. Nelson was happily married to Miss Christina M. Peterson, a native of Sweden, and they became parents of seven children, four of whom are now living. Otilia died at the age of a year and a half; George Alfred died at the age of six years; and Frank died in the twenty-first year of his age. He had just completed a course in Beloit College, and was a young man of much promise. The surviving members of the family are Alice May; Ada Theodora, wife of Fred W. Blake, of Minneapolis; Dalla, wife of N. J. Velinder, of Sweden; and Carl Albin, who for the past seven years has served as clerk in the Rockford National Bank. Mrs. Nelson departed this life on the 16th of May, 1895. For thirty-eight years Mr. and Mrs. Nelson had traveled life's journey together, and theirs was a most happy married life. In the home she was a devoted wife and a tender mother, and her loss is most deeply felt. The family are members of the Swedish Lutheran church.

Mr. Nelson's identification with the Masonic fraternity dates from 1885, when he was made a member of the order in Rockford Lodge, No. 102, F. & A. M. Since becoming an American citizen he has supported the Republican party, and is a worthy and loyal citizen.

JOHN WILSON BEATSON, who has been associated with the administration of the county and city government of Winnebago county and the city of Rockford, and is now serving as alderman, has taken a deep interest in all that pertains to the public welfare and the upbuilding of the community, and has done all in his power to promote public progress. He is

therefore one of the valued residents of this section of the state, esteemed alike by young and old, rich and poor. He was born in Scotland on the 20th of April, 1840, a son of William and Elizabeth (Wilson) Beatson, both natives of Scotland and belonging to old families of that country. In 1843 they emigrated to the United States, bringing with them the three children, our subject being at the time only three years of age. After spending six years in New York the family came west to Winnebago county, Illinois, and the father, securing a tract of land which was wild and uncultivated, began its improvement and made his home thereon until the close of his life. He was an honest and industrious farmer whose sterling worth commanded the respect of all, and both he and his wife were consistent members of the Presbyterian church. His death occurred in 1883, when he had reached the age of seventy-two years. His wife passed away June 6, 1896.

Mr. Beatson, the subject of this review, was the second of the family of eight children, seven of whom are yet living. He was educated in the public schools of Winnebago county, working on the farm through the summer and pursuing his studies in the winter season. In 1859 he went to Pike's Peak, attracted by the discovery of gold, and after engaging in mining for a short time, returned to his home in Illinois. Hardly had the smoke from Fort Sumter guns cleared away or their echoes ceased to reverberate, when Mr. Beatson offered his services to the government in response to President Lincoln's first call for troops to crush the rebellion in its infancy. He enlisted April 18, 1861, as a member of Company D, Eleventh Illinois Infantry, in which he served until the close of his term at Cairo and Bird's Point. He then reenlisted in Company D, Seventy-fourth Illinois Infantry, was mustered in as sergeant, and participated in the battles of Stone River and Missionary Ridge and in the entire Atlanta campaign, in which the Union soldiers did such valiant service, covering themselves with glory. From Atlanta they returned to the west and were in the battles of Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville, Tennessee. At the engagement of Missionary Ridge he was wounded in the breast and in the foot, but notwithstanding he was offered a furlough he preferred to remain with his command and share the fortunes of the boys in blue until the close of the struggle. He soon recovered and resumed active duty. After the battle of Stone River he was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant, after the battle of Missionary Ridge was made first lieutenant and with that rank commanded the company for two years. He continued at the front, following the stars and stripes on many a battle-field, and always faithfully performing his duties until after the close of the war, when he received an honorable discharge, and was mustered out on the 10th of June, 1865.

Mr. Beatson at once returned to his home and resumed the peaceful, quiet vocation of a farmer. In 1882, however, he retired from farm life and came to Rockford, where he has since maintained his residence. His first vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln and since that time he has been a stalwart Republican, warmly espousing the principles of his party. For six and a half years he served as a member of the police force of Rockford, and in 1889 was elected treasurer of Winnebago county, which he served faithfully and efficiently for four years. In the spring of 1895 he was elected alderman of Rockford, and is now serving in that position, doing all in his power to advance the prosperity and upbuilding of the city of his adoption.

Mr. Beatson was married on the 14th of December, 1865, to Miss Jane E. Van Alstine, a native of New York, and they have four children, namely: Rosella; Daisy, now the wife of James W. Millar; Harriett and Margaret.

Mr. Beatson was made a Mason in 1889, joining Star in the East Lodge, No. 166, A. F. & A. M., of Rockford. He has since taken the Royal Arch degrees in Winnebago Chapter, No. 24, R. A. M., and was

knighted in Crusade Commandery, No. 17, K. T. He is now Junior Warden of his lodge. He is a good worker in the order, and is also a consistent member of the Order of the Eastern Star and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is deeply interested in the Grand Army of the Republic, in which he holds membership, and in which he has served as Senior Vice Commander of Post No. 1, of Rockford. He was a delegate to the national encampment in Louisville in 1895, and there headed the procession. He is a pleasant, genial, courteous gentleman, thoroughly reliable at all times and in all places, and the confidence and trust reposed in him have never been betrayed.

EGBERT TEN EYCK BECKER, of Mount Carroll, Illinois, is a citizen and Mason widely and favorably known. His connection with the Masonic fraternity dates back to 1860, at which time he was made a Master Mason in Cyrus Lodge, No. 188, being entered January 3, passed February 4, and raised April 3. He was soon afterward elected Secretary of his lodge, in which position he faithfully served until he enlisted as a volunteer in the Union army in 1862. After the war he filled nearly all the offices of his lodge and was its Worshipful Master for a number of years. He joined Winnebago Chapter, No. 90, in 1862, in Rockford, the chapter degrees being conferred upon him by dispensation in four consecutive evenings in the early part of the month of October. In 1883 he was made a Sir Knight in Freeport Commandery, No. 7; and when Long Commandery, No. 60, was instituted he was one of its charter members and had the honor of being made its first Commander, after which he was elected to that high office three terms in succession. At the close of his last term as Eminent Commander he was elected Prelate, an office he has filled up to the present time. In 1883 he also joined Freeport Consistory and has received all the degrees up to and including the thirty-second. In 1887 he received the appointment of Deputy Grand Master of his district, and in that capacity served until 1892, visiting many lodges in Whiteside, Jo Daviess and Carroll counties and doing much satisfactory work. He has been a member of the Masonic Veteran Association for a number of years and meets with that honorable body of the state annually.

Brother Becker was born in LeRaysville, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, April 28, 1833. His father, David Becker, was a native of Schoharie county, New York, and a descendant of the Holland Dutch, who were early settlers of that state. He married Miss Fanny Benham, a native of Hartford, Connecticut, and in 1843 they came west to Illinois and settled on Rock Creek, nine miles southeast of Mount Carroll, their nearest neighbor then being six miles distant. Here he developed a tract of land, lived the life of a respected and successful farmer, and died at the ripe old age of seventy-five years, his death resulting from a rupture of the heart. He left seven children. The subject of our sketch is the eldest of this number and was ten years of age when they came to Illinois, where he grew to manhood and has since lived. For some time he worked for his board and attended school at Elkhorn, later went to the Hanover School, and in 1854–5 was a student at what is now called the Lombard University. At the time the war broke out he and his brother were working hard to pay for the home farm which they had purchased and for which they were eleven thousand dollars in debt; but the demands of the country were far greater than those of business, and in August, 1862, we find him enlisting in Company I, Ninety-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He served mostly with the Army of the Cumberland, fought at Chickamauga, and was in all the struggle throughout the Atlanta campaign. A portion of the time his regiment was mounted and attached to Wilder's brigade of

mounted infantry, and with Kilpatrick's cavalry saw much active service. He was almost constantly in active service from the time he entered the army until the close of the war, served as captain of his company the whole period, and came home at the close of the conflict with the record of a gallant soldier.

Shortly after his return from the army Mr. Becker took up the study of law. Previous to the war he had served as town clerk and justice of the peace, and afterward he had the honor of being elected clerk of the county court of his county, in which capacity he served twelve years. Since his retirement from office he has devoted his time exclusively to the practice of law. Politically, he is a stanch adherent of the Republican party.

December 27, 1868, Mr. Becker was happily united in marriage with Miss Sarah Catherine Bosworth, a native of Bradford county, Pennsylvania, whose life has since been blended with his and who still presides over his home. They have had four children, all of whom have passed away. Mr. Becker still owns the old farm five miles from Mount Carroll, and he also owns a nice residence in the city, where he is pleasantly situated and enjoying the comforts of life. Like most Union veterans, he is a G. A. R. man. He helped to organize the G. A. R. post at Mount Carroll, has filled its various offices and is now its highly esteemed Post Commander.

DAVID OGLE REID is one of the oldest members of the Masonic fraternity in Moline,—old in the duration of his connection with the society. He is a worthy exponent of its principles and a faithful follower of the order which is now everywhere known as a benefactor of the race. Its flag proudly floats in the breeze of every clime, as a beacon to the pilgrims on life's rough journey, and a welcome guide to the tempest-driven mariner across the troubled waves of human woe to its calm haven of rest. It exists in response to the cravings of the soul for a domain of brotherhood, a fraternity wherein congenial companionship and mutual offices of kindness and regard would soften the asperities of life and remove the evils of prejudice, bigotry and intolerance. An order that teaches the higher ideal of life, that gives man a new faith in virtue, charity and love, assuredly deserves a considerate study by all those who are interested in the welfare of the human race. As the means to an end it has become one of the most powerful weapons in the warfare upon selfishness, vice and the host of evils that beset man at every step of his earthly career. For almost forty years Mr. Reid has affiliated with this society and moulded his life in harmony with its principles and teaching. He joined the blue lodge as an Entered Apprentice in Fort Armstrong Lodge, of Rock Island, passed the Fellow-craft degree and was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason. Later Fort Armstrong Lodge was consolidated with Trio Lodge, No. 57. During the war he was at the front, and after his return he assisted in the organization of Rock Island Lodge, becoming one of its charter members, while for three years he was honored by election to the office of Worshipful Master. On coming to Moline he was dimitted to Doric Lodge, No. 319. He is thoroughly familiar with the working of the order and is active in the advancement of its principles. He understands fully the obligations which rest upon every true Mason and to the best of his ability meets these.

A native of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, Mr. Reid was born on the 1st of June, 1834, and is of Scotch-Irish descent. His father, Robert F. Reid, was born in Ireland, obtained his education in his native land, and after reaching man's estate became a member of the Masonic fraternity. He passed beyond the blue lodge, being exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason and dubbed and created a Sir Knight. Emigrating to the United States, he located in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania,

and affiliated with the order in that city. He married Miss Sarah Ogle, who was born in Pennsylvania and removed to Indianapolis, Indiana, where the father died in the forty-third year of his age, leaving a widow and five children, four sons and a daughter. They were members of the Methodist church and people of the highest respectability. Four of the children still survive.

David O. Reid, the eldest son, was educated in the public schools of the two capitals, Harrisburg and Indianapolis. Soon after the beginning of hostilities between the north and south in the great Civil war he responded to the call of the Union for aid, and in the summer of 1861 was enrolled as a volunteer. He fought with the Army of the Tennessee, and on the expiration of his first term re-enlisted, remaining with his command until July, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. He was first in battle at the time of the capture of Fort Henry and from that time on was in active service until the surrender of Johnston's army, at Raleigh, North Carolina. He participated in the glorious engagements of the Atlanta campaign, and at the siege of Vicksburg was shot in the right knee and captured, but was soon paroled and lay in the hospital until exchanged. He was with Sherman on the memorable march to the sea, and participated in the grand review of the victorious army in Washington, when the defenders of the nation marched through the streets of the capital city amid the shouts of a rejoicing multitude. Mr. Reid entered the service as a private, but his gallant conduct and meritorious service won him promotion from time to time until he became captain of his company.

With an honorable war record Captain Reid returned to his home in Rock Island and engaged in the hardware business, which he has made his life work. For the past twenty-seven years he has carried on a store in Moline at his present location, and is now the senior member of the well known firm of Reid & Witter. His life has been an industrious and useful one, and his energy and resolute purpose has won him success in business, while his honorable dealing has gained him the confidence and respect of all with whom he has had any practical relations.

In 1861 Mr. Reid was united in marriage to Miss A. L. Webster, and they became the parents of eleven children, seven of whom are yet living. Mrs. Reid is a valued member of the Methodist church, and the Captain and his wife both have the esteem of many friends. They rank high in social circles and receive a warm welcome in the homes where true worth is received as the passport into good society. He is also an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic, with which he has been identified since its organization, and is the oldest post commander in Rock Island county.

As was but natural, Mr. Reid became a Republican on the organization of the party and has never wavered in his allegiance to the "grand old party," which has ever supported the cause of the country, protected its industries, advanced its welfare and maintained its institutions against all opposition abroad and infidelity at home. He is now thoroughly in favor of free silver, which he believes was the original money standard of the country. His career demonstrates what can be accomplished through determined and honorable effort; his career is that of one who is true to duty in every walk of life; and Moline numbers him among her representative and valued citizens, while the Masonic fraternity claims him as one of its most consistent and loyal members.

GEORGE HENRY SCHWING, for twenty years a fervent and conscientious member of the fraternity which seeks to develop the better side of man and elevate the standard of morality throughout the world and reduce humanity to an unselfish condition of equality and brotherly love, was made a Master Mason in Effingham Lodge, No. 149, at Effingham, Illinois, on September 7, 1877, the degrees being

conferred by our worthy brother, Owen Scott, who is now Grand Master of the state. Mr. Schwing was dimitted from the parent body and became affiliated with Havana Lodge, No. 88, on July 7, 1890, receiving the degrees of capitular Masonry in Havana Chapter, No. 86, R. A. M., on December 15, 1890, and on May 5, 1892, he was constituted a Sir Knight in Damascus Commandery, No. 42. He is now an active and worthy member of all the bodies in Havana, has served the blue lodge as its Senior Warden, and is now capably filling the office of Worshipful Master. In the chapter he has been Royal Arch Captain, at the present time occupying the chair of Captain of the Host for the third time, and in the commandery he has been Standard Bearer and Sword Bearer, but has been obliged to decline higher honors on account of pressing business. He takes a great delight in Masonry, believes in and loves its teachings, and earnestly endeavors to square his life and acts by the twenty-four-inch gauge.

Born in Evansville, Indiana, on October 21, 1853, Mr. Schwing descends from Swiss ancestors, who were early settlers in this country, locating in Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana. His parents were Joseph P. and Eliza (Hart) Schwing, the latter of whom was a descendant of Governor Thomas, of Maryland, an eminent member of the Masonic fraternity, and a niece of Attorney-General Linder. In her religious faith she was a member of the Presbyterian church, her husband being a Methodist. When our subject was four years old his father died, leaving a wife and two sons, and Mr. Schwing recalls with tender gratitude the watchful care with which his mother guided the youthful footsteps of her fatherless children. Our subject spent a portion of his time with an uncle, until, at the age of thirteen, he determined to secure employment and assist in his own support, so he went to work at farming, earning what he could, which was little more than food and clothes, and for five years he followed that vocation, subsequently becoming connected with the American Express Company, where he remained for one year, and then accepted a position with the Illinois Central Railroad, where for a quarter of a century he has rendered most efficient and faithful service in its behalf, and for the past nine years has been express and baggage agent on the run between Havana and Champaign, in which capacity he has served with consummate ability and to the eminent satisfaction of the road's officials. In politics Mr. Schwing is a stanch Republican, and adheres to the religious faith of his mother, being a member of the Presbyterian church. He is an enthusiastic "frater" and is satisfied with Masonry above everything else, taking a delight in the work of the different bodies and particularly in that of the blue lodge and Eastern Star, in which he is quite proficient. He possesses a social disposition and a generous nature, and has a host of friends both in and out of Masonic circles.

JOHN FIGEL, of the Columbia Rubber Company, 161 Lake street, is one of the most prominent members of the Masonic fraternity in Chicago, and as a token of the high esteem in which he is held by his brethren in the local bodies with which he is affiliated he has been honored with many offices of importance, which he has filled with credit to himself and to the eminent satisfaction of his fellow Masons. Mr. Figel was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason in Richmond Lodge, No. 66, of New York, and exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason in Tyrian Chapter, No. 66, New York. Mr. Figel dimitted from Richmond Lodge and Tyrian Chapter and became affiliated with Dearborn Lodge, No. 310, and La Fayette Chapter, No. 2, of Chicago. He is now Past High Priest of La Fayette Chapter. In this city he was was made a Royal and Select Master in Palestine Council, in which he became Thrice Illustrious Master; was created a

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Ludwig Wolff.

Sir Knight in Chevalier Bayard Commandery, No. 52, holding in that body the office of Eminent Commander, and received the ineffable degrees in Oriental Consistory, Scottish Rite. He is also a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, in Medinah Temple, and a member of the Knights of Pythias. He has always taken a deep interest in the fraternity, is well known in Masonic circles, and has been faithful to every trust committed to his care.

Mr. Figel was born on Staten Island, New York, January 29, 1852, and his education was obtained in the public schools of New York and Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. After leaving school he began the study of civil engineering, which profession he followed for a number of years. He was in the service of the United States army for seven years and received promotions through the various ranks until reaching that of first lieutenant. He had enlisted as civil engineer and his duties took him all over the country. He resigned his commission and returned to Chicago, and secured a position as general salesman for the Columbia Rubber Company, with which he has been connected for the past eleven years. He is an intelligent, energetic gentleman, a Mason in excellent standing, and a consistent member of the Episcopal church.

LUDWIG WOLFF, Chicago.—One cannot attain to leadership in any chosen calling without becoming a familiar figure in the eyes of the public, and as one of the city's leading manufacturers Mr. Wolff needs no introduction to the readers of this volume. His has been a life of signal usefulness; one that has never failed to keep in touch with deep human interests; one whose ideals have ever been of a high character, and one which may be taken as a standing exemplification of those noble principles which are the basic elements of that time-honored fraternity with which this compilation has to do. His life manifests the virtues of industry and has not undervalued the worth of conscientious toil. He has wrested success from the hand of what men are too prone to call adverse circumstances, has secured a practical business education and has disciplined his mind in the every-day affairs of life. His interest in the Masonic order was awakened in his early youth by an incident which made upon his mind a lasting impression. From the time he first became familiar with the work of the fraternity, his zeal has increased, and as he has advanced step by step, seeing new beauty and sublimity in its truths and symbolic teachings, he has supported its cause with an earnestness that knows no wavering.

The memories of our childhood days often are the most lasting, and an incident in the boyhood of Mr. Wolff left upon his mind an impression never to be effaced and on which has borne fruit in a long and honorable connection with the Masonic fraternity. He was one day passing along the street in his native town when a procession of children went by. In reply to his inquiry as to who they were he was told that they were Masons' orphans and that they were cared for by the Masonic fraternity. Bright and happy looking were the children, surrounded by tender care and attention, and the noble principles of the fraternity which thus cared for the homeless little ones of its members, traced upon memmory's wall a picture ineffaceable. He often thought of those children and pondered long over the teachings and practices of the order, resolving that if he was ever a man he would seek admission to the society whose beliefs and practices were of such practical benefit. This resolution of his boyhood was carried into effect about 1860, when he joined William B. Warren Lodge, No. 209, A. F. & A. M., of Chicago. He was exalted to the sublime degree of Royal Arch Mason in Corinthian Chapter, and is a charter member of York Chapter. He is a life member of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T.; has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite in Oriental Consistory, and is a Noble of the Ancient Ara-

bic Order of the Mystic Shrine, his membership being in Medinah Temple. For the past two years he has been vice-president of the Masonic Orphans' Home, in which he takes a deep interest, contributing liberally to its support. He has a keen appreciation of the obligations which rest upon every true Mason, and these he fully meets. His ethical relations with his fellow men are founded upon the teachings of Masonry, which recognize the fact of universal brotherhood and which make helpfulness the watchword of their lives.

Ludwig Wolff was born in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, on the 11th of March, 1836, the eldest child of John and Christina (Sievert) Wolff. In accordance with the laws of his native land he attended the public schools between the ages of six and fourteen years, and was then apprenticed to a coppersmith, with whom he served for four years, during which time he also attended the night sessions of the mechanical school. In 1854 the family left the Fatherland and sailed for the new world, taking passage at Hamburg for Hull, England, whence they crossed the Atlantic to New York. The ship was heavily laden with passengers and when Asiatic cholera broke out among them over four hundred were stricken with the disease and died! This included the mother and two brothers of Mr. Wolff. The father and other children, with heavy hearts, wended their way to Chicago, where a few days later Mr. Wolff and another son fell victims to the dread disease. Ludwig was the eldest of the five survivors of the family and upon him fell the heavy task of providing for the support of the others. He was only eighteen years of age, but with a courage and determination far beyond his years he manfully lifted the heavy burden thus imposed upon him. He secured work at nine shillings per day and thus supported the younger members of the family. He afterward found homes for his brothers and sisters, in which they remained until able to care for themselves. Winter came on and with it a great depression in almost all lines of business. As he could not secure work at his trade or find other employment in the city, Ludwig Wolff then went to Macoupin county, Illinois, where he accepted a situation on the farm of James Anderson, working for the small compensation of two dollars per month and his board. In the spring, however, he returned to Chicago, where he worked for three months at his trade in the service of others.

On the expiration of that period Mr. Wolff entered into partnership with Terrence Maguire, and established a plumbing and general coppersmith business in a small room at the rear of No. 75 Lake street, where they remained for eleven years. At first it was somewhat difficult to build up a trade, but with determined purpose they worked on, and by honorable dealing and skill in their line they won the public confidence and paved the way for future successes. During the Civil war there was a large increase in the distilling and brewing business, and in consequence an enlarged demand for copper vessels, from the sale of which they realized a handsome profit. In 1866 their trade had so grown that they were forced to seek more commodious quarters and they erected a four-story building, ninety feet deep, at Nos. 109 and 111 West Lake street. Soon afterward Mr. Wolff purchased his partner's interest and began the manufacture of brass and copper-plumbers' supplies; to this he gradually added marble supplies, and subsequently established a foundry which he increased in capacity and facilities until he was engaged in the manufacture of all the materials used by plumbers. Thus was inaugurated the L. Wolff Manufacturing Company, owners of one of the most extensive manufacturing plants in Chicago. Their works are located at West Lake and Jefferson streets and cover almost an entire block, while the plant, including the iron foundry and boiler, enameling and galvanizing shops on Carroll and Hoyne avenues, covers two hundred and fifty by four hundred and seventy feet of ground.

Mr. Wolff holds membership in the

Menoken Club, and is a man of social, genial nature, quick to recognize worth and merit in others. He has worked his way upward to a very prominent position in business circles. For years he devoted his entire time and concentrated all his energies toward the supervision of the active details of his business, and his was the heart to resolve, the understanding to direct and the hand to execute all its various transactions. Thoroughly reliable the public soon gave him its confidence, which was followed by its patronage, and to-day he ranks among the most substantial citizens of Chicago, to which position he has attained by his own efforts. The Masonic order in Chicago is glad to number him among its members and he is indeed a worthy representative of the fraternity which through so many centuries has been one of the most potent influences for good in the history of civilization.

JOHN McCABE.—It was under somewhat unusual circumstances that the brother whose name appears at the head of this review received his initial degrees in the order of Freemasonry. A gallant Union soldier in the war of the Rebellion, he was brought to his home in Macomb, Illinois, suffering from a wound received while bravely fighting for the old flag, and while convalescing a special dispensation was obtained for him and the first three degrees in the blue lodge were conferred upon him in four days while he was yet on crutches. He became affiliated with Rushville Lodge, No. 9, on January 26, 1869, and for the past twenty years has been its faithful and efficient Treasurer, a record of unswerving fidelity that speaks for itself and which is surpassed by few of his *fratres* in the state. On October 10, 1881, he was exalted to the august degrees of chivalric Masonry in Rushville Chapter, No. 184, and has held the Treasuryship in that body for the past ten years. He was constituted a Sir Knight in Rushville Commandery, No. 56, on April 17, 1882, in which he is the present incumbent of the Treasurer's chair. In fact, he has for decades been the custodian of moneys in all bodies of Rushville, his integrity of character and his vigilance and prudence inspiring the greatest respect and confidence in his brother Masons.

Born in Coshocton county, Ohio, on March 11, 1828, he is of Scotch-Irish descent, his father, John McCabe, having emigrated from Ireland when a young man to the above mentioned county, where he was married to Miss Mary Hevel. He was a soldier in the Union army and died while serving his adopted country, his wife surviving him until attaining her eighty-fourth year. They were adherents of the Methodist church, and possessed a high standard of character, admired and loved by all who knew them. Of their nine children three are still living. Mr. McCabe was educated in the public schools of Ohio and Indiana, coming to Illinois in 1847, and here learned the brick business, in which he was engaged when the urgent call of President Lincoln for volunteers to assist in quelling the Rebellion stirred the patriotic fires in his soul and in June, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, Eighty-fourth Illinois Infantry, which formed a part of the Army of the Cumberland under the command of Generals Rosecrans and Thomas, and participated in the battles of Stone River and Chickamauga. In the latter engagement our subject received a gunshot wound in the ankle, disabling him for a period of sixty days, without, however, quenching his enthusiasm, for upon recovering he rejoined his regiment and took part in Sherman's great Atlanta campaign, in which the Union forces were employed continuously marching and fighting for one hundred and forty victorious days. Following the capture of Atlanta the command was sent in pursuit of General Hood, engaging in battle at Nashville, where it was stationed when the glorious news of General Lee's surrender, marking the close of hostilities, was flashed over the wire, bringing gladness to the hearts of many weary heroes.

After being mustered out in July, 1865,

Mr. McCabe returned to his home in Macomb, and in the following spring came to Rushville, where he established himself in the tile and brick business, with which he has since been successfully identified. He has acquired a large and prosperous trade and has an extensive plant, supplied with all the necessary appliances pertaining to the manufacturing of an excellent quality of tile and brick. Mr. McCabe is a charter member of the Illinois Tile and Brickmakers' Association, was its treasurer for seventeen years, and at a late convention of that body held in Springfield he read a paper on making brick for fifty years, which was published in full in a number of trade papers in that city.

On March 6, 1850, was consummated the marriage of Mr. McCabe and Miss Mary Clark, and of the six children resultant from this union the following three survive: James, who is associated with his father as partner; Andy Arthur and Howard C., the latter of whom has attained to the degree of Sir Knight in the Masonic fraternity. Mr. and Mrs. McCabe are members of the Methodist church, of which they are zealous and faithful adherents. He has held the office of steward of that body for thirty years. During the the whole of his busy life our subject has ever held closely to the principles of Christianity, and as a business man, a soldier, and a Mason, he has always been conscientious in the performance of what he considered his duty to himself and his fellow men. Personally, he is a man of generous impulses, a genial disposition, and possesses a kindly consideration for all mankind, in consequence of which he enjoys the high esteem of his numerous friends, with whom he has been so long associated.

WILLIAM LUMIS BEEBE, now deceased, was one of Freeport's most esteemed and prominent citizens, was a thirty-second-degree Mason and a zealous member of the order, with which his connection dated from 1864. He joined Moses R. Thompson Lodge, but after a time this was consolidated with Excelsior Lodge, with which his membership was then placed. He advanced rapidly in the order through the various branches of the York and Scottish Rites until he became a thirty-second-degree Mason. Conforming his life to the teaching of the fraternity, living up to its requirements, putting the philosophy of its practical workings into daily use in his contact with his fellow men, he may well be recognized as one of the most acceptable members of the society, and in a work devoted to the Masonic history of Illinois he well deserves honorable mention. In business life his career was also one well worthy of emulation. The strongest characters are those who have to battle with adversity, obstacles and hardship, and who work their way upward by overcoming these and using them as stepping-stones to something higher. Such was the career of Mr. Beebe.

A native of New York, he was born in Seneca county, on the line of Wayne county, in 1812. His ancestors were early settlers of Vermont, and his grandfather served as a drummer boy in the war of the Revolution, leading and inspiring the regiment by the roll of that drum which, like many others, sounded the death knell to British rule in the colonies. His father, Allen Beebe, was born in the Green Mountain state and was a well-to-do farmer. When a young man he removed to Massachusetts and was married there to Miss Susan Harrington, a native of that state. In 1838 he removed with his family to Illinois, where he secured a tract of land and improved a farm, making his home thereon until his death, which occurred at the advanced age of ninety-two years. His wife had passed away some years previously. They were members of the Methodist church and most highly-respected citizens.

Our subject was the fourth in order of birth in their family of seven children, only two, however, now living. He acquired his early education in a primitive schoolhouse, sitting on a slab bench; but practical experience became to him a valuable teacher and made him a well informed man.

He began life on his own account as a farmer. He was married in Ontario county, New York, to Miss Sally Ann Tripp, and eight children were born to them in the east, but three died while the family were still living in New York. By team Mr. Beebe removed from Seneca county, New York, to Washtenaw county, Michigan, then a comparatively undeveloped region, and two years later came to Illinois, where his father had preceded him. He took up land and worked early and late to develop it into a rich and productive farm. He was one of the first and most extensive breeders of Durham cattle in Stephenson county, and received from the Illinois State Agricultural Society a premium for having the second best farm in the entire state, while some thought he was entitled to first premium. After spending twenty-two years upon this property and bringing it to the highly improved condition indicated, he sold it for forty dollars per acre, receiving therefrom twenty-five thousand dollars—the reward of his earnest labor. On selling his farm in 1863 he came to Freeport and purchased a farm of two hundred acres, adjoining the city, which continued to be his place of abode until 1890, when he sold out for sixty-five dollars per acre. He then retired from active business life and erected a commodious brick residence in Freeport, which was his home until his death.

Two children were added to the family in Illinois, and five of the number are yet living, namely: Irvin, a successful farmer of Iowa; Nancy Emeline, wife of Charles Menzie, of Beloit, Wisconsin; Milton Bourne, Philip Sales and Frank. The last two are in business in Freeport. Mrs. Beebe departed this life in 1890. She was a faithful and devoted wife and mother and had many warm friends. In 1893 Mr. Beebe married Miss Eunice Laura Coulter, of Illinois, a lady of much refinement.

Mr. Beebe was reared as a Democrat and cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson, but the slavery question became the dominant issue before the people, and, opposed to that institution of the south, he joined the party to prevent its further extension, voting for John C. Fremont, and was ever afterward a stanch Republican. His life was always upright, true and honorable, his business efforts were crowned with success, and he was surrounded by many friends. His health at length failing, he went to Smyrna, Virginia, for his health, but died there April 5, 1897, and he was buried at Freeport, Illinois, Sunday, April 11, following, under the honors of the Knight Templars, among whom he had so long sojourned as an exemplary member. His loss is mourned by a very large community.

HON. WILLIAM M. ALLEN, mayor of the city of Peoria, Illinois, and a contractor and builder of this place, is a man far above the average in business ability and one whose special line of occupation and high mentality enable him the more fully to appreciate the beauties as set forth in Masonry, he having for years been an active and enthusiastic Mason, Royal Arch Mason, Royal and Select Master, Knight Templar and a member of the Scottish Rite, and maintains a membership in Peoria Lodge, No. 15, Peoria Chapter, No. 7, Peoria Council, No. 7, Peoria Commandery, No. 3, and Peoria Consistory.

Mr. Allen was born October 21, 1854, and is therefore in the prime of manhood. Early in life he made a reputation as a contractor and builder, and to-day there are found in various towns and cities many monuments to his skill as a builder, prominent among the buildings erected by him being the following: The Normal University at Carbondale, Illinois; the high-school building at Monmouth, Illinois; the fireproof buildings at Havana, this state; and the Brooklyn Cooperage Works at New Orleans. In Peoria he was the contractor and builder of the Woolner block, Niagara building, First Presbyterian church, Woolner distillery, starch house, and two of the engine houses.

Of a progressive and public-spirited nature, ever ready to promote the best interests of the city and to give his support to whatever he deems for its welfare, he is appreciated by his fellow citizens for his sterling worth, and has been honored by them with official preference. Twice he was elected and served as alderman; was on the park board one term, and in 1895 was elected to the responsible position he now fills, that of mayor of Peoria, the duties of which he is performing with his usual fidelity and to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

Mr. Allen is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church.

GUY CHARLES SCOTT, a prominent attorney and the present mayor of Aledo, is a Sir Knight Templar. The universal Masonic temple, the great social structure, is built of select material, as all good structures are. Hence its beauty and durability. Mr. Scott, who is a member of this great body, walks in the light of geometry under the All-seeing Eye, squares his life by the golden rule, cements the bonds of brotherhood by the trowel of kind regard, and circumscribes his life generally by the compasses of integrity.

He was made a Mason in Aledo Lodge, No. 252, in the winter of 1887–8, and has served as Secretary and Junior Warden of his lodge. He is also a member of Cyrus Chapter, No. 112, of Aledo, having received the Royal Arch degrees in September, 1896, and he was advanced to the rank of Sir Knight in Everts Commandery, No. 18, at Rock Island, on the 22d and 23d of February, 1897.

Mr. Scott is a native of the state of Illinois, born in Henderson county, on the 14th of August, 1863, and is of Scotch ancestry who emigrated to America previous to the Revolution, in which notable struggle two of his ancestors, Samuel and Hugh Scott, participated. His father, Samuel Scott, was a native of Fountain county, Indiana, and emigrated to Illinois in 1858, locating at Keithsburg, where for many years he was a successful farmer and a worthy member of Robert Burns Lodge, No. 113; he is one of the oldest members of that body now living. He married Miss Sarah E. Wilson, and they had eight children, of whom five are living. They are consistent members of the Methodist church.

Mr. Guy C. Scott, their eldest child, was educated at Knox College, at Galesburg. this state, studied law in the office of Bassett & Wharton, and admitted to practice in August, 1886, since which time he has been successfully engaged in the pursuit of his chosen profession. He is now a member of the firm of Scott & Cook. In his political principles Mr. Scott is a lifelong Democrat, and even active in the interests of his party. He has been chairman of the Democratic county central committee for a number of years; was a delegate to the Democratic national convention which nominated Grover Cleveland for the presidency of the United States in 1892; has served his city as its municipal clerk; and in 1895 received from his fellow citizens the honor of being elected the mayor of Aledo. Mr. Scott is a live business man and takes withal a deep interest in public affairs and in the prosperity of the community in which his lot is cast. As mayor he is giving general satisfaction.

June 11, 1891, Mr. Scott was happily united in matrimony with Miss Jessie Irvin, a native of the city of Aledo, and a daughter of Dr. George Irvin, of the same place. This marriage has been blessed by the birth of a daughter, named Kathrine. Mrs. Scott is a member of the Presbyterian church. The family have one of the beautiful and commodious homes of the city, and are highly esteemed by hosts of friends.

EDWARD BRUCE CHANDLER, a Knight Templar Mason of Chicago, whose connection with the fraternity in this city covers a period of almost twenty years, first became a member of the order in 1877, being made a Mason in Home

Lodge, No. 508. The same year he was raised to the Royal Arch degree in Chicago Chapter, No. 127, R. A. M. He was knighted in Apollo Commandery, No. 1, and now belongs to Chevalier Bayard Commandery, No. 52, while still holding membership in the chapter and blue lodge with which he first united. In the latter he has served as Junior Warden and in the commandery he has filled the offices of Junior Warden, Captain General, Generalissimo and Eminent Commander and is now Past Eminent Commander. He also belongs to the Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. Since his earliest identification with the society he has been one of its earnest and loyal members, devoted to its welfare and deeply interested in its upbuilding. He has been especially active in the work of the commandery and his standing in that branch of Masonry is indicated by the many times he has been honored by office. His fidelity to the fundamental principles of the order is indicated by his upright life, characterized by the utmost justice to others,—a justice that is often tempered by mercy,—by his benevolence and kindliness. Those essential elements in the life of every respected man have won him the sincere regard of his brethren of the craft and of those outside the fraternity.

There is much in the business life of Mr. Chandler that is of interest, for his history is a story of accomplishments through perseverance and labor. Those who gain eminence in any profession must win it by merit; it must come as a reward of earnest toil and diligence. Wisdom cannot be purchased, and he who masters any science until he is recognized as an authority on the subject has given to his work hours of patient and persistent study. It is this which has given Mr. Chandler prominence as an electrician and made him an able exponent of that most elusive but powerful force,—electricity.

A native of the Empire state, he was born in Hartford, Washington county, New York, on the 30th of January, 1838, was educated in the University of Michigan, graduating with the class of 1858, and after leaving college he took up telegraphy in the office of the superintendent of the Illinois & Mississippi Telegraph Company, afterward known as the Caton lines. In January, 1859, he came to Chicago and remained in the offices here long enough to learn how to handle the instrument skillfully. He then secured a position with the Rock Island Railroad Company, being stationed at Bureau Junction and receiving a salary of thirty dollars per month. Subsequently he was transferred to Rock Island and later was stationed at Peru, Illinois. He then spent a year in the superintendent's office of the Illinois Central at Amboy, and was cashier and operator in the Rock Island Railroad office for two years. His next promotion made him manager of the Caton line at the office in Springfield, Illinois, a position which he filled during the period of the Civil war, when he received many important messages relating to government affairs, including a number from President Lincoln and the famous dispatch from General Burnside ordering the suppression of the Chicago Times,—an order that attracted attention throughout the entire country and came near precipitating a riot in the city of Chicago.

On leaving Springfield Mr. Chandler spent a year in the office of the general superintendent of the Illinois Central Railroad at Chicago, and on the 15th of April, 1865, was appointed superintendent of the Chicago fire alarm telegraph service. On the 1st of May, 1876, he resigned that position and since then has been the representative, as general western agent, of the Gamewell Fire-Alarm Telegraph Company, which is known throughout the United States. He has also been president of the Police Telephone Company since its organization in 1882 and was treasurer of the American Electrical Society during its existence.

Socially Mr. Chandler is connected with the Beta Theta Pi, one of the leading college fraternities. He is well known throughout the United States as an electrician, and

his business career reflects credit upon his ability, for, dependent upon his own resources, he has worked his way steadily upward to a prominent position in the electrical world. In politics he is an adherent of Democratic principles.

DAVID JOHNSON SEARS, Eminent Commander of Everts Commandery, No. 18, K. T., has been a Mason for a period of fourteen years, the most of which time he has been actively identified with the work of the order. It was early in the year 1883 that he sought admission to Trio Lodge, No. 57, F. & A. M., of Rock Island; was duly accepted and received the degrees, which were conferred upon him as follows: Entered Apprentice, April 5; Fellow-craft, May 31; and Master Mason, October 3. He has passed most of the chairs in the blue lodge, and in 1895 served as Worshipful Master, that year being one of great prosperity to the lodge, owing to his deep interest and efficiency. During his term as presiding officer he had the honor of conferring the degrees no less than forty-six times. He became a member of Barrett Chapter, No. 18, R. A. M., in 1885, and was soon afterward honored with official position in the same. For three years he was High Priest. In 1887 he was made a Sir Knight in Everts Commandery, No. 18, K. T., and also in this high branch of Masonry has from year to year been shown official preference, having served successively in the offices of Warder, Junior Warden, Captain General, Generalissimo and Eminent Commander, he at this writing being the incumbent of the last-named office. The whole of his Masonic work has been characterized by promptness, earnestness and loyal devotion to the great principles of the order, and in his every-day life he has striven to live up to the high standard as set forth in Masonry.

Mr. Sears is of Ohio birth. He was ushered into life in that state March 9, 1848, and comes of English ancestors who landed in this country with the Pilgrims. William Sears, his father, was born in Mercer, Pennsylvania; and his mother, *nee* Mary Henry, was also a native of the Keystone state, she being of Scotch origin. The former is still living, now a resident of Arkansas and seventy-six years of age; the latter passed away at the age of sixty-nine years. In religious faith they were strong Presbyterians. To them were born seven sons and two daughters, and with one exception all are still living. The subject of our sketch was the second in order of birth. He was educated in his native state, learned the carpenter's trade when young and worked at that trade in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan; and since 1880 has been a resident of Rock Island, Illinois, having come here that year to accept a position with the Rock Island Lumber Company, with which he is still connected, now being superintendent of the company's sash, door and blind factory.

Mr. Sears is a man of family. He was united in marriage in 1873 with Miss Naomi Everett, a native of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and to them have been given seven children, five of whom are living. W. E., the eldest, is now a student in the Illinois State University. The others, Myrtle A., Roy A., Barton E. and Lyman A., are attending school in Rock Island. The whole family are identified with the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Sears is a member of the official board of the church. His political affiliations are with the Republican party. He takes a commendable interest in all public matters, and especially in the educational affairs of his town is he interested. He has served three years as a member of the city school board.

In conclusion we state that Mr. Sears is not only a Mason of high rank, but also is a member in good standing of the I. O. O. F.

JOHNSON L. COLE, of Peoria, Illinois, although comparatively a young Mason, is one who has made rapid advancement in the order, and is earnest and enthusiastic

in regard to its workings. His Masonic history dates from 1894, when he received the degrees of the blue lodge. The following year he was initiated into the mysteries of the chapter, commandery and consistory, all in Peoria, and that same year he became a member of the Mystic Shrine, Mohammed Temple, of this place. He has served as Royal Arch Captain and at this writing is Captain General of the Commandery.

Mr. Cole is a native of Massachusetts, born in Cheshire, January 19, 1834, but



J. L. COLE.

has lived in Peoria, Illinois, since his infancy, having been brought here by his parents, March 13, 1836. His whole life has been closely devoted to business pursuits. His father a business man here for a number of years, Mr. Cole grew up in his father's store and early became familiar with the various details of mercantile life. Bookkeeping especially seemed to be his "forte." For thirty years he has been a bookkeeper in this city, twenty years of that time in the employ of one man, S. H. Thompson, a wholesale grocer. After the death of Mr. Thompson, Mr. Cole was made executor of his estate and settled up the business. For the past fifteen years he has been in what is now known as the Commercial National Bank, and is a stockholder in that institution, also having large holdings in real estate in and about the city of Peoria.

CORNELIUS HEGEMAN is one of the prominent citizens of Lanark, Illinois, and one of the leading members of the Masonic fraternity of that town. His identity with Freemasonry had its beginning in the early part of 1874, when Lanark Lodge, No. 423, F. & A. M., elected him to receive its degrees. He was initiated February 19, passed March 14, and raised March 19; and the following year he was a candidate for the degrees of the chapter at Lanark, which were conferred upon him as follows: Mark Master and Past Master, January 26; Most Excellent Master, February 16; and Royal Arch, February 23. Later he was knighted by Freeport Commandery. At the organization of Long Commandery at Mt. Carroll his name was on its list of charter members, and with it he has ever since affiliated. He is also a member of Freeport Valley Consistory, in which he received the degrees up to and including the thirty-second. Thus has he climbed the Masonic ladder to the higher rounds and with each enlargement of his horizon has become more and more appreciative of the truths and beautiful lessons as set forth by this ancient and honored order. At various times he has filled official positions in the lodge and chapter, having served as King of the latter.

Mr. Hegeman claims the Empire state as the one of his nativity. He was born in Saratoga county, New York, February 11, 1831, and traces his ancestry back to Holland, to the year 1602. The descent on one side of the family comes in a direct line from King William II of Holland.

Anneke Jans was one of the forefathers of our subject, and the Webers, Browers and Palmers were related to the family, as also is the wife of the well-known Chauncey Depew. Mr. Hegeman's great-grandfather, Robert Denike Palmer, was born June 3, 1745, and his wife was before her marriage Miss Rosanah Brower. Grandfather Adrian Hegeman was born in New York in 1766; was married in 1784 to Miss Bathsheba Palmer, and to them, July 23, 1798, was born a son, Peter Hegeman, who became the father of our subject. Peter Hegeman was by trade a tanner and shoemaker, and he also carried on agricultural pursuits on his farm. He was married January 18, 1824, to Miss Sarah Johnson, who bore him five children, of whom Cornelius is the only survivor.

Cornelius Hegeman was reared on his father's farm, and had no other educational advantages than those of the district schools, and when he started out in life on his own account it was as a farmer. He came to Carroll county, Illinois, in 1848. Since that date he has been a resident of Carroll county, has all these years been more or less interested in agricultural pursuits, and has acquired some property, now being the owner of two good farms in the vicinity of Lanark and having his own pleasant home, where he has resided for the past twenty years. He is a stockholder and director in the First National Bank of Lanark.

Mr. Hegeman was married September 24, 1857, to Miss Fannie Thompson, a native of Pennsylvania, who came in early life with her father, Richard Allison Thompson, and family, to Illinois, where she was reared. Mr. Thompson was one of the prominent early settlers of the state.

In his political views Mr. Hegeman accords with the Republican party. He has held various township offices, for fifteen years serving as one of the township commissioners; he is the present mayor of his city; and in every relation of life, both public and private, has been a man of the strictest integrity, worthy of the confidence and esteem which he enjoys.

GEORGE EPHRAIM McHOSE, ex-mayor of Havana and president of the Havana Building & Loan Association, has for thirty-five years been a zealous, enthusiastic member of the Masonic fraternity, having taken his initial degrees in S. Ward Lodge, No. 62, at Marine City, Michigan, in 1862, from which he was dimitted upon coming to this city and became affiliated with Havana Lodge, No. 88, in 1878, since which time he has been an active and valued brother. He was Junior Warden of his lodge, served most ably as its Worshipful Master, and then, as is the usual custom, he was elected Tyler and held that office for a term. He was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason in Havana Chapter, No. 86, on June 23, 1882, and in that body filled the offices of Royal Arch Captain and High Priest, occupying the latter position two terms and giving a faithful, intelligent and creditable administration. In April, 1890, he was constituted a Sir Knight in Damascus Commandery, No. 42, and by his knightly conduct and strict adherence to the spirit of the order he has won the sincere regard of his fellow Masons, who appreciate his earnest labors.

Mr. McHose is a native of Detroit, Michigan, where his birth took place on January 17, 1840, his ancestors being Scotch-Irish, some of whom were early settlers of the state of Pennsylvania. His father, Abraham McHose, was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and married Miss Catherine Mundinger, a native of Germany, who came to America when eleven years old, and of the seven children born to them five still survive. The death of Mr. McHose occurred in his forty-fourth year, his wife dying at the age of thirty-two. Our subject was educated in the public schools of Detroit, Michigan, and had just attained his majority when war was declared between the north and the south. He entered the service of his country as a ship carpenter in the quartermaster's department of the navy yards, where he was appointed foreman, and was thus

employed until the close of hostilities, when he purchased two steamboats from the government, which he ran on the Illinois river for a number of years in conjunction with a few canal-boats, and has since then built a great many row-boats, which he rents out to pleasure and fishing parties.

Politically considered, Mr. McHose has been a stanch Democrat from the time he first had the privilege of casting a ballot, and, possessing a public-spirited nature, he has taken an active interest in the upbuilding of his home city and in 1887 was elected a member of the common council, where he was enabled to accomplish a great deal of good in municipal matters. He was subsequently chosen by his fellow citizens to the honorable office of mayor, serving two years in that capacity, and then, after an interval of a similar length of time, was again elected and served another term, and again was re-elected, making a record of six years in the chair, during which period he conducted the affairs of the city in a capable, business-like manner, giving one of the best administrations the city has ever had.

He was one of the organizers of the Building & Loan Association, becoming one of its stockholders, and in 1897 was elected its president. This association has been one of the city's most successful enterprises and has resulted in advancing the building interests of Havana and in instigating a number of improvements, thus proving an invaluable accession to the town. It was during Mr. McHose's term of office as mayor that the city hall was planned and the erection of that edifice commenced. Our subject is a member of the Independent Order of Mutual Aid and was its president for some time, and in many other enterprises of a public nature having for their object the welfare and increase in the prosperity of Havana he has been closely connected as a representative citizen and richly merits the respect and admiration in which he is held by his fellow townsmen.

In 1863 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. McHose and Miss Mahala Jane Dillon, and of this union a daughter and son were born, the former dying in her twenty-third year. Mrs. McHose departed this life in 1880.

JAMES OSGOOD PEASLEY, who has received all the degrees in both the Scottish and York rites, is regarded as one of the efficient and worthy members of the fraternity in Macomb, where he has greatly contributed to the prosperity of the local bodies. His initial degrees were obtained in La Harpe Lodge, No. 195, at La Harpe, Illinois, in 1886, from which he was dimitted and became affiliated with Macomb Lodge, No. 17, on January 6, 1888, and quickly mastering the ritual was soon an active participant in its labors, filling nearly all the offices in a manner that reflected credit upon both himself and the lodge. On January 17, 1891, he was exalted to the august degree of chivalric Masonry in Morse Chapter, No. 19, R. A. M., and served as its Captain of the Host and Most Excellent High Priest, giving eminent satisfaction in both these capacities. He was created a Sir Knight in Almoner Commandery, No. 32, at Augusta, Illinois, later becoming a charter member of Macomb Commandery, No. 61, and under its dispensation was appointed Senior Warden, an office which he adequately filled until 1896. In 1891 the ineffable degrees of the Scottish Rite were conferred upon Mr. Peasley and he was declared a Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret in Oriental Consistory, Valley of Chicago. After accomplishing a successful pilgrimage across the sands of the desert he was accepted as a noble of the Mystic Shrine, his membership being in Medinah Temple, at Chicago. Our brother is thoroughly versed in all matters pertaining to Masonry, takes a delight in the order and its work, and possesses the confidence and fraternal regard of his *confreres*.

A native of the state of Illinois, Mr.

Peasley's birth occurred in Henderson county, on July 24, 1864, he being one of six children born to James F. and Sarah J. (Tarleton) Peasley, who are a highly esteemed couple and early settlers of Henderson county, where they at present reside. The subject of this review obtained his education at an academy in Iowa and the La Harpe Seminary, subsequently taking a business course in the Burlington Business College, and then became connected with the Bank of Macomb, of which he is the present cashier. In this responsible position he has served faithfully since 1886, gaining for himself an enviable reputation as a man of fidelity, integrity and ability, whose every effort has been devoted to the advancement of his employers' interests.

In political matters Mr. Peasley has always been an ardent advocate of Republican principles, and now holds the office of city treasurer. In conjunction with a partner he has made several additions to Macomb and has been a valuable factor in promoting its prosperity and growth. As a citizen and Mason Mr. Peasley enjoys the consideration of all who know him.

Mr. Peasley was united in marriage to Miss Martha H. Twyman in 1887. She was born in Macomb and is a daughter of Iverson L. Twyman, also of this city. Mrs. Peasley is a member of the Christian church, to which they are liberal contributors.

THEODORICK CARTER BENNETT, clerk of the circuit court of Menard county, Illinois, is a native of Petersburg, this county, born April 18, 1838, and has passed nearly the whole of his life here, excepting only his absence when at college and ten years he spent in the south. He is a son of Richard E. and Maria (Carter) Bennett, both natives of Halifax county, Virginia, and representatives of prominent families of the "Old Dominion."

Mr. Bennett prepared himself for college in the schools of Petersburg and then entered Asbury University, now De Pauw University, of Greencastle, Indiana, where he was a student from 1851 to 1854, and on completing his college course went to Texas. There he accepted a position as deputy in the office of the district clerk, in Fayette county, where he served efficiently several years. In November, 1865, he was made deputy in the office of the clerk of Menard county, Illinois, and served as such from that date till December, 1872, when he was elected to the office. He has been re-elected to the office at every election since then and is now serving his twenty-fourth year as its incumbent. His seven successive nominations by the Democratic convention have been without any opposition whatever. His long term of office work has been characterized by promptness, exactness and order, and his genial and obliging manner has brought him into favor with the large number of people with whom he has naturally come in contact.

In November, 1868, Mr. Bennett was united in marriage to Miss Martha J. Jenkins, a native of Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, where their marriage was consummated. They have three children living, namely: William J., David L. and Bertha.

Mr. Bennett is a Mason. His people have been Masons for several generations, and naturally he early formed favorable impressions of this ancient order. In 1868 he sought admission to Clinton Lodge, No. 19, of Petersburg, was duly elected to receive its degrees and was initiated into its mysteries May 2. July 10 he received the degree of Fellow-craft, and was made a Master Mason August 8. From time to time he was honored with official position in the lodge: in 1873 was tendered its highest office, and filled the executive chair, as he had the others, with most becoming dignity and earnestness. February 17, 1873, he was exalted in DeWitt Chapter, No. 119, R. A. M., and nearly all the time since then has filled the station of Principal Sojourner in the chapter. Also he is a member of St. Aldemar Commandery, No. 47, of Petersburg, and has been accorded

its highest official position, an honor most fittingly bestowed. With a deep love for Masonry and its work and an ability to perform acceptably its official work, he has been and is a potent force in Masonic circles.

HON. REIMER LAHANN, mayor of the city of Monmouth, Illinois, and for a number of years at the head of an industry which is an important factor in the industrial supremacy of this place, has a Masonic history which covers a number of years.

Mr. Lahann was created a Master Mason in Trinity Lodge, No. 561, and since November 2, 1886, has affiliated with Monmouth Lodge, No. 37, in which he has filled a number of offices, including those of Treasurer and Worshipful Master, having filled the executive chair in 1889 and 1890. July 3, 1876, he was exalted in Warren Chapter, No. 3, R. A. M., of Monmouth, in which he has for twenty years been a member in good standing and where he has been the incumbent of the offices of King, Scribe and Treasurer. He was made a Royal and Select Master and a Knight Templar at Galesburg, the commandery degrees having been conferred upon him March 6, 1885, and the mysteries of the Mystic Shrine were made known to him by Medinah Temple, of Chicago. His present shrine affiliation is with Mohammed Temple, of Peoria.

Reverting to the nativity and business career of Mr. Lahann, we find him to be a native of Holstein, Germany, born October 8, 1842; and by occupation a cigar manufacturer. He left the old country in 1861, landing on American soil May 9, and locating first in Troy, New York. In the spring of 1866 he came west to Illinois, stopping in Quincy for a brief period and in November coming to Monmouth, where he has since maintained his home and enjoyed a marked degree of prosperity. In Troy, New York, he learned the trade of cigar-making, and after coming to Monmouth established himself in business, in a small way, and from time to time has increased his business until now his factory, which is well known as Maple City Cigar Factory, No. 22, furnishes employment to no less than a hundred men. The factory is a building sixty by ninety-two feet in dimensions, and his two warehouses are, one sixteen by seventy-five feet, and the other twelve by sixteen feet.

Mr. Lahann has always shown himself to be public-spirited and enterprising and interested in all that he believed was intended to advance the welfare of his city, and official honors have been fittingly bestowed upon him. For years he was a member of the school board of Monmouth. In 1895 he was elected mayor of the city, is now the incumbent of that office and is giving to it his best service. As an official, a citizen, a business man and a Mason, he is justly entitled to the high esteem in which he is held.

JOHN BENNETT, who is rightly termed the father of Masonry in Petersburg, Illinois, was born at Poplar Mount, Virginia, December 21, 1805, and was descended from a prominent and highly respected family of that state. He emigrated to Illinois in 1835 and settled near Rochester in Sangamon county, whence the following year he removed to Petersburg, Menard county, where the rest of his life was passed and where he died. He was the most zealous Mason who ever lived in this part of the state, and as such his Masonic history is of specific importance in this compendium. In part it is as follows:

John Bennett was made a Master Mason in Hiram Lodge, No. 96, A. F. & A. M., at Halifax Court House, Halifax county, Virginia, in March, 1827, and there in the summer of that same year received the degree which made him a Royal Arch Mason. The higher degrees of Masonry were conferred upon him some years after he became a resident of Illinois. In 1842 he was one of the seven Masons who procured a dispensation to form a lodge at Petersburg, which became known as Clinton

Lodge, No. 19, and of which he was made the first Worshipful Master, a position he filled for a long term of years, extending from 1842 to 1879. He in all probability conferred the degrees upon more men and did more to upbuild and uphold Masonry than any Mason who ever lived in Petersburg. In the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Illinois, he was for many years a prominent figure. He served as Grand Junior and Senior Deacon, was on various important committees, and for six years was District Deputy Grand Master.

In 1854 he received the council degrees at Springfield, Illinois, and in 1874 was one of the charter members of St. Aldemar Commandery, of Petersburg.

A man of broad views, firm convictions and sterling integrity, and with unbounded devotion to the great Masonic order, his character stands out as a noble one, the influence of which will long be felt in the town where he lived and labored. His sons and grandsons, and, in fact, most of the male representatives of the Bennett family are ardent Masons.

LEVERETT. M. KELLEY.—The order of Freemasonry is eminently conservative, and is antagonistic to whatever would needlessly overturn existing institutions. It advocates no party policy, nor is it the adherent of any particular form of government, yet during the centuries that have passed it has been a potent agency in advancing the welfare of the people. Although not a religious society its principles are such as to imbue its members with a sincere and lasting respect for the Bible, and its precepts have for their foundation the glorious truths that are to be found in that holy work. All Christians may not be Masons, but all Masons are Christians in spirit, for no man can be admitted to the craft unless he is a believer in a living God, the father of man. Leverett M. Kelley has been a Mason for over thirty years, during which time he has faithfully observed the tenets of the brotherhood.

In 1866 Mr. Kelley was initiated into the order, and after passing the degrees of Entered Apprentice and Fellow-craft was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason, in Hampshire Lodge, Kane county, his present affiliation being with Monitor Lodge, of Elgin. In 1869 he was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason in Fox River Chapter, of St. Charles, was made a Royal and Select Master in Cupie Council, No. 46, and was created a Sir Knight in Bethel Commandery, No. 36, in 1870, serving in this body as Generalissimo for two terms. He has always been an active and enthusiastic Mason, and faithful and painstaking in the discharge of his duties, giving thereto the best energies of his nature.

Mr. Kelley was born in Schenectady, New York, September 28, 1841, and is the son of John and Eliza (Mansfield) Kelley. When he was four years old his parents moved to Kane county, Illinois, where his primary education was obtained in the district schools, which was supplemented by a course in the Elgin Academy and Beloit College.

It was while attending the latter that the Civil war broke out, and, becoming imbued with a desire to aid in the defense of the Union, he offered his services and was enlisted as a private in August, 1861, in Company A, Thirty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which was attached to the department of the Cumberland. He was promoted through the several ranks of non-commissioned officers until attaining that of captain, in which capacity he served to the close of the war. Among the battles in which he participated were those of Pea Ridge, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge. At the expiration of his term of service he re-enlisted in his regiment and was shortly after captured while performing his duty as a skirmisher at Kenesaw mountain. He did not remain long in captivity, however, but succeeded in making his escape, and, upon rejoining his regiment, was granted a furlough, on which he returned home. When

his leave of absence had expired he went back to service and took part in the Atlanta campaign against General Hood, after which he went with his regiment to Nashville, Columbia, Spring Hill, back to Nashville, and finally to New Orleans, where it was detailed for guard duty at the headquarters of General Sheridan. He was honorably discharged in October, 1865, and returned to Kane county, taking up the vocation of school-teaching one winter, and then engaged in farming.

In 1868 Mr. Kelley was elected sheriff of the county, serving one term, and in 1874 was again called upon to fill the same office, which he did with credit to himself and honor to his party. Subsequently he became connected with the drug business, in which he was engaged for ten years. Under President Hayes' administration Mr. Kelley was appointed Indian agent, holding that office for two years. In 1884 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention, and during President Harrison's term of office he held a position in the pension bureau. In April, 1897, he was appointed deputy commissioner of pensions by President McKinley, a position which he now holds.

Socially, Mr. Kelley is a member of Veteran Post, No. 49, Grand Army of the Republic, the Loyal Legion, the Army and Navy Club, of Washington, District of Columbia, and is a charter member of the Country Club.

In 1866 Mr. Kelley was united in marriage to Miss Emma G. Pingree, and they have three children,—Gertrude, Charles and Grace. Mrs. Kelley's demise occurred in 1882. In 1884 Mr. Kelley was again married, his second wife being Mrs. Fanny E. Bradford. She is an estimable woman and a member of the Episcopal church. Her husband is a member of the Universalist church. In political matters Mr. Kelley is an uncompromising Republican, and has always served his party in a loyal and praiseworthy manner. His record during the war was that of a gallant soldier, every ready to perform the duties that were assigned to him. His many excellent qualities as both a man and a Mason have obtained for him the high regard of his numerous friends.

RALPH CHANEY.—Through sixty years this gentleman has been a resident of Illinois, and for thirty-one years his history has been interwoven with that of Rockford. When he came to this city he not only identified himself with its business interests, but also became an element in the social circles as a member of the Masonic fraternity. He had been made a Mason in Oregon, Ogle county, Illinois, in 1860, and on removing to Winnebago county dimitted in order to become a member of Rockford Lodge, No. 102, F. & A. M., in the work of which he has since taken an active part. He is now Senior Steward of the lodge, and is active in support of all its interests.

As a business man Mr. Chaney has gained marked prestige among the citizens of Rockford, overcoming all difficulties and obstacles in his path by determined effort, and working his way steadily upward by energy, enterprise and perseverance. He was born in Harrison county, West Virginia, on the 22d of February, 1822, and is of French descent. His father, Samuel Chaney, was born in Hagerstown, Maryland, and was for many years a mail contractor, carrying mails through Virginia on horseback from 1822 until 1827. He took contracts for the delivery of mail along various routes, and had many men and horses in his service. He died of yellow fever in the thirty-eighth year of his age. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Annie Davis, was a native of New Jersey. She reared her large family of eleven children, and although they were often in limited circumstances, she cared for them with wonderful devotion, and trained them to habits of industry and honesty, so that they became respected men and women. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and a most faithful and devoted Christian mother. She departed this life in the sixty-sixth year of

her age, and her sons and daughters mourned the loss of one whose place could never be supplied. Only three of the children are now living, and of this number Ralph Chaney is the eldest.

When a child of seven years Mr. Chaney, of this review, went with his mother and her family to Ohio, in which state he attended the public schools, thereby acquiring a practical education. In 1836 he removed to Galena, Illinois, where two of his brothers had already gone to enter the employ of an uncle. Later he went to Ogle county, where he entered land from the government and developed a farm upon which he made his home for twenty-seven years. His characteristic energy and industry were soon manifest in the improved condition of the farm, for the wild prairie was transformed into richly cultivated fields and many substantial buildings were erected. After following farming for a quarter of a century he sold his property for fourteen thousand dollars.

Mr. Chaney then came to Rockford, and with the exception of a short period, has been almost continuously connected with its business interests. In 1865 he erected a livery stable on Madison street, but soon sold out and embarked in the dry-goods business in Oak Hall, on East State street, successfully conducting his store for three years. He then again sold and established a boot and shoe store, which he conducted until his removal to Dakota. For three years he made his home upon the frontier of the northwest, developing a farm, which he then sold and returned to Rockford. He has given his attention to many enterprises, and in all has won a measure of success, while the aggregate result of his labors now enables him to lay aside all business cares and rest in the enjoyment of his well earned competence.

Mr. Chaney was happily married in March, 1847, to Miss Mary C. Currier, a native of Massachusetts, and their union was blessed with five children, four of whom are living. The mother departed this life on the 7th of April, 1883, making desolate the happy home where she had presided as a loving wife and tender and affectionate mother. She was a most acceptable member of the Baptist church and her death came as a heavy loss to church and friends as well as to her immediate family. The children are: Sarah, who is now keeping house for her father; Henry; Frederick, who has for twenty years been a trusted employee in the wholesale house of Marshall Field & Company, of Chicago; B. J., who is assistant cashier in the Third National Bank of Rockford; and Evalyn, who became the wife of Edward H. Gregory and died in the twenty-eighth year of her age, leaving a little daughter.

In early life Mr. Chaney was a supporter of the Whig party, but joined the Republican party on its organization, and has since been one of its stalwart advocates. For two terms he served in the city council and has always given an intelligent and hearty support to all matters calculated to prove of public benefit.

GEORGE FRAZIER JASPER.—Time can never demolish the structures erected by the brotherhood of Freemasons, —moral structures that have been built in the material world and upon which is founded the great and noble object of freeing mortal man from evil bondage and placing him upon a higher plane where all is love, friendship and unselfishness. For nearly thirty years Mr. Jasper has worked with the craft in this undertaking, and the labor performed by him has met with a just reward in the everlasting esteem and veneration of his fellow Masons.

Mr. Jasper became an Entered Apprentice in Quincy Lodge, No. 296, April 23, 1869, passed June 11, and was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason December 3. He has served as Treasurer of his lodge for twenty-one years, in a most capable, praiseworthy manner. February 22, 1870, he was exalted as a Royal Arch Mason in Quincy Chapter, No. 5, in which he has been Master of the Veil for a num-

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R. V. Pierce.

ber of terms; received the degrees of Royal and Select Masters in Quincy Council, No. 15; was created a Sir Knight in Beauseant Commandery, No. 11, December 31, 1880, and was its Treasurer for several terms. He obtained a dimit and is now affiliated with El Aksa Commandery, No. 55, of which he was elected Recorder; and he has attained the Scottish Rite degrees in the following bodies: Fourteenth degree in Quincy Grand Lodge of Perfection, sixteenth degree in Quincy Council of Princes of Jerusalem, eighteenth degree in Quincy Chapter of Rose Croix, De H. R. D. M., and the thirty-second degree in Quincy Consistory, Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret, the latter being conferred upon him February 25, 1887. In the consistory he has been equally active and valuable.

The birth of Mr. Jasper occurred at Quincy on April 21, 1849, his parents being Kentuckians, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His father, Thomas Jasper, was born in Kentucky in 1812 and came to Illinois at an early day, locating at Quincy, where he remained until his death, in 1880, at sixty-eight years of age. His wife was formerly Miss Mary Ann Frazier, a daughter of George Frazier, a native of Kentucky who likewise became a pioneer of Quincy. The death of Mrs. Jasper took place in 1869. The father was an active and worthy member of Bodley Lodge, No. 1, and attained the degree of Knight Templar. He was prominently engaged in merchandising, and both he and his wife were most favorably regarded by the citizens of Quincy. They had seven children, of whom but three survive. Our subject was the eldest and received his elementary education in the city of his nativity, which was supplemented by two years spent in the schools of Germany. In his youth he became associated with the First National Bank of Quincy as a messenger boy, since which time he has passed through the various grades of promotion until reaching the responsible position of teller, which he has successfully and ably filled for the past twenty-eight years, and has proved himself to be a trustworthy, thoroughly posted banker and a popular business man.

In 1873 Brother Jasper was married to Miss L. S. Lomelino, the issue of this union being the following four children: Thomas, manager of the electric-light station at Flagstaff, Arizona; George F., Jr., is a bookkeeper in the First National Bank; H. W. and Kate are living at home. Mrs. Jasper died in 1883, and four years later our subject married Miss Mary Slack, a daughter of Charles C. Slack, of Quincy, and they have one child, Ruth. In their religious faith they are Episcopalians, and are popular residents of the Gem City.

Mr. Jasper is one of the organizers of the Quincy Building & Homestead Association, of which he is treasurer, owns the Jasper Grain Elevator, and is largely engaged in the grain business. Politically he is a stanch supporter of the Democratic party. As a man and a Mason he is the embodiment of all that is honorable, just and true.

RICHARD H. PIERCE.—Longfellow wrote: "We judge ourselves by what we feel capable of doing, while others judge us by what we have already done." If this golden sentence of the New England poet were universally applied, many a man who is now looking down with haughty stare upon the noble toilers on land and sea, sneering at the cut of a neighbor's coat or the humbleness of his dwelling, would be voluntarily doing penance in sackcloth and ashes, at the end of which he would handle a spade, or with pen in hand burn the midnight oil in his study, to endeavor to widen the bounds of liberty or to accelerate the material and spiritual progress of his race. A bright example of one of the world's workers is the gentleman whose name introduces this review. He has risen to an eminent position in his chosen calling, has solved many of the mysteries of electrical power and is to-day one of the leading electrical engineers in the entire country. In the great competitive struggle of life, when each man must enter the field and fight his way to the front,

or else be overtaken by disaster of circumstances or place, there is ever particular interest attaching to the life of one who has turned the tide of success, has surmounted the obstacles and has shown his ability to cope with others in their rush for the coveted goal.

Mr. Pierce, as an example of this class, has won an honorable place in the business world. He is a native of Rhode Island, born near Woonsocket, on the 20th of November, 1860. He was reared in Hopkinton, Massachusetts, and in the public schools of that place acquired his primary education. He had the benefit of a college course in Yale University, where he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in the class of 1882. He subsequently matriculated in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1885. The following year he came to Chicago, and since 1886 has devoted his time and attention to electrical engineering. In 1894 the firm of Pierce & Richardson, consulting and designing engineers, was formed, and their business has become extensive and important. Not content with mediocrity in any way Mr. Pierce has done all in his power to perfect himself in his chosen vocation and has few equals in his line. His high standing is shown by the fact that he was chosen as the chief electricial engineer of the World's Columbian Exposition, and had entire charge of everything pertaining to electrical apparatus except the arrangements of the electrical exhibits. Great credit is certainly due him, and the beautiful and perfect results accomplished indicate in no uncertain manner his superior skill.

Mr. Pierce was married in 1891, the lady of his choice being Miss Cornie de Zenq Morrow, a native of Green Bay, Wisconsin. They now have one son. Their home, located in the beautiful suburb of River Forest, is noted for its charming hospitality.

Mr. Pierce is a man of broad culture and wide general information, and the knowledge that he has acquired from education and reading enriches and adorns his conversation, for it has become a part of the man, not a garb to be assumed on occasions. He is a valued member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and of the British Institution of Electrical Engineers. He has but recently identified himself with the Masonic fraternity, but is a valued acquisition of the order. It was in 1896 that he took the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow-craft and Master Mason, in Harlem Lodge, No. 540, and he is deeply interested in the work of the craft and closely follows its teachings. He is also a member of the Technical Club and the Sons of the Revolution.

DR. SYLVESTER THOMPSON, a well-known physician and representative citizen of Galva, and one of the most prominent and popular members of the Masonic fraternity, became affiliated with that order in 1879, when he was initiated in Blandinsville Lodge, No. 233, in which he was an active and worthy brother and was for many terms its Master, besides having the honor conferred upon him of being appointed Deputy Grand Lecturer. In 1893 the Doctor was dimitted from this lodge to become a member of Galva Lodge, No. 243, with which he has since been associated. In 1897 he was elected to the office of Worshipful Master, and is now filling that chair in a most capable and acceptable manner. In 1887 Dr. Thompson was exalted to the degree of Royal Arch Mason at LaHarpe, Hancock county, Illinois, and was created a Sir Knight in Macomb Commandery in 1892. He is an enthusiastic, loyal Mason, ever ready to perform any duty in the craft that may be assigned to him and faithful to every trust committed to his care.

Dr. Thompson was born in Hancock county, Illinois, March 27, 1845, and comes of Scotch-Irish ancestry, his great-great-grandfather, John Thompson, having emigrated to this country, settling in North Carolina. The grandfather was born in

North Carolina, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and lived to the advanced age of eighty years. The Doctor's father, Nathaniel Thompson, was a native of Salem, North Carolina, where his birth occurred in 1813, his family being prominent as planters and agriculturists in the state. In 1844 he married Miss Rebecca S. Spangler, and they moved to Illinois, where he followed the occupation of farming. During the last twenty-three years of his life he was engaged in the hardware business. His first wife, who was the mother of Dr. Thompson, departed this life at the early age of twenty-seven years, and Mr. Thompson was again married. The Doctor was the eldest of the first family, and was educated in Abingdon College. He subsequently took up the study of medicine and attended a course of lectures at Rush Medical College, at which he was graduated in 1869. Later he entered Missouri Medical College and received his diploma from that institution in 1873. For the past five years he has followed his profession in Galva and has succeeded in building up a large and lucrative practice.

In 1879 Dr. Thompson was united in marriage to Miss Olive A. Alexander, a native of Missouri, who comes of Scotch ancestry. Four sons and a daughter have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Thompson, as follows: Nathaniel N., Robert M., John S., David O. and Susie. Mrs. Thompson is a member of the Methodist church and is held in high regard by her many friends. The Doctor has given close attention to his profession, in which he has acquired an enviable reputation, his sterling qualities, not only as a physician but also as a man and a Mason, gaining for him the respect and good will of all whom he meets. He does a general practice, but takes a special interest in surgery, in which he is very proficient. The Doctor is genial and kind-hearted and is always ready and willing to go to the relief of the suffering, giving equal aid to the rich and the poor. Dr. Thompson is a member of the Henry County Medical Society, and of the American Medical Society.

CYRUS JAMES WELLS, an active worker in the order of Masonry, has been connected therewith for the past eleven years, having become a member of the fraternity in 1885, when he joined Lanark Lodge, of Carroll county, Illinois. To a broad-minded, progressive man the principles of this fraternity strongly appeal; its advocacy of democracy, its brotherly feeling and its benevolence are qualities which awaken his admiration and elicit his support; and as a representative of this class of citizens, Mr. Wells cannot but be a loyal and devoted member of the society. He also took the Chapter degrees in Carroll county and in Freeport became a Knight Templar. From his first identification with Masonry he has been an intelligent and active worker in its interests, and has served in various official capacities, being at the present time (1896) Past Master of Excelsior Lodge, of Freeport, High Priest of the Chapter, and Junior Warden of the Consistory. He has taken all the degrees in both the York and Scottish Rites up to and including the thirty-second and occupies a foremost place in the fraternity in Illinois.

Mr. Wells is also distinctively one of the leading business men of the city of Freeport, and has by his enterprise and progressive methods contributed in a material way to the commercial advancement of the city, and is regarded as a representative citizen in the fullest sense of the term. Of keen discernment, he has in the course of an honorable career been most successful in the business enterprises with which he has been concerned, and is well deserving of consideration in this connection. He is now engaged in real-estate dealing and is the owner of extensive property interests in Freeport.

A native son of Stephenson county, he was born on the 2d of September, 1853. His ancestors were early settlers in northern New York, and his father, Jesse Wells, was born in that state, in 1800. He married a Miss Bennett and emigrated to Illinois in 1843, making the trip by wagon.

They settled on a farm in Stephenson county, and Mr. Wells purchased sixteen hundred acres of land. He was a prominent factor in the development of the county, and his name is inseparably connected with its history. By his first marriage there were five children. His wife died soon after coming to this state, and in 1848 he married Miss Lovina Event, a native of Pennsylvania, by whom he had six children. His death occurred in 1893, at the advanced age of ninety-three years, having survived his second wife four years.

Cyrus J. Wells, of this review, was the second child of the second marriage. He was educated in the Rockford high school, and when he had attained his majority embarked in the mercantile business in Freeport, carrying on business along that line for five years. He then disposed of his store and for a number of years traveled in the interests of a Chicago firm, but later engaged in the real-estate business in Freeport. This venture has proved to him a profitable one, and he is now handling his own property and doing a general real-estate business. He is one of the best informed men on real-estate values in this section of the state, and his thorough reliability has won him a liberal patronage.

In the same year in which Mr. Wells was made a Mason there occurred another important event in his life—his marriage to Miss Abigail Kline, a native of Freeport and a cultured and intelligent lady well known in the city. They now have one son, Chester C. Their pleasant home is a favorite resort with many friends, and in the circles of society in which they move they occupy an enviable position. Such in brief is a record of the life of one of the worthy members of the Masonic fraternity, who is widely known as an honored adherent of the craft.

WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, JR.—The natural instincts of humanity appeal to a condition of common interest in which charity, unselfishness and the brotherhood of man form the basic principles. It is consistent with the laws of God that man should be at peace with his fellow beings, and there is nothing which will demonstrate this assertion with more clearness than an insight into the work carried on within the lodges of Freemasonry. There everything is made plain, and the truths once instilled in the soul of man can be eradicated only by death.

There is perhaps no more earnest member of the craft in Chicago than William H. Thompson, who has for several years been closely connected with the local lodges, in which he has filled many offices with honor and ability. He was initiated in Columbia Lodge, No. 98, in Columbia county, New York, from which he was dimitted to become affiliated with Mizpah Lodge, No. 768, of Chicago, in which his worth was recognized by his being appointed to the offices of Junior Deacon, Senior Deacon and Senior Warden. He received the august degrees in Chicago Chapter, in which he has passed all the chairs, was made a Royal and Select Mason in Temple Council, was created a Knight Templar in Chevalier Bayard Commandery, No. 52, and passed several of the chairs of that body, and received the ineffable degree of Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret in Oriental Consistory, Scottish Rite. Mr. Thompson is a member of the Masonic Veteran Association and a life member of the Masonic Widows and Orphans' Home. He made a successful pilgrimage across the desert and became a Noble of the Mystic Shrine in Medinah Temple. He early became imbued with the beauties of Freemasonry, and at the age of twenty-one he took his first degree in the blue lodge, since which time he has been an active and enthusiastic Mason.

On July 4, 1842, Mr. Thompson was born in the city of Valalie, Columbia county, New York, and obtained his education in the public schools of that place. Most of his youth was spent on a farm, and there he became thoroughly familiar with live stock, which knowledge he put to practical use later in life. In December, 1872, he

came to Chicago, when that city was just recovering from the sad havoc caused by the great conflagration of 1871, and embarked in the live-stock business, which he has followed from that time on, his headquarters being at the stock-yards. He has been president of the Live Stock Exchange since 1887, and has held the same office in the National Live Stock Exchange since 1889. In politics Mr. Thompson is a Democrat, and was elected president of the Town of Lake board the year in which it was annexed to the city of Chicago, and was appointed by Mayor Cregier a member of the school board, on which he served for three years. He has always been a public-spirited citizen, possesses a philanthropic disposition, and is ever ready to give his assistance to all worthy charitable movements. His long experience and extensive knowledge as a stockman have made him well known all over the United States, his duties as buyer for G. H. Hammond & Company bringing him in contact with all the prominent cattle dealers.

Mr. Thompson was married at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in 1867, to Miss Jane Churchill, and of this union two daughters have been born. Socially he is a member of the Iroquois Club, in which his genial nature has gained him much popularity.

FRANK GRAVES WELTON.—Among the members of the Masonic fraternity in Cambridge, Illinois, there is none who holds a more prominent and honored position in the order than the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this review. He is a representative Freemason and a Templar. In 1867 he received the Master Masón degree in Sherman Lodge, No. 535, while under dispensation at Berlin, Mercer county, since removed to Orion, Henry county. When the lodge was constituted he was installed as one of the officers, but in the same year he sold out his business in that city and moved to Cambridge, where he became affiliated with Cambridge Lodge, No. 49, and has since been one of its most useful members. He has been Worshipful Master of the body for a number of years, and is now serving in that capacity, to his own credit and the fullest satisfaction of the brethren, who say that he has done more for the order than any other member, which is saying a good deal, as the lodge has a number of excellent Masons. In 1877 Mr. Welton was appointed to the office of District Deputy Grand Master and filled that position up to October, 1896. He has faithfully and assiduously looked after the best interests of the fraternity in his district, which includes the counties of Rock Island, Henry and Mercer. He received the chapter degrees and was exalted a Royal Arch Mason in Mount Zion Chapter, which was first located at Cambridge, and removed to Geneseo during the war and later surrendered its charter, and Mr. Welton is now under a certificate from the Grand Chapter. In 1870 he was created a Sir Knight in Everts Commandery, No. 18, at Rock Island, and is very highly spoken of by the Sir Knights of his commandery. He is also a member of the Mystic Shriners in Kaaba Temple, of Davenport, Iowa.

Mr. Welton was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, April 14, 1843, and is a descendant of John and Mary (Upson) Welton, who were born in England. They emigrated to New England in 1667, and in 1669 settled at Waterbury, Connecticut, their genealogy being as follows: Richard, Eliakim, Richard (the second), Noah, Miles and Albert, the last mentioned of whom was the father of Frank G. All of these members of the family were natives and residents of Connecticut. Albert Welton married Miss Susan A. Bidwell, who was born in Ohio, also of English ancestry, the members being early settlers in this country. In 1851 Mr. Welton moved to Illinois, bringing with him his wife and two children, the subject of this sketch and his sister Mary. They located on a farm, which the father conducted for a number of years, and then removed to Nebraska, where he and his wife still reside, at the venerable ages of seventy-six and seventy-

four respectively. Five children were born to this worthy couple, only two of whom survive. Mr. and Mrs. Welton are members of the Episcopal church and are highly esteemed in their community.

Mr. Welton was eight years old when he came to Illinois, where he attended the public schools and pursued his studies until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he enlisted as a private in Company B, Forty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which was first sent to Missouri under the command of General Fremont. Afterward it participated with the fleet in the capture of Island No. 10. The regiment then went to Pittsburg Landing and subsequently took part in the siege and capture of Corinth and the battle of Farmington, after which it was sent to Alabama and from there to Nashville. It was next attached to General Rosecrans' command and fought in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga and Lookout Mountain, and later was sent to the relief of Burnside in east Tennessee and participated in the pursuit of General Longstreet to Bull's Gap, Virginia. Mr. Welton re-enlisted in eastern Tennessee, and with his regiment was furloughed for thirty days, after which they were engaged in the Atlanta campaign and participated in the battles of Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville and New Hope Church, where he was severely wounded, receiving three minie balls in his left leg and one in the right knee, the latter causing the amputation of the leg, which was removed on the field of battle May 29, 1864. He was removed to the hospital, where he remained until the following March, when he was discharged and returned home. He performed gallant and honorable service for three years, and although maimed for life has with noble fortitude borne the sacrifices he has made for the sake of his country. After returning to Cambridge he attended Wheaton College for a year, taking a business course with his other studies. In 1866 he engaged in the drug business in Mercer county, but his wounds became so troublesome that he was compelled to retire, and for a year was entirely unfit for active work. At the end of that time he received a clerkship in the circuit clerk's office, and in 1869 was elected to the position of county clerk, which he has since continued to fill with much ability and to the entire satisfaction of the citizens of Henry county, giving the strictest attention to the many duties of the office.

Mr. Welton was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Cambridge, and has been its vice-president from its first inception. The bank is one of the principal financial institutions of the county, enjoying a large patronage and a most prosperous and flourishing condition.

On April 30, 1866, Mr. Welton was happily married to Miss Ella M. Clark, a native of Rockford, Illinois, and of this union eight children have been born, six of whom are still living. Albert D. has for eight years been connected with a bank in Greenwood, Nebraska, of which he is a clerk and one of its directors. Clarence is employed in his father's office; Kate C. became the wife of B. M. Smith, and Mabel E., Susan B. and Tom, the younger children, are at home. Mr. and Mrs. Welton have a delightful residence, where they are always glad to entertain their many friends. Mr. Welton is a member of A. A. Dunn Post, No. 436, Grand Army of the Republic, takes a deep interest in all its workings, and has been its commander for a number of terms. He and his family enjoy the esteem and respect of their fellow citizens.

WILLIAM JENKINS BENNETT, abstracter, of Petersburg, Illinois, is a native of Illinois and the city in which he lives. He bears a name that has long been intimately connected with Masonry, the Bennetts for generation after generation having been honored members of the Masonic fraternity. He is a son of Theodore C. Bennett, circuit clerk of Menard county, and a grand nephew of John Bennett, the father of Masonry in Petersburg, honorable mention of both of

whom will be found elsewhere in this volume.

William Jenkins Bennett was born August 7, 1869, and was educated in the schools of his native town. In 1885 he entered his father's office as deputy circuit clerk, where he served until 1890. With the assistance of his father he made a set of abstract books of this county, and since 1890 has devoted his time principally to the abstract business.

His Masonic history dates from the day he became of age. He celebrated his majority by petitioning for admission to Clinton Lodge, No. 19, of Petersburg. This was August 7, 1890. He was elected September 15, initiated October 20, passed November 17, and raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason December 15. December 27, 1890, he was elected Secretary of the lodge, and served as such until December 27, 1893, when he was elected Senior Warden. After filling the Senior Warden's chair two years he was honored by election to the office of Worshipful Master, which position he is now ably filling. The chapter degrees were conferred upon him by Dewitt Chapter, No. 119, R. A. M., of Petersburg, the date of his exaltation being June 2, 1893.

Mr. Bennett's brother, David L., is also a member of Clinton Lodge, No. 19, having been made a Master Mason on the evening of June 6, 1895, and the work being impressively rendered by our subject.

JOHN H. RICE, a prominent Sir Knight in the city of Quincy, has been an active and worthy member of the Masonic fraternity, and as such we take pleasure in herewith presenting his record. After receiving the degrees of Entered Apprentice and Fellow-craft, Dr. Rice was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason, in Mendon Lodge, No. 499, in 1883; and in the same year was exalted to the degree of Royal Arch Mason in Mendon Chapter, No. 157. In his blue lodge he filled various offices, serving as Senior Warden several terms, and in the chapter was also an efficient worker, holding several chairs up to and including that of High Priest, dispatching the duties of that important and honorable position during three terms. He came to Quincy in 1893 and at once affiliated with Quincy Lodge, No. 296, in which he is now Senior Warden. He was admitted to membership in Quincy Chapter, February 25, 1896, and was created a Sir Knight in El Aksa Commandery, No. 55, February 2, 1888. He has been Senior Warden of the latter body, and is serving his second term in the important office of Captain General. He is a talented and capable Mason, and is a credit to himself and an honor to the order.

Dr. Rice was born in Adams county, Illinois, near the village of Payson, on April 13, 1856, and descended from an old Kentucky family, his grandfather, Jesse Rice, coming from that state with his family and locating in Adams county in 1834, where he died at the venerable age of fourscore years. William Rice, father of our subject, was born in Kentucky and when a boy accompanied his parents to Illinois. He was reared and educated in Adams county and was there united in marriage to Miss Martha Staker, after which he carried on farming until his death, which took place in his forty-eighth year. He is survived by his wife and five children, the former of whom has attained her sixtieth year. All of the sons have adopted professions, two of them being dentists and two of them physicians. The immediate subject of this sketch is the eldest of the family and received his medical education in the Cincinnati Medical College, at which he was graduated in 1878. He then took a post-graduate course at the Missouri Medical College, receiving his diploma from that institution in 1883, since which time he has constantly been in general practice. In 1893 he established his elegant and commodious office in the Wells building, and since locating there he has acquired a large and lucrative practice. The Doctor makes a specialty of the diseases of women and has attained an en-

viable reputation as a successful practitioner.

He was married in 1877 to Miss Mary St. Clair, a native of Mechanicsburg, Illinois, and they have one daughter, Edith, a bright and charming young lady. Dr. Rice is affiliated with the Democratic party, but is not a politician in any sense of the word. He is liberal in his ideas, thoroughly versed in all the details of his profession, and richly deserves the high esteem in which he is held by his many friends.

JUNO CLIFFORD BENTLEY, a prominent attorney of Henderson county, is a member of Oquawka Lodge, No. 123, in which he received the degree of Entered Apprentice December 15, 1896, that of Fellow-craft January 12, 1897, and was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason February 16, 1897. Mr. Bentley is a man of ability, is highly pleased with the order, and will unquestionably become one of the brightest and most enthusiastic Masons in Oquawka and prove a great accession to the local lodge.

Mr. Bentley was born in Arcade, Wyoming county, New York, November 6, 1859, his parents being Gideon and Emma H. (McClenthen) Bentley, the former of whom was born in Onondaga county, New York. They are of English and Scotch ancestry respectfully. In their religious faith they are members of the Baptist church. Mr. Bentley was for many years an active Mason and for several terms was Worshipful Master of his lodge. He was a farmer of prominence, holding various offices of trust and honor and enjoying the confidence and esteem of a wide circle of friends. The demise of Mrs. Bentley occurred in 1880, at the age of forty-seven years. Three sons and a daughter survive her, one of the former, O. H. Bentley, residing in Wichita, Kansas, where he is a well known lawyer and a thirty-second-degree Mason.

The subject of this review is the youngest of the sons, and was reared on his father's farm. His early education was acquired in the public schools, supplemented by a course at the academy, at which he graduated in 1877. Being desirous of adopting the legal profession he began to read law in the office of A. J. Knight, at Arcade, and with his brother, O. H. Bentley, at Wichita, Kansas. He was admitted to the bar in 1882, and commenced to practice in Wichita, where he remained until 1895, when he came to Oquawka, and, opening a law office here, established a practice that has been steadily increasing and is to-day in a flourishing condition. He is a well-read, genial gentleman, has one of the most attractive offices in the city, and by his many sterling qualities of character has gained a large number of friends.

In his political views, Mr. Bentley is allied to the Republican party and was an energetic participant in the campaign which resulted in the election of William McKinley to the presidency. He delivered a large number of effective speeches and rendered his party valuable service.

The marriage of Mr. Bentley to Miss Alice Thomas was celebrated in 1887. She was born in Henderson county, and is a daughter of James M. Thomas, a well-known pioneer of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Bentley have three children, Clifford Roy, Juno Ralph, and a baby boy whom they have named McKinley.

THOMAS C. PENINGTON has ever been loyal to public and private interest, to his country in her hour of peril, to his duties of citizenship, and is a zealous member of the Masonic fraternity. His identification with this order covers a period of nearly thirty years, for he joined the blue lodge, in Wilmington, Illinois, in 1868. In Wilmington Chapter, in 1869, he took the Royal Arch degrees and became connected with the Royal & Select Masters of Temple Council. He was knighted in Apollo Commandery, No. 1, of Chicago, and is now serving as its Treasurer. On the 23d of

August, 1878, he became a member of the Oriental Consistory of the Scottish Rite, and is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, belonging to Medinah Temple. He is widely known in Masonic circles and has many warm friends in the brotherhood.

Mr. Penington is a native of Delaware, his birth having occurred in Wilmington, on the 14th of September, 1844. His parents, William R. and Mary J. (Clark) Penington, came to Illinois in the year 1860, when our subject was a youth of sixteen years. He was reared to mercantile life



T. C. PENINGTON.

and in 1872 became connected with the Chicago City Railway, while for fourteen years he has held the office of treasurer of the same. In this day of great commercial activity, of extensive undertakings in all lines of business, one of the most important things to be considered is means of transit. Rapid transference of men from their homes to places of business is an absolute necessity, for time is valuable. The enterprise of a city is largely judged by its means of transit; and in promoting the city's interests along this line Mr. Penington has been an important factor. Progressive, he is not only up with the times, but is a leader in the work of improvement, and has been active through more than a decade in introducing into Chicago many improvements in city transit. Such an enterprise adds to the public prosperity as well as to individual wealth; and the man who can successfully control and operate an extensive industry of this character becomes a valued factor to the community with which he is connected. He was elected secretary and treasurer of the American Street Railway Association at Montreal in October, 1895, and re-elected at St. Louis, in October, 1896.

During the late war Mr. Penington proved his loyalty to the Union by faithful service in the northern army. He enlisted in the Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry, later joined the Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry and subsequently became a member of the Tenth Illinois Cavalry. He served for three years and eleven months, one of the brave soldier boys, for he was not yet seventeen when he entered the army, who deserve the thanks and praise of a grateful nation.

He was married in 1876 to Miss Emma C. Vannata, a native of New Jersey.

NEWTON CHARLES DAUGHERTY. —An eminent divine has said, "A Mason's lodge is a school of piety; the principal emblems are the teachers." Under the influence of this school and these teachers has the subject of our sketch, Professor Newton C. Daugherty,—himself a prominent educator,—passed over twenty-five years of his life. His identity with this ancient and honored order dates from 1870, when he was made a Master Mason at Morris, Illinois, in Cedar Lodge, No. 76. The chapter degrees he took at the same place the following year; in 1875 was made a Knight Templar at Dixon, Illinois; in 1890 was successfully conducted through the mysteries of Peoria Consistory; in 1892 received the degrees of the council at Pe-

oria; and in 1895 was made a Knight of Constantine. He has filled successively all the chairs in the blue lodge and chapter, and has served as Prelate of the commandery and Most Wise of the consistory. His official position in the subordinate lodge entitled him several times to membership in the Grand Lodge of the state, which he attended and where his presence and influence were felt for the good of the order.

Professor Daugherty has been a teacher all his life and is one of the leading educators of his day. He is a native of Pennsylvania, born January 10, 1849, and since 1869 has been a resident of Illinois. His education was received in the east, at Westtown (Pennsylvania) College, Princeton and the Pennsylvania Normal, of all of which institutions he is a graduate. On coming to Illinois, in 1869, he accepted a position in the schools of Morris, where he taught until 1877, when he came to Peoria and took charge of the schools at this place, a position he has since held. During the long period he has been connected with the Peoria schools he has labored untiringly and effectively for their interests, and it is due to his progressive and efficient efforts that the schools here have reached and maintained their present high standard of excellence.

Professor Daugherty has for years been an honored member of the National Teachers' Association of the United States, and in 1896 was president of this distinguished body of educators, presiding with his characteristic earnestness and dignity and by his very presence inspiring every member with an impulse to greater usefulness and a higher and better life.

FRED WHEAT, a man whose sterling worth has been demonstrated through an honorable connection of thirty years with the government service, is one of the most loyal and valued members of the Masonic fraternity in Rockford. In the first year which follows that age that separates youth from manhood, he joined the fraternity and has since been most true and faithful to its interests. He was made a Mason in October, 1866, joining the Star of the East Lodge, and was raised to the sublime degree of Royal Arch Mason in Winnebago Chapter, No. 24, in 1867. In 1872 he was knighted in Crusade Commandery and took the Scottish Rite degrees in the Freeport Consistory. In 1882 he joined the Veterans' Association of Masons in Chicago, and in 1895 he became a member of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine, joining Tebala Temple, of Rockford, on its organization, October 27, 1894. In all the departments of Masonry he is deeply interested, and the high position he has attained in the fraternity not only indicates his interest therein, but also shows forth his loyalty to the society, his faithfulness to its teachings and his adherence to its principles.

Mr. Wheat is a native of Owego, New York, born on the 29th of June, 1845, and is of an old New England family. His grandfather, Benjamin Wheat, was a brave soldier in the war of 1812, and was twice severely wounded in the battle of Sackett's Harbor. James Wheat, the father of our subject, was born in Skaneateles, New York, and there married Miss Ermina Hall. Nine children were born to them in the east, and in 1857 they removed with their family to Rockford, Illinois, where the father followed carpentering. Later he engaged in farming, but is now living retired in Rockford at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. He has long been a faithful member of the Presbyterian church, and is an exemplary man. His wife died August 13, 1896, likewise an exemplary member of the same church. Eight of their children are living.

Of this number Mr. Wheat, whose name introduces this review, is the fourth. He was twelve years of age when the family removed to Rockford, and in its public schools he acquired his education, graduating at the high school with the class of 1865. In April of the following year he entered the service of the government and since that time has been connected with

the mail department of the country for an unbroken period. Over his record there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil; it is that of a man who has ever been true to the trust reposed in him, slighting no obligation, neglecting no duty. He served as clerk in the post-office at Rockford until 1873, when he entered the railway mail service and continued in that position until 1885. He was then given the position of superintendent of mails, and in 1889 he was appointed to his present position, that of assistant postmaster of the Rockford post-office. The promotion was well earned and well deserved, for during thirty years he has been a most faithful and trustworthy employee of the government, never missing a single day from his duties. Early and late he has been found at his post, giving his close and careful attention to the various and important duties that have devolved upon him, and performing his work with such faithfulness that change in the administration of the government has not affected his office. Democrat and Republican alike appreciate his sterling merit, and wherever he has gone he has won hosts of friends, whose confidence and regard he richly merits.

On the 11th of December, 1873, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Wheat and Miss Celia Allen, and they have one son—Thomas Herbert. He and his wife hold membership in the Order of the Eastern Star, No. 53. Their home is a commodious and substantial residence and its hospitable doors are ever open for the reception of their many friends.

DAVID HUFFORD GLASS.—The city of Rushville is highly favored in the excellence of its Masonic associations, and among the brothers who have done so much to make possible such a condition none is more deserving of credit for meritorious service performed than he whose name appears at the head of this review. Mr. Glass was initiated in Hardin Lodge, No. 32, at Mount Sterling, Illinois, and was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason in Rushville Lodge on December 14, 1880, since which time he has been an active and acceptable member, occupying many of the offices in that body with discrimination, tact and executive ability, serving at the present time as Worshipful Master and having previously held that office for one term. On September 27, 1881, Brother Glass was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason in Rushville Chapter, No. 184, and has filled all the offices up to and including that of High Priest. He was created a Sir Knight in Rushville Commandery, No. 56, on April 14, 1882, and is now acting as Junior Warden, fulfilling the duties of that position with his usual care and consideration. His interest in the bodies with which he is affiliated continues unabated, and he is justly regarded as one of the best informed and capable brothers in Rushville.

Born in Ripley county, near Greensburg, Indiana, on August 11, 1854, Mr. Glass is the son of John and Ann (Major) Glass. His mother was a native of Ireland and came to the United States when a young girl, locating in Indiana, where she was married and where her death occurred at the age of forty-two years. Her husband, who was born in Pennsylvania, survived her until attaining his seventy-first year. They were members of the United Brethren church, and by their industrious, useful lives, gathered around them sincere friends, who tendered them their highest consideration. But two of their children lived to maturity. Brother Glass was educated at Wabash College, at Wabash, Indiana, and then entered the law department of the Iowa State University, at which he was graduated in 1878. Returning to Illinois, where he had previously taken up his residence in 1871, he located at Rushville and began the practice of his profession. In 1879 he formed a partnership with Hon. S. B. Montgomery, and for a number of years this was the leading law firm in Schuyler county. Judge Montgomery is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity.

Mr. Glass has been elected three suc-

cessive times to the office of state's attorney of Schuyler county, filling that important office twelve years in an eminently successful and able manner, and is now in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative general practice.

In 1881 Mr. Glass was married to Miss Sarah G. Worthington, of Rushville, a daughter of Dr. R. M. Worthington, and two children have been born to them, Ruth and Charles. Our subject has made a most creditable record as a citizen, a professional man and a Mason, and is enjoying the fruits of an honorable, well spent life, surrounded by his family and the many friends in whose hearts he will always occupy a warm place.

HENDRICK V. FISHER.—From every clime and country the hand of Freemasonry is extended in welcome, and the hospitable lodge doors are always open to receive those who desire to join in the noble work that has been progressing for so many hundred years, and enlist in the order which has withstood the test of bigotry and ignorance and issued forth triumphant, notwithstanding the numerous impediments placed in its pathway. Once initiated into the inmost workings of the organization, and obtaining a comprehensive view of its internal beauties, it is but seldom a man ever relinquishes the ties that have been so firmly cemented by love and a perfect condition of brotherhood.

For nearly a quarter of a century Mr. Fisher has been an active member of the craft, having become an Entered Apprentice in Stewart Lodge, No. 92, in 1876, passed May 12, and raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason, June 9, of the same year. He was raised on the one hundredth anniversary of Peter Hammond's birth, he being at that time the oldest Mason in the United States. Mr. Fisher has held most of the offices in Stewart Lodge, and is at present its Past Master. In 1881 he was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason in Barrett Chapter, No. 18, at Rock Island, and has also received the council degrees. He was created a Sir Knight in Everts Commandery, No. 18, at Rock Island, and is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, in Kaaba Temple, at Davenport, Iowa. Mr. Fisher has been an active and capable worker in the order, and commands the respect and esteem of his brother members.

Mr. Fisher is a native of the state of Pennsylvania, where he was born, in the city of Wilkesbarre, October 15, 1847. He is of good old Holland stock, his grandfather, Hendrick Fisher, having emigrated from that country in 1734, and located in New Jersey, where he became one of the prominent citizens and had the honor of being the president of the first provisional congress of New Jersey, besides which, in 1775, he was chairman of the committee of safety, during the trying Revolutionary struggle, in which he took part in the defense of his adopted country. He was one of the founders of the first Reformed Dutch church in America, and of Rutgers College. He died at the venerable age of ninety-four years. His son, who was also named Hendrick, was born in Newark, New Jersey, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, which he survived, and died at the age of seventy-three years.

Caleb Fisher, the father of Hendrick V., was a pioneer of the state of Pennsylvania, where he was a prominent anthracite coal operator. He married Miss Mary Valstine, whose grandfather was one of the French Huguenots who fled to America to escape the tyranny of their native country. Mr. Fisher came to Illinois in 1865, and in 1869 he moved to Geneseo, where, in 1871, he received fatal injuries in an accident and died when sixty-five years old. His wife survived him until 1891, when she, too, passed away, at the advanced age of eighty years. They both lived exemplary lives, and were active and worthy members of the Methodist church. Two daughters and five sons were born to them, six of whom are still living.

Mr. Fisher was the fourth child in the order of birth. His early schooling was

received in Pennsylvania, and was supplemented by a course at the Wyoming Seminary, at which he was graduated in 1865. He at once began his business career and engaged in fancy merchandising and in the foundry business, in which he has been uniformly successful. In politics Mr. Fisher has been a lifelong Republican, and has been councilman of Geneseo, a member of the board of education for nine years, and was one of the promoters of the Northwestern Normal School. He was sent to the Illinois state legislature in 1886, and is now serving his second term in the state senate, of which he has had the honor of being elected president *pro tempore*. He was commissioned colonel and served as aid-de-camp on the staff of Governor Fifer, and has always been active in promoting the interests of the Republican party in his county in every way possible.

Mr. Fisher was married in January, 1890, to Miss Abbie F. Steele, and they have two children, Abigail Eliza and Helen Valstine. Mrs. Fisher is a most estimable woman and has won the high esteem of a large circle of friends. They have a delightful home, where they frequently entertain in a most hospitable manner. Senator Fisher is an enterprising and progressive man, is recognized as one of the leading men of Geneseo, and is in every way deserving of the favors that have been conferred upon him.

CYRUS L. BERRY, ex-sheriff of Peoria county, Illinois, and one of the leading citizens and a Mason of high degree of Peoria, is a native of the Empire state. He was born in Ashland, Greene county, New York, February 3, 1835. There he was reared and educated and remained until 1858, when he removed to Dutchess county, that state. In July, 1870, he left the east and came west to Peoria county, Illinois, locating first at Trivoli, where he maintained his home until November, 1882, the time of his coming to Peoria. When a boy Mr. Berry learned the carpenter's trade and worked at it until he was twenty-one; but after coming to Illinois he purchased a farm in Peoria county and engaged in farming until he moved to Peoria. That year, 1882, he was elected sheriff of Peoria county, filled the office acceptably for a term of four years, at the close of which he was appointed deputy United States marshal for the southern division of the northern district, and again in 1891 was elected county sheriff, his office holding until December, 1895, altogether making eight years in which he was the incumbent of the sheriff's office; and his whole service was characterized by that promptness and nerve so necessary to the faithful performance of the duties of this position.

Mr. Berry's Masonic history begins back in New York, in Windham Center Lodge, No. 529, where he received the degrees of the blue lodge and where he still holds membership. Also he was made a Royal Arch Mason in New York, having this degree conferred upon him by Delta Chapter, No. 185, at Stanford, Delaware county. He now affiliates with the chapter in Peoria, and also has a membership in the commandery and consistory here, having been initiated into the mysteries of the shrine by Medinah Temple, of Chicago, and having affiliated with Mohammed Temple, of Peoria, since 1893.

Mr. Berry's two sons, Birdsall A. and Will R., are, like their father, worthy members of this great fraternity, each having membership in both the lodge and chapter in Peoria.

ASHER E. JENNER is one of the time-honored residents and worthy Masons of Belvidere, Illinois. A history of his life is well deserving of a place in the work now under consideration, and it is gratifying to us to be able to present the following biographical *resume* of him.

Turning first to the facts which make up his Masonic history, we find that in January and March of the year 1850 Belvidere Lodge, No. 60, A. F. &. A. M., conferred upon him its degrees, that lodge then being

only a year and a half old. During the nearly half a century which has intervened since his initiation he has from time to time filled various official positions in the lodge, including that of Worshipful Master, to which he was elected in the year 1873. In 1865 he was exalted a Royal Arch Mason by Kishwaukee Chapter, all its degrees being given him on the 25th of December; and in the chapter, too, he has been honored officially, having ably filled the office of King. In both these branches of the great Masonic order he has always maintained a deep interest and has been an active worker in the same, and outside the lodge and chapter room his life has been in accord with his profession.

Mr. Jenner is of English and Scotch descent. Several generations of the family, however, have been residents of America, the New England states being their first place of settlement. Stephen Jenner, his father, was born in Rutland county, Vermont; while his mother, whose maiden name was Betsey Elizabeth Mather, was a native of the state of Connecticut. Grandfather Mather was a soldier in the war of 1812, in the artillery service, and at the battle of Plattsburg was wounded in the neck. He recovered, however, and lived to the good old age of ninety-eight years. Stephen Jenner also was in the war of 1812 and participated in the engagement at Plattsburg. He and his wife moved to Essex county, New York, about the year 1810, and at Moriah, that county, April 10, 1818, the subject of our sketch was born. In the year 1839 the family came west to Belvidere, Illinois, and here the father was engaged in contracting and building for a number of years, and died at the age of seventy-five. The mother was seventy at the time of her death. They reared four daughters and three sons, of whom Asher E., the subject of this review, is the only survivor.

Mr. Jenner was educated at Jamestown, New York; in 1838, when a young man of twenty years, accompanied the other members of the family to Belvidere, Illinois, where he has ever since resided, now being the only man living in the town who was here at that early day; and with the history of this town his name is intimately linked. For a time he was engaged in the jewelry business and later dealt in hardware, and for a number of years he was the incumbent of public office. He was county clerk and treasurer for four years, at one time was superintendent of schools, and for six years was employed in the post-office. Since 1859 he has been city clerk, has been township clerk since 1860, and since 1861 has filled the office of justice of the peace; and for thirty-three years he has served as secretary of the Agricultural Society of this place—indeed a remarkable record of long continued service,—an untarnished record. The mere fact of his retention year after year in these positions of prominence and trust is ample evidence of his popularity with all classes of people. In politics he was first a Whig. At the organization of the Republican party he identified himself with it and ever since has given it his allegiance.

Reverting now to that portion of his history which is more purely domestic, it is found that in 1840 Mr. Jenner was united in marriage to Miss Mary Jane Cook. She bore him four children, of whom two are living: Charles J., a merchant in the state of New York and an ex-county sheriff; and George C., also of New York, is vice-president of the American Copying Company. Mrs. Mary J. Jenner departed this life in 1854. In 1856 Mr. Jenner wedded his present wife, whose maiden name was Emmaroy E. Lyon, a native of Burlington, Vermont. They have had two children, only one of whom survives, Kattie H., now Mrs. William H. Williams. Mr. and Mrs. Jenner reside at the old homestead, a brick residence which he built in 1851 and which at that time was regarded as the finest house in the city.

Mr. Jenner is associated with other fraternal organizations besides the Masonic order, being a Son of Temperance and an Odd Fellow. In the I. O. O. F. he was

Noble Grand at one time, and served as a representative to both the Grand Lodge and the Grand Encampment of the state.

Such is an epitome of the life of this the oldest resident of Belvidere.

JACOB KLEPPER.—In perfect sympathy with the fraternity of which he is an honored member, the gentleman whose name heads this review has earnestly followed its teachings and adhered to its precepts for a period of thirty-five years, and has the distinction of being one of the oldest Masons in the state of Illinois. His connection with the order dates from 1862, when he became a Master Mason of Huntsville Lodge, No. 465, at Huntsville, and for several years held the treasuryship of that body. After coming to Augusta he retained his membership in his parent lodge until 1896, when he was dimitted and became affiliated with J. L. Anderson Lodge, No. 318. On May 25, 1869, Mr. Klepper was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason in Augusta Chapter, No. 52, is one of the pioneer chapter Masons of the town, and has efficiently filled various offices in that body. He received the degrees of Royal and Select Masters, and on June 11, 1872, was constituted a Sir Knight in Almoner Commandery, No. 32, which makes him one of the oldest brethren in his commandery. He is warmly attached to his lodge, and enjoys the homage extended by his *confreres*.

Mr. Klepper is a native of the state of Illinois, his birth taking place in Schuyler county, on June 4, 1835. He is of German descent, both of his parents having been born in the fatherland, whence they emigrated with six children in 1831, and located in Rushville, this state, remaining there but a short time, however, when they removed to Huntsville and there successfully engaged in farming. The father was a magistrate of that place, and attained the venerable age of ninety years, his good wife having passed away when sixty years old. Both were devout members of the Methodist church, and contributed liberally to its support. Their children numbered eleven —five sons and six daughters, of whom our subject was the fourth in order of birth. He was reared on the home farm, where his youth was spent laboring in the field, taking advantage of the occasional opportunities to attend the primitive schools in the district, and in this manner acquired a small fund of knowledge, which was subsequently supplemented to a considerable extent in the school of experience. Mr. Klepper has been engaged in farming in a greater or less degree all his life, with the exception of a few years when he was successfully employed in buying and shipping horses for the eastern market, in which pursuit he continued after coming to Augusta, in 1874.

In 1889 Mr. Klepper formed a partnership with L. H. Dexter, under the firm name of Klepper & Dexter, and established the Augusta Bank, the only concern of its kind in the city, which enjoys the confidence of the people and does all the banking business not only of the local merchants but of all the farmers in the immediate vicinity of Augusta. Mr. Klepper is still extensively engaged in farming, and is one of those energetic citizens who does with all his might that which his hands find to do, in consequence of which he has attained a high degree of success and prosperity.

The marriage of Mr. Klepper was celebrated in 1858, when he was united to Miss Cynthia Albin, a native of the state of Indiana, and three children have been born to them, as follows: Nannie R.; Acenath, who is now Mrs. Frank Eastman; and Clyde Evert, who is a bright and promising young business man, employed in the bank with his father. Our subject is an earnest adherent of the Republican party, but is not a politician in the sense of seeking official preferment, his only experience in that line being as president of the Augusta board of trustees.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Klepper are pillars of the Methodist church, and are active participants in its work and in the Sunday-

school. They were prominently identified, in 1896, in the erection of a fine church edifice that is a credit to the town and the denomination it represents, and in many other ways has Mr. Klepper shown his liberality as a Christian and a public-spirited citizen. Augusta is a charming, enterprising town, does not countenance intemperance, and much of its prosperity is due to the high character and moral standard of its business men, among whom our subject stands pre-eminent as an example well worthy of emulation.

GEORGE HENRY SLINGERLAND, a representative Sir Knight and one of the most faithful supporters of the Masonic fraternity, has for over a quarter of a century been closely identified with the interests of that order, rendering to its well-being the counsels of his mind and the energies of his nature, the benefits of which have been cordially appreciated by his *fratres*. Mr. Slingerland was elected to membership in J. L. Anderson Lodge, No. 318, at Augusta, where he was initiated April 29, 1872, passed June 22, and raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason August 3. His first consideration was to obtain a thorough knowledge of the ritual, which he mastered rapidly, and thenceforth became a most active and acceptable brother, filling nearly every office in the lodge with intelligence and ability. He was elected Junior Deacon in 1881, Junior Warden in 1882, Senior Warden in 1883, and is an honored Past Master, holding that office during the years 1884, 1888 and 1889, during that time doing all in his power to advance the best interests of his lodge, its present prosperity largely resulting from his individual efforts. Mr. Slingerland was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason in Augusta Chapter, No. 72, on April 17, 1879, and in this body has occupied with equal capability a number of offices, having been High Priest three years, and for the past four years he has held the responsible position of Principal Sojourner. He received the degrees of Royal and Select Masters in Avis Council, No. 17, and in the years 1885 and 1886 was its Thrice Illustrious Master, his present office being that of Illustrious Deputy Master. On March 26, 1880, our brother was dubbed and created a Sir Knight in Almoner Commandery, No. 32, in which he has held all the offices up to and including that of Eminent Commander, being elected to the latter in 1890, 1892, 1893 and 1895, and in 1896 and 1897 served as its Recorder. Since possessing the highest honors in the gift of the bodies to which he is allied, Mr. Slingerland has attended every session of the Grand Lodge, Council, Chapter and Commandery, and in 1896 was a member of the committee on the doings of Grand officers. His services have been such as to richly merit the confidence and esteem in which he is held by his fellow Masons.

The birth of Mr. Slingerland took place in Sloansville, Schoharie county, New York, on November 14, 1849. His father, Henry Slingerland, was born near Albany, on the old home place where several generations of the family have resided. He married Miss Maria Machin of Albany, and in 1856 they came to Illinois, locating on the farm where our Mr. Slingerland now resides, near the prosperous and beautiful village of Augusta, and there the father died in his fifty-ninth year. The mother, at the venerable age of four score and two, is still living and makes her home with our subject, who is the only surviving child of a family of four children. His early mental attainments were acquired in the public schools, supplemented by a course of instruction at Union College, of Schenectady, New York. He subsequently engaged in farming and has become an enterprising, prosperous agriculturist, possessing one of the most fertile and highly developed sections of land in Hancock county. The success he has attained is the direct result of his individual efforts in conjunction with practically applied intelligence, perseverance, industry and honorable methods.

In politics Mr. Slingerland has been a

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Zeb R Winslow

lifelong Republican, is president of the Augusta school board, now serving his second term, and is the present assessor of Augusta township. He is a public-spirited citizen and has labored unceasingly for his party.

On January 13, 1885, our Mr. Slingerland was united in marriage to Miss Jennie M. Reynolds, a daughter of David Reynolds, now deceased.

Such has been the devotion and zeal of Mr. Slingerland in the cause of Freemasonry that much of the prosperity enjoyed by the local bodies in Augusta, is attributed to his unselfish labors and able assistance. The fraternity has an excellent hall, fitted up with all necessary furnishings, regalia and equipments, and the commandery has one of the most attractive banners ever designed.

ZEB. R. WINSLOW.—There is no better recommendation to a man's character than the fact that he is a member in good standing of the Masonic fraternity. Based upon the highest principles of honor, morality and truth, it would be the least attractive of all the numerous societies to a man who was devoid of all self-respect or who possessed none of the qualities which give to the order the high standard of which it is so proud. There is no reason why the human family should not dwell in peace and happiness and form ties of sympathy, bound together as we are by bonds of mutual interest. This has for many hundreds of years been the goal that Masonry has sought to reach; and, as the centuries move onward and are wafted into the obscurity of the past, each decade sees the object of the order nearer and nearer until, some time in the future,—just how far no one can tell,—we shall clasp the hands of our fellow men in a spirit of truth and undying friendship, and stand upon a plane of common love, "with charity to all and malice toward none."

The subject was born in New York city January 9, 1842, and attended the public schools there. Later he moved with his parents to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, where he passed through the high-school course and was graduated at Hathaway's College. Subsequently he came to Chicago and took a business course at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, after completing which he became interested in the trunk business, and in this he was engaged at the time of the breaking out of the war. In answer to the call for men Mr. Winslow enlisted, April 19, 1861, in Company A, three-months men, afterward became a member of the Nineteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry for three years, and still later he was transferred to the Fifty-eighth Illinois Infantry, Company G, of which he was appointed second lieutenant. He participated in the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, at the latter of which he was shot in both legs and wounded in the face. He was captured by the rebels and confined eight months in different prisons, and afterward was confined in the famous Libby prison. Finally he was exchanged and was honorably discharged June 6, 1864. In the same year he returned to Chicago and established the firm of Magner & Winslow, commission merchants, which was the oldest concern of its kind in the city.

In 1880 Mr. Winslow passed the subordinate degrees in the blue lodge, and was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason in Pleiades Lodge in the same year. He was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason in Wiley M. Egan Chapter, in 1881, and was made a Royal and Select Master in Chicago Council and created a Knight Templar in Chicago Commandery, No. 19, also in that year. At present he is affiliated with all these bodies, and is a popular and greatly respected member.

In 1864 Mr. Winslow was married to Miss Agnes J. Magner, a daughter of James Magner, and the union has been blessed by four children: Jessie S., who is the wife of Ernest Heg, a member of the firm; Robert F., who is an attorney and resides at Cincinnati, Ohio; James M., who lives at his parental home; and Jennie L. Both Mr.

and Mrs. Winslow are consistent members of Grace church, Protestant Episcopal.

In other society relations Mr. Winslow is a member of U. S. Grant Post, No. 28, G. A. R., of which he is Commander, and he is now president of the Commanders' Association of Cook county, Illinois. Mrs. Winslow is an active member of the Ladies of the G. A. R., and she has held the position of department president of Illinois and has filled all the subordinate offices. Both are energetic workers and most popular among a wide circle of acquaintances.

HON. DANIEL S. BERRY.—The mysteries and symbolic rites of the ancient order of Masonry appeal strongly to the minds of men given to deep study and thought, and we find among the most efficient supporters of the fraternity those of the different professions.

The Hon. Daniel S. Berry, who stands at the head of the legal profession in Savanna, is a valued member of the Masonic fraternity, with which he became affiliated in 1885, entering Mississippi Lodge, No. 385, at Savanna, and taking the degrees as follows: Entered Apprentice, September 18, 1885, Fellow-craftsman January 7, 1886, and Master February 4 following. He received his Royal Arch degrees in Lanark Chapter in 1889, and is a charter member of Savanna Chapter. He was made Sir Knight in Long Commandery, at Mount Carroll, and became a "Shriner" in Tebala Temple, at Rockford. He has proved a faithful and efficient worker, and holds the respect and esteem of his brethren in the several lodges to which he belongs.

In no other country but this are such opportunities for advancement offered to "brainy" young men. Given a strong will, industry and perseverance, and the rail-splitter, the canal-boat driver and the farmer's boy find the path to the White House as easily as if their first steps had been taken in the broad highway of success. In the halls of legislation, in the highest tribunals of justice and among the men who control the markets of the world, are many whose early environments were most unpromising. To their own efforts they owe what they have accomplished for themselves and others, and the world honors them for it. Among the men of our own state who have taken destiny in their own hands may be counted the subject of this sketch, who has risen from a small beginning to a position as one of the foremost members of the legal profession in his section, and who is well known as a legislator and attorney for two prominent railroad companies. A brief sketch of his career will prove not only interesting but should be valuable as an object lesson to the youth of our state.

Daniel S. Berry was born in Sterling, Whiteside county, Illinois, on May 13, 1858. His father, Timothy Berry, was a native of Limerick, Ireland, where he was married and where after the birth of two children his wife died. The father then, with his little family, emigrated to the United States, arriving in Illinois in 1844 and settling at Dixon. Here he was married to Mrs. Margaret (Kelley) Brearton, who was born in county Sligo, Ireland, and whose first home in this country was at Kingston, Canada. From that place Mr. and Mrs. Brearton went to Sterling, Illinois, in 1852, where the former died, leaving one child, William, who resides at Morrison, this state. After his second marriage, Mr. Berry resided for a time in Sterling, afterward removing to Morrison and later to Chicago. They eventually returned to Morrison, where Mr. Berry purchased land and where they made their home until 1885. In that year they removed to Fulton, Illinois, where the death of the father took place January 29, 1887. He was a man of integrity who by honest industry acquired a comfortable living. By his second marriage he had two children—Daniel S. and a daughter who died in infancy.

The boyhood days of Mr. Berry differed in no respect from those of other farmer lads. All through the spring and summer days he worked about his father's farm doing what his young strength could ac-

complish in tilling the soil, helping with the chores and assisting in numerous ways to earn his living. When harvest was over, the grain safely housed, wood stored for the coming cold weather and all preparations made for the winter, the short, cold days found him in the district school, where in three or four months he was expected to absorb enough "book learning" to last him the coming year.

At fourteen years of age the young farmer concluded to strike out for himself, which he did by engaging with a neighboring farmer at fifteen dollars per month, working eight months in the year and attending school at Morrison the remaining four months. Later he was employed by another farmer, for five months, at eighteen dollars per month, and so faithfully did he perform his duties that at the end of his service his employer added ten dollars to his wages. Having now a capital of one hundred dollars, young Berry determined to obtain a good education. Accordingly he entered the high school at Morrison, at which he was in due time graduated, in 1877.

Soon after his graduation he was employed as teacher of the school at Galt station, where he taught two years at sixty dollars a month. His vacations were passed in reading law in the office of Henry & Johnson, in Sterling. In 1879 he continued his reading under the guidance of W. J. McCoy, at Morrison, remaining a student there until 1880, and in the meantime teaching for four months at Prairie Center, and later for nine months in the McElrath district school. He then entered the law office of O. F. Woodruff at Morrison, and after two years of close application was admitted to the bar of the appellate court of Chicago, and also to that of the state supreme court. For a time Mr. Berry practiced his profession at Morrison, but in 1883 he removed to Savanna, where he has since made his home. He has built up a large and remunerative practice, and has the confidence and good will of all the people in that section of the state, and is known as an able lawyer, an upright business man and a courteous gentleman. That his fellow citizens have faith in his ability is shown by the responsible offices he has held. He has for twelve years been city attorney of Savanna, for seven years president of its board of education, and for six years has most acceptably represented his district in the state legislature. He purchased the right of way for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company through his county, and has been the attorney of the road ever since it was built. He is also attorney for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company.

Mr. Berry was married May 6, 1882, to Miss Mattie L. Tucker, who was born in Morrison, and they have two children—Ethel O. and Ivy B. Mrs. Berry is a valued member of the Episcopal church, and is a prominent factor in all good works. The family occupy one of the most beautiful residences in the city and are favorites in social circles. Mr. Berry has the esteem not only of his fellow citizens, but also of a wide circle of acquaintances throughout the state, who appreciate him as a self-made man whose character is above reproach and whose highest ambition is to be of service to his state and country. In politics he is a Republican and stands high in his party.

HENRY H. UPP, a Knight Templar Mason, is one of the venerable and highly respected pioneer residents of Freeport, having been identified with its interests since 1848. His well-spent life has won him the esteem of all, and none are more worthy of honorable mention in this volume than Mr. Upp.

He is a native of York county, Pennsylvania, born on the 10th of November, 1824, of English lineage, his ancestors having emigrated to America in the early days of our country's history. His father, Jacob Upp, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1800, and removed with his family to Ohio in 1816, where a claim was secured and a farm developed. In 1820 he returned to the state of his na-

tivity, and throughout the remainder of his life engaged in business as a contractor and builder. He married Miss Rebecca Blosser, a native of Maryland, whose parents were members of the Society of Friends and were greatly opposed to slavery. Ten children were born to this worthy couple, of whom only four are now living. The father died in the eighty-third year of his age, and the mother lived to be eighty-four years old. They were Presbyterians in their religious belief in youth, but on removing to Ohio, where there was no society of their denomination, they united with the Methodist church, of which they remained consistent members until called to the home beyond.

Henry H. Upp is their eldest son. He received his education in York county, Pennsylvania, learned the carpenter's trade with his father, and in 1848, when twenty-four years of age, came west. He has since been an important factor in the advancement of Freeport and for almost fifty years has been accounted one of its best citizens. Here he has followed his chosen occupation and has erected many of the best buildings in the city, including such notable structures as the Brewster House and the Presbyterian church. He also built the soldiers' monument. He is a man of fine business ability, thoroughly reliable, and his executive force, his capable management and his fidelity to the interests entrusted to his care have made him well-to-do, for his trustworthiness and efficient workmanship have secured him a liberal patronage and in return he has won a comfortable competence.

Mr. Upp was married in 1846 to Miss Charlotte Thomas, a native of his own state, and of their union have been born ten children, seven yet living. The eldest daughter, Orvilla, is now the wife of James Durst; Malvina is the wife of J. M. Fox; and Jane A. is the wife of Dr. James Polling. The eldest son, George, is in California; Horace G. is in Iowa; and Charles W. and James H. are in Chicago. All are respected and successful members of the community in which they reside.

Mr. Upp and his wife were long members of the First Presbyterian church, of Freeport, and in their lives exemplified their Christian teaching. After living happily together for forty-eight years, the beloved wife departed this life in 1895, leaving a most desolate household. She was a noble woman, a loving and true wife and an indulgent mother, and she had the respect of all who knew her. Mr. Upp now resides with his youngest daughter, Mrs. Dr. Polling, and enjoys the love and esteem of his children and of the entire community. His connection with the time-honored order of Masonry dates from 1863, when he became a member of Evergreen Lodge, No. 197, of Freeport. He is also a Knight Templar. In his early life his political support was given the Whig party, but upon the organization of the Republican party he joined its ranks and has since been one of its stalwart advocates. He served as alderman of Freeport and in the exercise of his duties gave a loyal support to all measures calculated to prove of benefit to the city and to advance its general prosperity and progress. His life has been such as to command the unqualified confidence and regard of his fellow citizens and in many respects is most exemplary.

PHILIP J. KUNTZ.—The universal Masonic body is honored by the support of intelligent and highly cultured citizens the world over, and it is not only on account of the common virtues—for all other societies also have these—but on account of the organized facilities for philanthropic work and the impressiveness of the ritual work and the thoroughness of its discipline. The Masonic body is conspicuously characterized by model citizenship. Mr. Kuntz is only one of the many in this category, but as an individual there are features in his life that are interesting and profitable to contemplate.

Mr. Kuntz was made a Master Mason in Aledo Lodge, No. 252, receiving the three fundamental degrees as follows: Entered

Apprentice, March 24, 1896; Fellow-craft, April 14, 1896; and Master Mason, April 27, 1896. Almost immediately afterward he received the appointment of Senior Deacon, and is now serving in that relation, in a most creditable and satisfactory manner.

Mr. Kuntz is a native of the state of Indiana, born in Dearborn county on the 17th day of March, 1857. His parents, Milton and Magdalin (Haslauer) Kuntz, were both natives of Alsace-Lorraine, the former coming to this country in 1837 and the latter in 1841. They were married in Dearborn county, Indiana, in 1847, where he was an industrious farmer, and died, in 1884, in the seventy-second year of his age. His wife survives him, being now in her sixty-eighth year. They had five sons and three daughters, all of whom are living.

Mr. Kuntz, the fifth in order of birth, was educated in his native state and began his life work in his eighteenth year—that of teaching. He was principal of the public schools of Arlington, Indiana, superintendent of those at Sheldon, Illinois, and at Centerville, Indiana, and for the past five years he has been superintendent of the public schools of the city of Aledo. He is an able and enthusiastic educator, likes his profession, ambitious to excel therein, and his management of the schools has been attended with complete success. In his graduating class this year he has thirty-eight bright pupils, and the increase of attendance in the high school is fully fifty per cent. Besides the English language, he teaches German, Latin and Greek. He is endowed with fine literary and pedagogic ability, is a model in his profession and a Christian gentleman, and is a member of the Methodist church. He has built for himself and family a beautiful and commodious residence in Aledo. In his political principles he is a Republican.

In 1880 he was united in marriage with Miss Effie Smith, a native of Erie, Pennsylvania, and they have three children—Maggie, Ada B. and Beatrice Irene. After a happy married life of nine years he and his little family were by death bereaved of the loving wife and mother, and the loss was deeply felt by the community at large as well as by the immediate family. On the 25th day of December, 1890, Mr. Kuntz married Amanda M., *nee* Wright, of Cambridge, Indiana. She, too, is a teacher of ability and a member of the Methodist church. They have one little daughter—Frances Lucile.

JAMES POLLOCK LYTLE, M. D., a prominent physician of Princeton and a Knight Templar Mason, became identified with the order in December, 1871, when he was initiated as an Entered Apprentice in Troy Lodge, No. 588, of Madison county, Illinois. He passed the Fellow-craft degree in January, 1872, and was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason in February. In his home lodge he filled various offices and was one of its most active working members. In 1884 he became identified with capitular Masonry, being exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason in Kewanee Chapter, of Kewanee, Illinois. He was greeted a Royal and Select Master of Orion Council, No. 8, of Princeton, on the 6th of March, 1894. He attained the distinction of knighthood in 1885, in Templar Commandery, No. 20, and was dubbed and created a Sir Knight on the 20th of March, 1896. His professional duties have led him to decline all official honors in the various branches of the fraternity, but he assists in the practical workings of the order and is heartily in sympathy with the spirit which teaches universal brotherhood, mutual forbearance and mutual helpfulness. Charity and hospitality are its grand characteristics; its influence is most purifying, and a good man is a better man from adding to his other qualities those of the true Freemason.

Dr. Lytle deserves consideration as a representative of the medical profession, in the ranks of which he has won distinctive honors. He is a native of Illinois, his birth having occurred in Troy, Madison county,

on the 12th of November, 1848. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry and unites in his character some of the strongest and best traits of those two races. His great-grandfather, William Lytle, was born in the north of Ireland, and after his marriage brought his family to America, the grandfather of the Doctor being then a child of six months. He married a Scotch lady by the name of Pollock, and resided in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. The Doctor's father, Dr. F. W. Lytle, was born in that county, in October, 1818, and married Miss Florida M. Routte, whose father was of German lineage, while her mother was of Scotch-Irish lineage. In 1847 Dr. F. W. Lytle emigrated with his family to Illinois, locating in Troy. where he engaged in the practice of medicine for over forty years. He departed this life in the sixty-fifth year of his age, and his wife died in her fiftieth year. They had eight children, of whom four are living.

Dr. Lytle, whose name introduces this review, acquired his literary education in McKendree College, of Lebanon, Illinois, and prepared for his professional career in the St. Louis Medical College, where he was graduated in 1874. For two years he practiced in a hospital in St. Louis, and thus fortified with excellent theoretical and practical knowledge he removed to Tiskilwa, Illinois, and opened an office. For ten years he remained at that place, enjoying a constantly increasing practice, but desiring a broader field of usefulness he removed to Galva, and two years later came to Princeton, where he has now made his home since 1885. His knowledge of the science of medicine is accurate and profound and his methods are advanced and practical. He is a close student of his profession and keeps abreast of the improvements which are constantly being made. His ability has won marked recognition in a lucrative practice, which is well deserved.

In 1877 was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Lytle and Miss Ida M. Sawyer, a native of Rock Island, Illinois. They have three children: Blanche F., Ralph S. and James Albert. Their delightful home is the center of a cultured society circle, and its hospitality is enjoyed by many friends who entertain for the Doctor and his estimable wife the highest regard. Religiously they are connected with the Presbyterian church. In politics Dr. Lytle is an independent Republican and is a man of broad and liberal views on all subjects.

LESTER MANZER CURRIER, M. D. In the history of Masonry in Illinois it would be difficult to mention the name of a single representative of this honored order who is more zealously and loyally devoted to its interests or more active in its work than the gentleman whose name introduces this review. His enthusiasm is a source of inspiration to others and his labors have done much to introduce and establish the principles on which the fraternity rests. His knowledge of Masonry can hardly be excelled in the state and the order in Illinois justly counts him among its most valued members.

The Doctor was made a Mason in Moses R. Thompson Lodge, of Freeport, in 1869, —a lodge which has since been consolidated with Excelsior Lodge, of this city, and of which he is now one of the most active members. In 1880 he joined the Royal Arch chapter and commandery in Sycamore, Illinois, from which he was dimitted in 1882, transferring his membership to Freeport. In 1883 he joined the council of Freeport. He has passed all the chairs in the commandery and still takes an active part in it, but his most earnest labors are in the blue lodge, taking the highest delight in that work. He is an ardent lover of Masonry, and has posted more Masons than any other member of the fraternity in the country. Early in his Masonic career he became thoroughly informed in all that pertains to the order, almost reaching perfection in his understanding of the work, and was repeatedly elected Master of his lodge. He organized and instructed it in

floor work, and his team became so expert that they were from time to time taken to other towns to exemplify the ritual, and it is believed that no lodge in the state can exceed Excelsior Lodge in the perfection of its work in conferring the degrees. This is largely due to the untiring efforts of Dr. Currier. He has been a promoter of the fraternity in many towns in this section of the state and without other reward than his own love for the work and his pride in the fraternity. One of the lodges which he thus aided on a certain occasion presented him with a beautiful gold-jeweled ring, elegantly engraved with the emblems of the order, in token of their high appreciation of his devotion to them. The Doctor had not had the slightest intimations of their intentions and was so surprised and overcome with his pleasure at this kindly remembrance that he found it impossible to express his thanks. The brethren of the fraternity laughed at him and told him it was the first time they had ever seen him when he had nothing to say! However, this gift was a merited token of the esteem and love which his brethren have for him, and his devotion to the fraternity is most exemplary. His name deserves to be placed conspicuously high on the roll of eminent Masons in Illinois, and it is with pleasure that we give a record of his career to the order through the pages of this volume.

In his profession the Doctor is alike honored and prominent. He was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, on the 14th of January, 1847, and was descended from a family of long identification with America, his ancestors having located in eastern Massachusetts in a very early day, becoming prominent residents of Harvard. The Doctor's father, William B. Currier, was born in New York, in 1818, and married Sarah A. Farr, a native of the Green Mountain state. They now reside in Freeport with the Doctor, who is their only surviving child.

Our subject was a young man of seventeen years when he came to Freeport, in 1864. He had attended the public schools in his native county and now continued his education in the high school of this city. He was fitted for his chosen profession in Hahnemann Medical College, being graduated with the class of 1873, and began the practice of his profession in Sycamore, De Kalb county, Illinois, where he remained until 1882, when he returned to Freeport and has since engaged in general practice in this city and the surrounding country, having a large and lucrative patronage, which is a high testimonial of his ability. He is a student of the science of medicine as he is of Masonry, and has carried his researches far and wide into this field of learning, thus advancing farther and farther on the road to perfection.

The Doctor was happily married in November, 1869, to Miss Rose Beaumont, daughter of Dr. J. H. Beaumont. This union was blessed with one son, William B., who is residing in Marinette, Wisconsin. Mrs. Currier departed this life in 1890, after a pleasant and harmonious married life of twenty-one years. She was a most excellent woman, loved in life and mourned in death, her loss being deeply felt by many friends as well as her immediate family. Dr. Currier has since remained single, and his parents now reside with him in his comfortable home in Freeport.

WINFIELD SCOTT FULMER, the Excellent High Priest of Barrett Chapter, No. 18, Rock Island, was the first initiated into the glorious mysteries of Masonry in Trio Lodge, No. 57, in this city, receiving the Entered Apprentice degree June 19, 1890, that of the Fellow-craft July 10, following, and the Master Mason's degree on the 24th of the latter month. He was Senior Deacon of his lodge from January 1, 1891, to January 1, 1892. In 1892 he received the Royal Arch degrees in Barrett Chapter, No. 18, as follows: Mark Master, April 19; Past Master, May 7; Most Excellent Master, the same date, and the Royal Arch degree September 20. In

the chapter he was Master of the Second Veil in 1893, Captain of the Host in 1894, King in 1895 and Excellent High Priest in 1896, and re-elected in 1897, the office which he is now ably filling. He was made a Sir Knight in Everts Commandery, No. 18, in 1894, and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine March 5, 1895, in Kaaba Temple, Davenport, Iowa. He received the degree of High Priesthood in Chicago November 29, 1896. Since his connection with the order Mr. Fulmer has been an enthusiastic and capable worker, and enjoys the full confidence and high esteem of his brethren.

Mr. Fulmer was born near Johnstown, Pennsylvania, March 10, 1851, and is of English and German descent. His father, Ephraim Fulmer, was also a native of that state, and married Miss Elizabeth Curry, who also was a native of the Keystone state. In 1868 they removed west to Iowa, where they were useful and honest members of the Methodist church. Mr. Ephraim Fulmer died at the age of seventy-five years, and his wife departed this life in her seventy-first year. In his earlier years he was for a time a pilot on the Susquehanna river. They had twelve children, of whom four sons and three daughters are yet living.

Mr. Fulmer was educated in the public schools of his native state and Iowa, and has been engaged in railroading ever since he was twenty-one years of age. He began as a telegraph operator, and by his close attention to business and his unfailing watchfulness and general competency he was steadily advanced until he was constituted train dispatcher, and later advanced to that of chief clerk in the vice-president and superintendent's office of the Rock Island & Peoria Railroad,—a position he has filled for the past twelve years. The responsibilities of both these offices are proverbially severe.

January 1, 1878, is the date of Mr. Fulmer's marriage to Miss Rose Root, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and they have two children, Norma May and Arthur Paul. Mr. and Mrs. Fulmer are active and worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which religious body he has held some office for the past seven years. In politics he is a Republican.

ISAAC L. ELLWOOD.—Diversified as are the political and business interests of men, there is found in Masonry a tie that binds them together in a relationship which makes them forget the rivalry of politics and the competition of trade and in harmonious concerted action labor for the common good of the race, for the uplifting of their less fortunate brethren and for the general advancement and progress of all mankind. The light from Masonic altars has illumined many a dark path and has shown forth with great clearness the course of duty. The followers of the order have come from all stations of life incited by lofty ideals and noble purposes. Among Illinois' most prominent business men who have espoused its beneficent cause is Mr. Ellwood of De Kalb, who in 1858 was initiated as Entered Apprentice of De Kalb Lodge, passed the Fellowcraft and was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason. He became connected with De Kalb Chapter, and received the grades and order of chivalric Masonry in Sycamore Commandery, K. T. In harmony with his Masonic vows is his well spent life. His chief delight seems to have been to serve his fellow men and helpfulness might be termed the keynote of his character.

The seventh son of Abraham and Sarah (Delong) Ellwood, he was born in Salt Springville, Montgomery county, New York, on the 3d of August, 1833, and after a limited educational course began driving a team on the Erie canal, for ten dollars per month. Such was the beginning of his business career. Subsequently he secured a clerkship and was employed as a salesman until eighteen years of age, when the adventurous and hopeful spirit of youth caused him to seek a fortune in the gold fields of California. He went to the Pacific slope in 1851, and after a year's experience as a miner resumed clerking in Sacramento. In 1853 he retraced his steps as far as Illinois,

and in De Kalb opened a little hardware store with the capital he had managed to acquire in the west by his economy, industry and perseverance. Behind the counter of that humble establishment he conducted his first independent business, and as the years passed added to the profits resulting from a good trade that was secured by honorable dealing and unfailing courtesy to his patrons Auctioneering also proved to him a good source of income, and his quick thought, keen comprehension and readiness



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with which he grasped the situation caused his services to be sought in distant sections of the state.

But all this was but the avenue to a broader field of usefulness, wherein the life of Mr. Ellwood demonstrates the truth of the old proverb, that necessity is the mother of invention. The broad prairies of Illinois offered every inducement to agriculturists to establish homes here, and the rich soil bountifully rewarded their labors with abundant harvests; but the scarcity of trees prevented the use of lumber for fencing purposes, and trouble frequently arose over unmarked boundaries between farms. The difficulty of dividing farms was obviated by J. F. Glidden's invention of barbed wire. Mr. Ellwood assisted Mr. Glidden in securing his patents, taking a half interest in the invention. In 1876 Mr. Glidden sold his interest to the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company, and through Mr. Ellwood's influence and foresight all of the underlying and first patents on barb wire and machinery for making the same were combined together, enabling him, with the assistance of others, to build up one of the largest and most successful business enterprises in the history of this country.

After some years' connection first with Mr. Glidden and afterward with the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company, he embarked in business on his own account and is now exclusive owner and manager of the extensive manufacturing establishment at DeKalb, doing business under the firm name of the I. L. Ellwood Manufacturing Company. The plant embraces one of the most complete wire mills in this country. Connected with this is a wire-nail plant, with a capacity of about two thousand five hundred kegs per day; also one of the largest barb-wire mills in existence, and a large department devoted to the manufacture of Ellwood woven wire, field and lawn fencing. Employment is furnished to from six to eight hundred people, and the proprietor is the recognized leader in this line of trade in the country.

Mr. Ellwood was married January 27, 1859, to Miss Harriet Miller, and they had four sons and three daughters, of whom two sons and three daughters are living.

In politics Mr. Ellwood is a stanch Republican, but other than the position of alderman of DeKalb he has never held public office. His life has been well spent, his character is above reproach, and on his record there falls no shadow of wrong or

suspicion of evil. To mankind he has given a most needed and useful invention, and while he has realized therefrom a comfortable fortune, others have also reaped the advantages in the prosperity which has been promoted in DeKalb through his enterprise.

CAPTAIN JOHN W. NILES, of Sterling, has for almost a third of a century been identified with the Masonic fraternity. He became an Entered Apprentice in Anamosa Lodge, in Iowa, passed to the Fellow-craft, and was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason in 1864. After his removal to Sterling he became a member of the chapter, being made a Mark Mason on the 4th of February, 1880; Past Master on the 18th of February; Most Excellent Master on the 17th of April, and was exalted to the august degree of a Royal Arch Mason on the same day. In 1884 he became a charter member of Sterling Commandery, No. 57, and is a most worthy Sir Knight, a true follower of the beauseant, and most loyal to the vows of the order. In the summer of 1875 Mr. Niles dimitted from the blue lodge in Iowa and affiliated with Rock River Lodge, No. 612, A. F. & A. M., of Sterling. Three years later he was elected its Junior Warden, and in 1880 was chosen its Worshipful Master, to which position he was called for six consecutive terms,—an honor that is seldom conferred. During his service in that high position the lodge enjoyed an era of great prosperity and had a steady and substantial growth. He is thoroughly familiar with the ritual, and has a comprehensive understanding of the tenets and ethics of the society and guards most carefully the "ancient landmarks," while striving to inculcate among the followers of the fraternity the true spirit of its teachings. In 1889 he was elected Secretary of the blue lodge and has since filled that position. He has also been Secretary of the chapter since exalted in 1880, and was appointed Sword Bearer in the Commandery on its organization. The following year he was elected its Senior Warden, and since 1887 has served as its Recorder. Thus for many years he has been the keeper of the record of the three Masonic bodies of his town and is most faithful to his difficult task.

The Captain is one of the most loyal and prominent representatives of Masonry in Sterling. He has a broad understanding of the fundamental truths and purposes of the order and conforms his life to its honorable teachings,—to that purity of life and nobility of character which Masonry seeks to upbuild. That he has the unqualified respect and confidence of his brethren of the Craft is shown by his long continuance in various official positions. He is untiring in his labors and his virtues as a man and a Mason are of the highest order and worthy of emulation. His life and good works will ever stand as an everlasting monument to the sublime principles of this magnanimous order.

Captain Niles is a native of New York, born in Madison county, on the 11th of November, 1830, and is of English ancestry. The first of the name to seek a home in America took up their residence in Connecticut. The Captain, his father and his grandfather, all bore the good, sturdy honest name of John. The paternal grandmother of our subject was in her maidenhood a Miss Bryant, and her two brothers, Patrick and Alexander Bryant, served in the war of the Revolution with the titles of major and colonel respectively. The grandfather, John Niles, was a captain in the war of 1812, and the father was a captain in the state militia. The former emigrated to Madison county, New York, where John Niles (the second) was born and reared. He married Miss Sarah Moseley, a descendant of an old Massachusetts family who were related to the noted Hyde family of the Bay state. They came to Illinois in 1854, locating in Sterling, where the father died in 1882, in the eighty-third year of his age. The mother reached the age of eighty-two years, departing this life in 1884. They were members of the Baptist

church and were people of the highest respectability. Mr. Niles supported the Whig party in early life and aided in the organization of the Republican party in Whiteside county, becoming one of its most ardent adherents. He served both in New York and in Illinois as justice of the peace.

Captain Niles, of this review, was the fifth in order of birth in their family of four sons and four daughters, all of whom are now living. He was educated in Hamilton, New York, and after attaining his majority removed to Iowa, where he engaged in farming.

He was thus engaged when the great Civil war burst upon the country, and the blood of his patriotic ancestors was fired with a loyalty that prompted his enlistment. On the 12th of August, 1861, he joined the "boys in blue" of Company B, Ninth Iowa Infantry, and with the rank of sergeant marched to the front, where he participated in the engagement of the Army of the Tennessee, first under the command of General Sherman, and afterward under the command of General Logan. He distinguished himself for gallant service in the battles of Pea Ridge and Vicksburg, and after the latter was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant. He thus participated in the battle of Lookout Mountain and was with his command in the battle of Missionary Ridge, where the Union troops covered themselves with glory. Captain Niles participated in the Atlanta campaign, the capture of the city of Atlanta, went with Sherman on the celebrated march to the sea, was present at the surrender of Johnston, then marched to Washington and participated in the grand review, where "wave after wave of bayonet-crested blue" passed by the stand from which the president viewed the victorious army that had saved the nation. Captain Niles was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, on the 22d of July, 1865. He had been promoted to the rank of captain after the battle of Atlanta and had led his troops in many a gallant charge, his own bravery and valor encouraging and sustaining them in the midst of the horrors of war.

When his country no longer needed his services Captain Niles laid aside his sword with the insignia of his rank and resumed the peaceful pursuits of farming. He was identified with the agricultural interests of Iowa until 1875, when he came to Sterling, erected a comfortable residence and has since made this city his home. He enjoys the fullest confidence and esteem of all who know him and has made many warm friends in Sterling. In politics he is a Repubican, has served for six years as alderman of the city and for eighteen years as a most efficient and valued member of the school board, of which he has acted as secretary through the entire time. He is a leading and influential member of the Grand Army Post of Sterling, served as its commander for several years and is now its adjutant. On March 17, 1897, Governor Tanner appointed him a trustee of the Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Quincy, Illinois.

WILLIAM GRAVER, who stands at the head of one of the important industrial enterprises of the western metropolis, is conspicuously identified with the Masonic order, in which he has advanced to exalted degrees, and he has not only proved his devotion to the great crafthood and its noble principles, but has gained recognition in the fraternity as one eminently fortified to stand as its exponent and exemplar, his sterling honor and genial personality having gained to him a distinctive popularity.

In the year 1887 Mr. Graver became an Entered Apprentice in Englewood Lodge, No. 690, A. F. & A. M., in which he attained the Fellow-craft degree, and was raised Master Mason, the final degree being conferred on the 7th of October of the year mentioned. In capitular Masonry he passed the various grades in Englewood Chapter, No. 176, his exaltation to the Royal Arch having occurred on the 27th of November, 1888. Within the same year he received the chivalric degrees in Englewood Commandery, No. 59, Knights Templar, in

which he was created a Sir Knight. He thereafter passed forward in the grades and orders of the Scottish Rite, duly attaining the thirty-third degree and being created a Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret in Oriental Consistory, on the 21st of November, 1889. Prior to this, on March 22 of the same year, he was successful in completing the hazardous journey across the sands of the desert, receiving his reward in being admitted to Medinah Temple of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

In the lodge Mr. Graver has held no office by election, but he has been called upon, at various times, to officiate in all chairs of the same. He has also filled all the capitular offices, having served one year as Third Veil of his chapter, and later in turn as Principal Sojourner, Scribe and King, being High Priest of Englewood Chapter in 1894. He has held various official positions in Englewood Commandery, of which he was Senior Warden in 1893. As a Mason he has been signally fraternal and philanthropic, sagacious and enthusiastic. From the time when he first beheld the "light" by which Masons work he became thoroughly impressed with its beauties, and as more light broke in upon him he became an active, earnest worker in the Temple, having a distinct appreciation of those principles and teachings which have made Masonry the synonym of charity throughout the civilized world.

William Graver is a native of the old Keystone state, having been born at Chambersburg, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, on the 9th of May, 1842, the son of Philip and Christina (Ackerman) Graver. He was reared in his native state and there received his educational discipline. Turning his attention to the practical work of life, he turned his attention to the business of manufacturing iron and steel storage tanks, and was identified in this line of industry in Pennsylvania until the time of his removal to Chicago, becoming thoroughly familiar with every detail in the process of manufacturing and with the most approved and effective methods of handling the business, having a rare discrimination and executive ability. He came to Chicago in 1884, and here established his present enterprise, which has grown to be one of extended scope and marked importance. The business is incorporated under the title of the William Graver Tank Works, and the manufacturing plant is located at East Chicago, Indiana, on the belt line connecting with all Chicago railways. The products of the establishment include iron and steel storage tanks of every description, and their superior excellence, as coupled with the ability brought to bear in the management of the enterprise, has extended the ramifications of the business into the most diverse sections of the Union. The office of the concern is in the Old Colony Building, Chicago. In politics Mr. Graver is an adherent of the Republican party, and in religion is a Lutheran.

January 2, 1866, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Graver to Miss Christina Penman, who was born in Scotland, and they are the parents of five sons and two daughters, whose names, in order of birth, are as follows: Alice P., who is the wife of E. H. Williams; James P., to whom individual reference is made in the appending paragraphs; Elizabeth M.; William F.; Philip S.; Herbert S. and Allen McDonald.

James P. Graver, the eldest son of William and Christina Graver, was born in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, on the 20th of October, 1869, and was reared in that city and Pittsburg, receiving his education in the public schools. He early became associated with his father in business and has so continued to be, proving a most capable coadjutor in carrying on the successful enterprise of the Graver Tank Works. As a "lewis," or son of a Mason, it was but natural that he should eventually become interested in the great and time-honored fraternity. In 1891 he passed the blue-lodge degrees in Englewood Lodge, No. 690, A. F. & A. M., and within the same year was exalted to the Royal Arch in Englewood Chapter, of which he served as Third Veil one year and as Cap-

tain of the Host in 1893–4. That his rise in Masonry was rapid is evident from the fact that within the same year in which he was initiated into the ancient-craft mysteries he had received the orders of Knighthood in Englewood Commandery and become a Noble in Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is thus a member of the same Masonic bodies as is his father, and his interest in Masonry is a deep and abiding one.

CHESTER T. DRAKE, Chicago.—Prominent alike in commercial, fraternal and social circles, conducting an enterprise of no inconsiderable importance in connection with the manufacturing industries of Chicago and honored for the ability and sterling integrity which have brought to him so unmistakable success in material affairs, it is but congruous that we incorporate in this connection a *resume* of the career of Mr. Drake. Distinguished in having as his natal day that which marked the birthday anniversary of George Washington in the year 1851, our subject was born at Sturgis, St. Joseph county, Michigan, where his father was a man of prominence and influence, having conducted a well equipped machine-shop in that thriving village and having also owned and operated three farms in that locality, representing one of the finest agricultural sections of the Wolverine state. Mr. Drake thus had exceptional advantages in his youth, since he was enabled to familiarize himself with these two important lines of industry.

He secured his rudimentary educational training in the public schools, supplementing this discipline by a thorough course of study at the Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, where he graduated as a member of the class of 1874. After he had completed his college course Mr. Drake was employed at clerical work until 1880, in which year he engaged in the manufacture of machinery in Chicago, beginning operations upon a modest scale in a shop located at Nos. 160–162 South Clinton street. He was careful and duly conservative in his methods, and so directed his undertaking that success attended the enterprise from the start, its expansion having been rapid and continuous. His present plant, which is modern and effective in all its equipments and mechanical accessories, was completed in the year 1892, the building being a two-story brick structure, 75 x 185 feet in dimensions, and being located at Nos. 298–300–302 Jackson boulevard. The products of the establishment include all lines of machinery, but especial attention is given to the manufacture of brickmaking machinery. The trade territory of the concern is very extended in scope, the special products finding demand in all sections of the Union

Mr. Drake is conspicuously identified with the Masonic order, having attained the thirty-third degree in the Scottish rite. He was initiated in Golden Rule Lodge, No. 726, in the year 1880, and in 1885 held the highest office in the same,—that of Master. His Royal Arch degrees were passed in the year last mentioned, his affiliations being with Wiley M. Egan Chapter, No. 126, of which he was Most Eminent High Priest in 1890. In March, 1885, the degree of Knighthood was conferred upon Mr. Drake, in Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K. T., of which he was Eminent Commander in 1893. In 1889 he passed onward to the Scottish Rite, being then made a member of Oriental Consistory. In 1894–5 he held the high official distinction of being M. E. S. P. G. Master of the Council of the Princes of Jerusalem, Oriental Consistory, and in September, 1895, he received the thirty-third degree of the Scottish rite, at Buffalo, New York. He is also identified with Medinah Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of which he is Illustrious Potentate for 1895–6. From his advancement in Masonry it may be judged that Mr. Drake has maintained a lively and deep interest in the affairs of the order, and as a result he is accorded honorable recognition in the Masonic circles of the Union. At the present time he is a member of the

Grand Lodge, Chapter and Commandery of the state of Illinois.

Touching briefly, in conclusion, the domestic chapter in the life of our subject, we note that his marriage was solemnized in the centennial year, 1876, when he was united to Miss Albertine E. Hudson, of Coldwater, Branch county, Michigan. Their very attractive home is brightened by the presence of two daughters: Hattie A. and Florence H.

COLONEL THOMAS G. BLACK, deceased, was for thirty-six years an eminent physician of Adams county and a leading resident of Clayton. He was born in Maury county, Tennessee, on the 1st of June, 1825, and was of Scotch ancestry. His parents, William and Mary S. (Vaughn) Black, were natives of Georgia and Virginia, respectively, and when the Doctor was nine years of age they removed with their family to Illinois, locating in Morgan county, where much of his youth was passed. Determining to make the practice of medicine his life work, he prepared for that profession and was graduated in the medical department of the University of Louisville, Kentucky, in the spring of 1849. Immediately afterward he came to Clayton, Illinois, and began the practice of his profession. His success was marked and immediate and from the beginning he enjoyed a large and lucrative patronage. He was always a student and kept abreast with all the improvements made in methods of practice. His ability was widely recognized and thereby he won the liberal support of the public.

For twelve years Dr. Black successfully followed his profession and then laid aside all personal consideration to aid his country, then engaged in civil war. Although a southern man by birth, he was a loyal defender of the Union, and in September, 1861, enlisted as a member of Company C, Third Missouri Cavalry. He had raised his company in Illinois, but when a sufficient number of men had been secured for the company it was found that the Illinois quota had been filled and in consequence they joined the Missouri forces. Dr. Black was made captain of the company and on the field of battle rendered his country such valiant service that he was promoted successively until he had reached the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In that capacity he commanded his regiment until the close of his term. He was a fearless, faithful officer and his own bravery inspired his men to gallant action.

Returning to his home at the close of the war Colonel Black resumed the practice of his profession, which he continued up to the time of his death. His war service did not, however, end his efforts for the good of his country. He labored earnestly in support of the political measures whereby the best interests of the country could be promoted and was an active advocate of Republicanism. His recognized worth led to his being chosen by his fellow citizens to represent them in the general assembly and for two terms he was a member of the Illinois legislature, where his comprehensive understanding of the questions at issue made him a valued factor in the house. He was twice the candidate of his party for congress and was a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1880. He was a very public-spirited and progressive citizen and evidenced his unselfish interest in his state and nation by an unfaltering devotion to the principles which he believed to be right.

Colonel Black was married on the 22d of April, 1849, to Miss Martha Fredonia Nance, a native of Giles county, Tennessee. They became the parents of six children, of whom four are still living. Two of the sons are physicians. Mrs. Black is also living and has reached the advanced age of seventy-seven years. In fraternity circles Colonel Black was very popular, having the highest regard and warmest esteem of all with whom he was associated as a Mason, an Odd Fellow and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He fully exemplified in his life the teachings and principles of those organizations, and when death

claimed him the societies in which he held membership participated in the funeral services with which their loved brother was laid to rest. The large concourse of people who assembled on that occasion to pay their last tribute of respect to one whom they had ever honored has hardly been outnumbered in the history of Adams county. Telegraphic messages of condolence came from all sections of the state, for his friends were many, including all with whom he had been brought in contact. He was one of nature's noblemen, true to every duty in life, holding friendship inviolable and family ties sacred.

He was a charter member of Clayton Lodge, No. 147, A. F. & A. M., which was organized in 1852, and in which he filled all the offices, including that of Worshipful Master. He was also a member of Clayton Chapter, No. 104, R. A. M. He was a Knight Templar, receiving the Templar orders in Almoner Commandery, No. 32, at Augusta, Illinois, and subsequently became a charter member of Delta Commandery, No. 48, at Clayton, Illinois, which was organized in 1875. He was also Past Eminent Commander of the same commandery. He was also a charter member of Jephtha Lodge, No. 100, I. O. O. F., and filled all the chairs up to and including that of Noble Grand. He was also a charter member of the A. O. U. W., of Clayton, and was also a charter member of R. K. McCoy Post, No. 311, G. A. R. The Sons of Veterans camp, of Clayton, was named for him, being called Colonel T. G. Black Camp.

JOSEPH NANCE BLACK, a Sir Knight Templar and an eminent physician of Clayton, is the son of Dr. Thomas Gillespie Black, also a Mason of note, whose biography appears just preceding this. Dr. Black is continuing the practice of medicine which his father began in 1849.

He became an Entered Apprentice in Clayton Lodge, No. 147, on April 7, 1886, passed April 19, and was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason May 17. He became closely identified with lodge work, ably filling various offices, and has the honor of being Past Worshipful Master. He was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason in Clayton Chapter, No. 104, March 14, 1887, and has taken an active and creditable part in this body. He has held the chair of Royal Arch Captain, and in 1897 was elected Captain of the Host. On July 25, 1887, the Doctor was created a Sir Knight in Delta Commandery, No. 48, in which he has held all the chairs up to Generalissimo, the latter being the office of which he is the present incumbent. Dr. Black is thoroughly informed on Masonic laws and usage, and is spoken of by his brothers as an excellent worker in all the bodies of which he is a member. He is also a member of Jephtha Lodge, No. 100, I. O. O. F., of Clayton; also of the Modern Woodmen of America, Camp No. 493, at Clayton, and has been camp physician since its organization. He is also a charter member.

Dr. Black was born in Clayton March 27, 1860, was the youngest of the family, and after receiving a preliminary training in the public schools of his native city, he decided to follow the calling to which his father had devoted his life, that of medicine. Accordingly he entered Rush Medical College, at Chicago, at which he was graduated in 1883, and at once began the practice of his profession, associating himself with his father at Clayton. Two years later the latter died and our subject continued in practice alone. That he has met with success is evidenced by the large patronage he enjoys, and although it is said that "a prophet hath honor save in his own country," such is not exactly the case with Dr. Black, as his intrinsic worth is highly appreciated by the citizens of the town where he was born, educated and always resided, and where his father before him lived a long and prosperous life. Dr. Black has acquired an enviable name as a physician and surgeon. and is held in high regard not only by his fellow citizens but also by his professional brothers throughout the

state. He is a member of the Morgan County Medical Society, the Illinois State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. The Doctor takes especial interest and pride in surgery, in which he is thoroughly versed, and has contributed to numerous medical journals many valuable articles treating of that subject in a most able, masterful manner. In political affairs he is a Republican. He is endeavoring, to the best of his ability, to follow in the footsteps of his father, which implies being a good citizen, an upright Mason, and a reliable physician.

Dr. Black was married in 1883 to Miss Lizzie McBratney, of Clayton, and one son, Earl, has been born to them. Our subject has erected one of the beautiful residences of this place, where he and his wife are always pleased to enjoy the society of their many friends.

LOUIS KISTLER has for nearly two decades been a member of the Chicago bar and throughout the whole of this time has occupied a high place in legal ranks. In Masonic ranks also he has long held an honored place. He was made a Mason by Victor Lodge, F. & A. M., of Victor, New York, in his earlier manhood; later affiliated with the lodge at Greenwich, Rhode Island; and after coming to Chicago was one of the eleven charter members of Evans Lodge, No. 524, of Evanston, of which he was first Worshipful Master, serving as such two years. While in Greenwich, Rhode Island, he was exalted to the degree of Royal Arch Mason, and has ever since maintained a membership in that branch of the order, serving one year as King of the chapter in Evanston. He is also a Knight Templar, having been knighted by Apollo Commandery, of Chicago, and has held official position therein. In his every-day conduct he has exemplified the time-honored principles of this ancient order and has ever had for his motto, "Brotherly Love, Relief and Truth."

Mr. Kistler, as his name indicates, is of German origin. He was born in Strasburg, Germany, June 25, 1835, son of Andrew and Maria (Gruen) Kistler, and in his native land spent the first eleven years of his life. In 1846 he came over to America with a friend, and from that time until after he had reached manhood lived in New York, at Rochester, Victor, Lima and Syracuse, enjoying the best of educational advantages. He was a student in the Lima Seminary and pursued his college course in the University of Syracuse, where he graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1858, later receiving the degree of M. A. from the same institution. In the meantime he spent four years as teacher of Latin and Greek in Greenwich Seminary, Rhode Island. Subsequently he returned to Germany and for two years gave his time and attention to the study of the languages, philosophy and jurisprudence in the University of Berlin, and after coming back to this country passed a few months in Boston, while in that city enjoying the warm personal friendship of Edward Everett. From Boston he came in 1864 to Chicago and accepted the professorship of Greek in the Northwestern University at Evanston, a position he filled with honor to himself and the institution until he resigned in 1878, in order to engage in the practice of law in Chicago. His first office was in the Merchants Building, and he had for his partner Mr. Henry Decker, now deceased. Mr. Kistler has his office now in the Ashland Block, and is engaged in the general law practice. He has at stated times delivered lectures on international and constitutional law before the students of the Northwestern University.

Mr. Kistler has for years been active in politics, affiliating with the Republican party. He was president of the German-American Republican Club of Chicago, during the Blaine campaign, and when Mr. Blaine visited Chicago on October 26 of that year Mr. Kistler headed a delegation of one hundred Germans that called on him at the Grand Pacific Hotel. In speaking on behalf of the committee, Mr. Kistler said, in part:

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"During your long and honorable public service given to the country of our choice and adoption, you have been distinguished from all other men in public life as the typical American statesman. Your earnest and persistent advocacy of protection to the great industries of our own loved land, now far dearer to us than the land of our fathers, inspires in us the belief that your administration of the national government will be the beginning of a new era in our habitual prosperity."

Mr. Kistler is identified with fraternal orders other than those mentioned at the beginning of this sketch. About the time he was made a Mason at Victor, New York, he also joined the Odd Fellows at that place. Later he transferred his membership in that order to Evanston Lodge and still later to New Chicago Lodge, No. 506, with which he now affiliates. Also he is a member of the Royal Arcanum and the Knights of Honor. He was a representative to the Grand Lodge, Knights of Honor, at Springfield, in 1896. He was a personal friend of Rabbi Nussbaum, and at the funeral of that distinguished gentleman, which occurred in Chicago, Mr. Kistler, by request, made the address.

Mr. Kistler was married July 3, 1864, in Massachusetts, to Miss Frances Dow. Five children were born to them, and both wife and children are all deceased. After having been a widower for seven years, he married his present wife, Mrs. Alvina Miller, November 30, 1893, and they now reside at 582 Sedgwick street.

DEXTER W. NICKERSON, the efficient deputy sheriff of Cook county, has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for the past decade, having joined Blair Lodge, No. 393, F. & A. M., in 1887. He belongs to Washington Chapter, No. 43, R. A. M., and is a Knight Templar of Chevalier Bayard Commandery, No. 35. He belongs to the Oriental Consistory of the Scottish Rite and has attained to the thirty-second degree in that branch of the fraternity. He also belongs to the Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. While thoroughly in sympathy with the order and a worthy and faithful member, his pressing business duties leave him no time to take an active part in its work.

Mr. Nickerson is a native of Massachusetts, his birth having occurred in Orleans, on Cape Cod, on the 22d of September, 1840. He was educated in the public schools of Boston, and at the age of fifteen accompanied his parents on their removal to Bluffton, Winneshiek county, Iowa, the family locating on a tract of land which was secured from the government and was entirely unimproved. Mr. Nickerson aided in developing the land and there remained for twelve years, faithfully performing his part in the agricultural labors. In 1868 he returned to Boston, and two years later, in 1871, came to Chicago, where he was employed in the dry-goods business with some of the most extensive firms in the city.

In political affairs Mr. Nickerson has long taken a deep and active interest and by the Republican party was nominated for his first office, that of city clerk. Being elected to the position in 1887 he served for one term. For five years previous to his election as city clerk he had served as deputy sheriff, and after his retirement he was again made deputy, a position which he has filled for eleven years altogether. His long retention well indicates his efficient service and is a tribute to his ability and fidelity. Aside from his Masonic connections he is a member of the Royal Arcanum and the Hamilton Club. He started out upon his business career empty-handed and by his own exertions has worked his way upward, so that whatever success he has achieved is due entirely to his own resources and the exercise of the powers with which nature endowed him.

HENRY WARREN MEAD, Past Eminent Commander of Beauseant Commandery, No. 11, Knights Templar, of Quincy, was elected an Entered Apprentice

March 24, 1863, passed April 2, 1864, and was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason in Quincy Lodge, No. 296, A. F. & A. M. In the blue lodge he has been an active and zealous worker, filling most acceptably the offices of Junior Warden, Senior Warden and Worshipful Master, the latter for two terms. Mr. Mead was exalted to the Royal Arch degree in Quincy Chapter, No. 5, on June 19; received the degrees of Royal and Select Masters in Quincy Council, No. 15, on May 11, 1879; and was created a Sir Knight in Beauseant Commandery, No. 11, on October 25, 1878, serving as its Eminent Commander during 1893–4, and showing himself to be a most consistent exemplification of a worthy Sir Knight Templar.

Mr. Mead was born in Smyrna, Chenango county, New York, April 9, 1830, and is the son of Nicholas B. and Betsy Bacon (Snow) Mead, the former of whom was a native of Washington county, New York, born in 1790, and both of them descended from old New England families. Mrs. Mead was born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, June 8, 1790, and died August 2, 1877. The father of our subject was a physician and practiced his profession in Smyrna, subsequently retiring from active life and moving to Quincy, where he spent his last days with his son Henry. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and he and his wife were devout adherents of the Presbyterian church. His death occurred at the age of seventy-four years, his wife surviving him until attaining her eighty-seventh year. They had four daughters and three sons, one of the latter, Charles W., being a twin brother of our subject. He also was a Mason, reaching the degree of Knight Templar, and was quite prominent in railroad circles, having been assistant superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road, general superintendent of the Hannibal & St. Joseph line, and general superintendent under C. J. Hammond, of the Union Pacific, at Omaha. He died in Los Angeles, California, in 1894.

Mr. Mead received his education in Smyrna, New York, and in 1857 came to Quincy, where he was appointed agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. He held that important position for twenty-one years, when, his health failing, he retired, and has since devoted his time to looking after his personal interests in Quincy. He has an excellent residence at No. 1401 Hampshire street, besides which he owns other property throughout the city. He is a member of the St. John's Episcopal church, and is one of its vestrymen. Mr. Mead has been a lifelong Democrat, but in 1896 he voted for Major McKinley, sound money and prosperity. He is a good citizen, an upright man, and a valued brother Mason.

HENRY QUINN is a Knight-Templar Mason, and has been a member of the order for the past decade. He joined Galva Lodge, No. 243, was initiated February 22, 1887, passed on the 27th of March, and was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason on the 12th of April. He at once became an active worker in the order, and has since continued his membership with Galva Lodge, in which he has served two terms as Junior Warden and two terms as Junior Deacon. He was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason in Kewanee Chapter, No. 47, in 1895, and was created a Knight Templar in Everett Commandery, No. 18, of Rock Island, in 1896. He is also a Noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine, holding his membership in Kaaba Temple, of Davenport, Iowa, and since his removal to Cambridge he and his wife have united with Mystic Chapter, No. 160, Order of the Eastern Star, of which Mrs. Quinn is now one of the officers.

In Hamilton, Ohio, on the 11th of October, 1854, Mr. Quinn was born. His parents, Thomas and Anna (Boland) Quinn, were both natives of New York, and the paternal grandfather was born in Ireland, whence he emigrated to America when a young man. About the time of their mar-

riage the parents removed to Ohio and made their home in the Buckeye state until their death. Mrs. Quinn passed away in 1863, and eight days later the father died, his death being occasioned by his great grief for the loss of his wife. She left an infant daughter, Agnes, who is now the wife of Joseph A. Miller, of Galva.

Henry Quinn was then a lad of nine years. He went to live with his maternal grandfather, who removed to Wisconsin, where the boy was reared. His educational privileges were very meager, for at an early age he began carrying newspapers to earn his living. He afterward worked in the press-room of a newspaper office for two years and in the composing-room for three years, during which time he not only mastered the business, but also acquired considerable general information, which greatly supplemented the knowledge gained in school. He afterward worked in many newspaper offices in towns along the Mississippi river between St. Anthony and St. Louis, and in 1878 he accepted a position of business manager of the Galva News, in which capacity he served for eight years. He then purchased an interest in the business, and is still one of the owners of that paper. His thorough knowledge of journalistic work and his broad experience in this line has enabled him to give to the public a most creditable paper, which finds favor in a liberal patronage.

Since attaining his majority, Mr. Quinn has been a stanch Republican, and has advocated the principles and policy of that party through the columns of his journal. In 1894 he was nominated on that ticket for the office of county sheriff, and being elected is now acceptably serving in that capacity. He discharges his duties with promptness and fidelity and is a popular official.

Mr. Quinn was married in 1876 to Miss Etta Carico, a native of Illinois and a daughter of John and Elizabeth Carico, early settlers of Bureau county, where they located in 1832. Mr. and Mrs. Quinn have an adopted son, Harry, who is now twelve years of age. They are both members of the Methodist church and have the warm regard of many friends.

ASA WELLINGTON BLAKESLEY, the oldest member of the Masonic fraternity residing in Quincy and the only member now living that was a member of Bodley Lodge, No. 1, Quincy, when he joined it, was initiated and passed in 1844 in Hancock Lodge, No. 20, at Carthage, Illinois. In the spring of 1845 his lodge surrendered its charter before he had received the third degree, and in February, 1848, he received the sublime degree of Master Mason in Hermon Lodge, No. 39, at Quincy; but, finding that that was a German lodge, which preferred to do its work in the German language, he took a dimit and in March, same year, was elected to membership in Bodley Lodge, No. 1, of which he has been an honored and active member for the past forty-nine years.

Learning the Masonic ritual thoroughly from Grand Lecturer James H. Luce, he became one of the most proficient workers in his lodge, in which he served as Secretary, Junior Warden and four years as its Worshipful Master. The capitular degrees he received in Quincy Chapter, No. 5, on the 14th of May, 1849, and was elected to and served in the following offices: Secretary, Captain of the Host and eight years Most Excellent High Priest. In 1856 he received the cryptic degrees in Springfield Council, No. 1, and became a charter member of Quincy Council, No. 15, and assisted in its organization on Christmas day of 1862 and was its Recorder. The chivalric degrees he received in Beauseant Commandery, No. 11, on the 8th of February, 1861. In this body he was for four years the Prelate and five years its Eminent Commander, after which he declined to serve further in that office, preferring that the other brethren should fill it. The Scottish Rite degrees he received in Quincy Consistory, in May, 1871. He was a constant and reliable attendant at all the meetings of the different

bodies of the order, and ever held himself ready to fill any office as occasion should require. Accordingly in 1866 he was Master of Bodley Lodge, High Priest of Quincy Chapter and Eminent Commander of Beauseant Commandery. In the Grand Lodge he has been Senior Grand Deacon and Grand Senior Warden from 1851 to 1875 inclusive, and has either been an officer or a member of some important committee in the Grand Lodge for twenty-four years in succession, after which he was disabled from attendance by paralysis; and since his partial recovery he has again been regular in his attendance at the Grand Lodge. In the Grand Chapter he has been Grand King, Deputy Grand High Priest and in 1872 was elected Grand High Priest; and in 1859, while Grand King, he was Representative to the General Grand Chapter which met at Chicago. In the Grand Commandery he began his official work as Grand Warden and was promoted in line in regular order up to Senior Grand Warden. He compiled an exhaustive roster of the consistory, to which he devoted much time, but unfortunately it was consumed by fire when the lodge hall was burned, in 1876!

Mr. Blakesley was born at Perryville, Madison county, New York, on the 21st day of April, 1818, of English and Welsh ancestry who lived on the border between England and Wales. In very early day they came from old England to New England, settling near Hartford, Connecticut, where his grandfather Eli and his father Asa were born. The latter was a farmer by occupation, an Episcopalian in religious belief and a Master Mason. Asa W., our subject, is now the only survivor of a family of five children. He was reared on the farm of his father, attending school in the winter and Woodstock Academy for a short time, after which he taught school. In July, 1841, he arrived at Carthage, in Hancock county, Illinois, where he continued his occupation as teacher. For three years he was employed in the post-office and in the county recorder's office in Carthage.

In 1847 he came to Quincy and took charge of the female department of the public school. From 1854 to 1859 he was city clerk. In 1856–7 he was county superintendent of schools, and from 1859 to 1861 was superintendent of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad. In 1864–5 he was superintendent of the city schools, and he has also served as city assessor, deputy assessor for sixteen years, justice of the peace, police magistrate for sixteen years, and notary public for forty years. Politically he has been a lifelong Democrat, active during the last war in mustering soldiers for the Union and sending them forward. Religiously he gives his preference to the Unitarian faith. During the whole of his long life he has been a faithful and good citizen, thoroughly reliable and worthy of any trust. He has a retentive memory and has furnished many valuable data for this volume.

He has been married three times, death claiming two of his wives in his youth. For his present wife he married Miss Mary L. Watson, in 1850, and they have now lived happily together for forty-seven years, hoping to see the golden anniversary of their wedding. They have reared a son and a daughter. The son, Marion, is in the employ of a wholesale house in Quincy; and the daughter, Belle, became the wife of Mr. Arthur Stock and is now a widow.

JUDGE CHARLES PHILO KANE, county judge of Sangamon county and a resident of Springfield, has himself been identified with Masonry for nearly twenty years and comes of a family some members of which figured prominently in the early career of Masonry in Sangamon county. His great uncle on his mother's side, Stephen Stillman, was Worshipful Master of the first Masonic lodge held in this county, August 31, 1822, and in the same body Philo Beers, the Judge's grandfather, later served as Senior Deacon. Thus in his early life the subject of our sketch received the impression that Masonry was a great institution; and in 1877 he sought admission within its portals, his petition being presented

April 10, to St. Paul's Lodge, No. 500, in which he was elected to receive the degrees and in which he was initiated, passed and raised, receiving M. M. degree August 21, of the same year. He was exalted in Springfield Chapter, No. 1, December 20, 1878, and March 27, 1879, was knighted by Elwood Commandery, No. 6, in all of which bodies he is still a member in good standing and in all of which he has served officially. In 1880 he was Worshipful Master of the lodge; in 18— he filled the chair of Master of the Third Veil in the chapter,



and in 1885–6 he was Eminent Commander of the commandery; and in the Grand Commandery of Illinois he is serving as Grand Junior Warden. His special adaptation for Masonic work and his enthusiasm and earnestness in the same has made his work impressive and highly appreciated. He was at the head of Elwood Commandery in St. Louis in 1886; was with the commandery in Chicago in 1880, and was on the staff of H. H. Montgomery, Chief of the Tenth Division in the Knight Templar parade at Boston in 1895; and on many Masonic occasions he has been the orator of the day.

Judge Kane was born in the city in which he has been honored officially in fraternal and political circles,—Springfield, Illinois,—the date of his birth being December 25, 1850. Here he was educated, completing the classical course of the high school, and then took up the study of law in the office of Hay, Green & Littler, under whose able instructions he studied diligently for four years, after which, in June, 1872, he was admitted to the bar. In 1877 he was elected to the office of city attorney of Springfield, and was re-elected in 1878 and 1879, receiving majorities ranging from one hundred and sixty to four hundred and fifty, while the opposition majority was usually about four hundred. In one of these races his opponent was Judge Creighton, now judge of the seventh judicial circuit. For five years after his retirement from the office of city attorney our subject was a member of the Springfield board of education, being much of that time chairman of the committee on teachers, and also a member of the committee on the high school and the course of study. In 1892 he was the nominee of the Republican party for congress in the old thirteenth district, composed of Tazewell, Mason, Menard, Morgan, Sangamon and Christian counties. He "stumped" every county in the district, and was defeated by William Springer, who was a representative in congress for twenty years. In 1894 he was the nominee for county judge of Sangamon county, on the Republican ticket, and after a most spirited contest the usual Democratic majority of sixteen hundred was overcome and the entire Republican ticket elected for the first time in this county. In every campaign since he cast his first presidential vote for General Grant, in 1872, Mr. Kane has taken an active part.

Andrew J. Kane, the father of the Judge, was a native of North Carolina, and throughout his life was engaged in preaching the gospel. His mother, whose name before her marriage was Caroline M. Beers, was a

daughter of Philo and Martha (Stillman) Beers, the former of Connecticut and the latter of New York. Both the Beers and Stillman families originally came from Massachusetts. The history of the Beers family can be traced back in New England to the year 1635. Both families had representatives in the wars of this country from the Revolution down to the late war. In 1774 Zechariah Beers, his great-grandfather, enlisted in the Connecticut troops at sixteen years of age, and re-enlisted in 1776. The grandfather, Philo Beers, was in the New York state militia during the war of 1812, and was a member of the state legislature which sat at Vandalia, the old state capital, in 1824. Philo Beers and Martha Stillman, married November 2, 1820, were the first white couple married within the present limits of Sangamon county.

Judge Kane was married November 2, 1881, to Miss Flora Brittin, a native of Sangamon county, Illinois, her people, like his, being among the pioneers of this place, and the date of their arrival here being 1819. The Judge and his wife have three children living, namely: Caroline M., Flora Elizabeth and Philo Beers.

CHARLES L. BLISS.—The life record of this gentleman through the past eight years is closely interwoven with the history of Masonry in Chicago. He has been untiring in his efforts to advance the fraternity and his zeal and enthusiasm amount to an inspiration, which having its effect on others produces great good in the order. He has closely studied the esoteric doctrines and made its principles a rule of conduct. He believes most sincerely in the practical religion of helpfulness, and therefore warmly espouses the cause of Masonry, which rests upon beneficence, charity and the universal truth of the brotherhood of mankind. He was made a Mason in Harlem Lodge, No. 540, in 1888, and has since been honored with the highest office in the gift of his brethren of the lodge,—that of Worshipful Master. He served in that capacity during the year when was celebrated the twenty-fitfh anniversary of the establishment of the lodge, and made that epoch in its history a most memorable one, for during the period of his service he conferred ninety-nine degrees and raised thirty-three brethren to the sublime degree of Master Mason. This record is unparalleled in the existence of the lodge. During the year, the Grand Master twice visited Harlem Lodge and souvenirs were presented to each member in commemoration of the occasion. The time in which Mr. Bliss filled the chair of Worshipful Master was a period of prosperity and rapid advancement and substantial growth, and for his efficient labors he certainly deserves the gratitude of his brethren. He was exalted to the sublime degree of Royal Arch Mason in Cicero Chapter, No. 80. He was created a Knight Templar in Siloam Commandery, No. 54, in 1890, and in 1894 was Eminent Commander, during which time he conferred the order of knighthood upon his honored father. His faithful observance of the vows of knighthood make him a worthy follower of the standard, and to Templar Masonry he has left a rich legacy of noble deeds and high ideals. He is also connected with the branch of Masonry which promotes the social intercourse between the members of the craft, and is a Noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine, of Medinah Temple. For four years Mr. Bliss filled the office of Deputy Grand Lecturer and ably advocated the principles of Masonry, his earnestness, his eloquence and his convincing utterance promoting an increased fidelity on the part of those who are pledged to uphold all that is true and good, to extending a helping hand to the needy and champion the cause of the weak against the strong. For several years he has taken an active interest in the Masonic Orphans' Home, whose noble mission is to care for the fatherless little ones of deceased Masons, and was secretary of the Eleventh Knight Templar Charity Ball. His virtues as a man and a Mason are of the highest order,

and his record in connection with the fraternity is above reproach.

Mr. Bliss is one of the native sons of Illinois, born in Mount Carroll, Carroll county, on the 11th of November, 1852. His father, Rev. George J. Bliss, one of the esteemed members of the Masonic society, devoted a number of years of his life to the Methodist ministry, and was pastor of various churches in this state. He filled the pulpit of the church in Freeport from 1869 until 1875, and afterward became connected with the insurance business as an adjuster. He is now residing in Oak Park, one of the most highly-respected citizens of that beautiful suburb. Charles L. Bliss was for some time employed in the general offices of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, and later entered the insurance business, being in the employ of others from 1886 until 1890, when he embarked in business on his own account. Prosperity has attended his efforts, and his capable management and thorough reliability have brought to him a richly-merited success.

In 1878 Mr. Bliss was united in marriage to Miss Carrie D. Lyon, a native of Elgin, Kane county, Illinois, and a niece of George Lyon, of the well-known music house of Lyon & Healy. They have four sons, Philip, Theodore, Raymond and Harold. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bliss have a wide circle of friends and hold and enviable position among the people who receive passports into good society. In politics, he has always been an ardent Republican.

ANDREW J. BLANCHARD is a brother whose enthusiasm and devotion to Masonry in all its principles and branches have wielded considerable influence in his conduct toward his God and his fellow men. During the forty years in which he has been connected with the brotherhood he has had ample time and opportunity to observe the beauties with which it is imbued, and to practically demonstrate the precepts and tenets of the order. Mr. Blanchard was initiated in Mount Vernon Lodge, No. 8, at Morrisville, Vermont, in 1857 and was Worshipful Master of that body, subsequently holding the same office in Sycamore Lodge, Illinois, for three terms. While in Vermont he served as Deputy Grand Master. He was exalted to the Royal Arch degree in Sycamore Chapter, No. 49; was created a Sir Knight in Sycamore Commandery, No. 15, of which he was the second Eminent Commander; and attained the ineffable degrees of the Scottish Rite at De Kalb, his present affiliation being with the Freeport Consistory. Mr. Blanchard was one of the organizers of the commandery at Litchfield, Illinois, and was nominated for the office of Eminent Commander, but moved away before the election took place.

Mr. Blanchard was born in Cabot, Vermont, August 11, 1827, and is the son of James and Abigail (Hoyt) Blanchard. After attending the public schools our subject was sent to the Newbury Collegiate Institute, where he remained until 1849, when he started for California, by way of Cape Horn, and arrived there the following March. He engaged in mining, and continued in that occupation for two years, after which he adopted the profession of teaching, following that until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he at once offered his services and organized Company E, Third Vermont Volunteer Infantry. He was elected its captain, but resigned at the end of the year on account of disability, and came to Illinois, locating in Sycamore, where he has taught in the public schools ever since, covering a period of twenty-five years. Politically our subject is an uncompromising Republican.

Mr. Blanchard was married in 1853 to Miss Abbey A. Beckley, a native of Barre, Vermont, and three children have been born to them, only one of whom survives. She is Fanny May, the wife of Charles N. Pritchard, of DeKalb. Frank W. died in 1885, at the age of twenty-four, while in Texas, where he went for his health. The other child died in infancy. On April 24, 1897, Mrs. Blanchard was called to her final rest and reward. She was a devoted

member of the Congregationalist church, and she lived the life of a consistent Christian and her end was peaceful.

CHARLES D. NORTH, a banker and farmer of Yates City, Illinois, resides at his pleasant rural home half a mile northeast of Yates City. For many years he has been identified with the interests of this place and prominent in its fraternal circles, his connection with Masonry being long and honorable.

Mr. North was initiated into the mysteries of Yates City Lodge, No. 448, F. & A. M., in 1868, receiving the Entered Apprentice degree April 2, Fellow-craft April 30, and Master Mason May 4. He has passed the offices in the lodge and three years filled the office of Worshipful Master, each year representing his lodge in the Grand Lodge of the state. The Royal Arch degrees he received in Eureka Chapter, No. 98, in which for fourteen years he has served as Royal Arch Captain. He is also a member of the council and commandery, the former at Yates City and the latter at Galesburg, having been made a Knight Templar in Galesburg Commandery, No. 8, in 1892. In the council he is at present occupying an official station. Both he and his wife are charter members of the Order of the Eastern Star at Yates City, which was instituted in 1893, and in which both have served in prominent official positions, he being the first to occupy the Worthy Patron's chair, and she having served as Associate Matron ever since the chapter was organized.

Mrs. North's father, James H. Nicholson, who died May 31, 1893, was one of the prominent Masons of Yates City, and over his remains were repeated the beautiful burial ceremony of the order he loved. He was made a Mason in Elmwood Lodge, and when Yates City Lodge, No. 448, was instituted his name was on the list of charter members. Also he was a charter member of the Yates City Consistory, a member of Eureka Chapter, No. 98, and was in the Scottish Rite.

Mr. North is a Virginian by birth. He was born in Pendleton county, Virginia, October 8, 1845, and has spent the most of his life in agricultural pursuits. In 1882, at the opening of the Farmers' Bank at Yates City, he became its vice-president, in which capacity he served until 1892, and since then has been the honored president of the bank.

Mr. North has a military record as well as a business and fraternal history. During the war he was a member of the Sixty-second Virginia Cavalry, fought valiantly on many a battle-field, and came out of the war with three wounds, one received at Berry's Ferry, one at New Market and the third at Cold Harbor. In his religious belief he is a Universalist. He has long maintained a deep interest in public affairs and especially educational matters, and for a period of fifteen years has been a school director in his district.

MILES W. WILLIS has established an enviable record as a faithful and consistent member of the Masonic fraternity, to which he has given his time and attention for a great many years, and in that time has endeared himself to his brothers by the earnestness with which he follows the precepts of the order. Mr. Willis was initiated in Blackberry Lodge, No. 359, at Elburn, and served as its Senior Warden. He was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason in DeKalb Chapter, No. 52, at DeKalb; and received the chivalric degrees in Sycamore Commandery, No. 15, Knights Templar.

Mr. Willis was born in Erie county, Pennsylvania, March 22, 1836, his parents being Horace and Amy (Miller) Willis, who, when our subject was an infant, moved to Chautauqua county, New York, and remained there until 1844, when they came to Illinois and located on a portion of the land that now comprises the city of Elburn. Mr. Willis was reared on the home farm and resided with his parents until attaining manhood's estate, when he began farming

on his own account. In 1862 he engaged in the live-stock, grain and hay business with J. W. Swain, and continued to follow that until 1884, when he went to Kansas and embarked in the land and stock business for awhile, but always regarding Elburn as his home. In 1890 he became interested in several local industries, and was one of the organizers of the Kane County Bank. In his political faith Mr. Willis is an adherent of the Republican party, and has served as a member of the highway commission.

November 13, 1868, Mr. Willis was united in marriage to Miss Isabelle Warne, who is a native of the Empire state. They are quite popular in Elburn and have a host of friends.

JOHN WILLIAM POWELL, M. D., deceased, was one of the leading practitioners of medicine in Peoria, a member of the firm of Powell & Powell. For over two decades he had been a devoted and enthusiastic Mason.

Dr. Powell received the three primary degrees of the order on the evenings of May 21, June 2 and 19, 1875, in Mount Zion Lodge, No. 211, at Camden, Indiana. Three years later, upon his removal to Rockfield, that state, he received a dimit from Mount Zion Lodge, dated June 5, 1878, and with a few other Masons of Rockfield, organized a lodge at that place, of which he was made Junior Warden. Subsequently the Rockfield lodge-room and its records were burned, and after this unfortunate event in the history of Masonry at that place, he again affiliated with the order at Camden, remaining a member there until his removal to Peoria, Illinois, in 1882. Ever after that date he had his membership in Peoria Lodge, No. 15. Nor did his interest in the order cease with the lessons of "humanity, friendship and brotherly love" as exemplified in the blue lodge; but he proceeded higher and higher. After coming to Peoria he took the Royal Arch degrees in Peoria Chapter, No. 7, and about the same time commenced the council degrees. The latter, however, for some reason, he never completed, and he was really never a member of the council, but he became a Knight Templar, a member of Peoria Commandery, No. 3, and also a member of Mohammed Temple, Mystic Shrine, which society he joined in 1893. During his residence in Rockfield, Indiana, he was for several years Master of the lodge there, and he was Surgeon for the Shrine from its organization at Peoria to the time of his death.

Dr. Powell was a native of Tazewell county, Illinois, born near Pekin, August 7,



1838. He received a high-school education at Metamora, Illinois, and pursued the study of medicine at Rush Medical College at Chicago, graduating there in January, 1865. In 1881 he took a post-graduate course in the Louisville Medical College, which conferred upon him an honorary degree. Having completed his college course at Chicago, he located in Camden, Indiana, in 1865, and there began the practice of his profession. Later he removed to

Rockfield, that state, and from there in 1882 came to Peoria, where he passed the remainder of his life in the successful pursuit of his profession. For a number of years he had as his partner his son, Dr. Vance M. Powell.

The last named gentleman was born August 28, 1866, at Camden, Indiana, shortly after his father had entered upon the practice of medicine at that place, and there and at Rockfield and Peoria he was reared and educated. Following the footsteps of his honored father, he took up the study of medicine, entered the Louisville Medical College in 1891, pursued a regular course and graduated in 1894, after which time he was in the practice of the healing art in company with his father until the death of the latter. He is also a Mason, having received the degrees in Temple Lodge, No. 46, A. F. & A. M.; in Peoria Chapter, No. 7, R. A. M.; Peoria Commandery, No. 3; Peoria Consistory, thirty-second degree, S. P. R. S.; Central City Chapter, No. 42, O. E. S.; and Mohammed Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.

Another son, Dr. Guy C. Powell, was born at Rockfield, Indiana, September 23, 1868, is a member of Peoria Lodge, No. 15, A. F. & A. M.; of Peoria Chapter, No. 7, R. A. M., and of Peoria Commandery, No. 3.

Dr. Powell, the senior and the subject of the foregoing sketch, died August 5, 1897, a stanch and active member of the Presbyterian church, which he had served so long in his support and attendance, and he passed from this world full of honors as a citizen, as a physician, as a Mason and as a Christian.

REV. JAMES MORROW JOHNSTON; a Cumberland Presbyterian minister and a resident of Petersburg, Illinois, has for twenty years been identified with Freemasonry, which has rightly been called the sister of religion.

He was initiated, passed and raised in 1876, in Bucklin, Missouri, in Bucklin Lodge, No. 233, A. F. & A. M., of which he remained a member until 1887, when he was dimitted in order to affiliate with Clinton Lodge, No. 19, of Petersburg, of which he has since been a member in good standing. The chapter degrees were conferred upon him in Petersburg April 22, 1890, and September 22 of that same year he received the Red Cross degree in St. Aldemar Commandery, No. 47, of Petersburg. For years he served as Chaplain of the lodge and for two or three years was Prelate in the commandery, his service in these offices continuing up to two years ago, since which time he has been otherwise occupied on meeting nights, his ministerial duties calling him elsewhere.

Mr. Johnston is a native of Macon county, Missouri, born February 24, 1855, and comes of a Cumberland Presbyterian family. His father, William Henry Johnston, was a candidate for the ministry, under the care of the McGee Presbytery, at the time he entered the army for participation in the late war, and he never came back. He was killed in the engagement at Vicksburg. One brother of our subject is a minister in the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and filled a charge in Missouri, while his youngest brother, Rufus P., is pastor of the First Baptist church at St. Joseph, Missouri. James M. Johnston received his literary education at Lincoln University, of which institution he is a graduate with the class of 1885, and following his graduation there he spent one year in McCormick Theological Seminary, of Chicago. His ministerial work, however, began before his education was completed. The year 1882 he filled a pulpit in Missouri. Since then his labors have been in Illinois, first in Hopedale, where he preached for a term of years, and where he is again employed as pastor. In the meantime he filled a charge at Petersburg four years. Now, in addition to his work at Hopedale, he fills appointments at Loami.

Mr. Johnston was married June 24, 1885, to Miss Zenetta F. Shipley, of Menard county, Illinois, and their happy union has

been blessed in the birth of four children—Erma Minerva, Laura Zenetta, Litti Faithful and James Henry.

LOUIS ZINGER, a marble dealer of Pekin, Illinois, is one of the most enthusiastic and worthy Masons of Central Illinois. His connection with this ancient order covers over more than a quarter of a century and for eighteen years he has been an attendant at the Grand Lodge of the state. The three degrees of the blue lodge were conferred upon him in Pekin Lodge, No. 29, on the evenings of July 21, August 18, and September 15, 1874, and he still retains his membership in "29," in which he has from time to time been honored by the brotherhood with official position, having served first as Secretary, then as Senior Warden, and from 1889 to 1896 as Worshipful Master. He received the degrees which made him a Royal Arch Mason in Pekin Chapter, No. 25, March 13, 1882, and in the chapter also has filled important official positions, having served as its Secretary for one year from December 25, 1887, and also having filled the office of Captain of the Host. As already stated, Mr. Zinger has been attending the Grand Lodge of Illinois for eighteen years, and his is a familiar figure in this honorable body. In 1895 he was appointed District Deputy Grand Master for the fourteenth district, embracing the counties of Peoria, Woodford and Tazewell, the duties of which position he now has in charge. He received the Scottish Rite degrees in Peoria Consistory, S. P. R. S., thirty-second degree, April 13 and 15, 1897; and he is also a member of Celestial City Chapter, No. 333, and of the Order of the Eastern Star.

Like many of the leading citizens of this country, Mr. Zinger is of German birth and parentage, and dates his nativity in Alsace-Loraine, June 7, 1846. The greater part of his life, however, has been spent in America, and he is in thorough harmony with the laws and institutions of our country. He has held various local positions of prominence and trust, has been city treasurer and alderman of Pekin, served on the school board and board of supervisors, and also filled the office of township collector. During the dark days of civil strife, when the overthrow of this government was threatened, he was not slow to manifest his patriotism and do what he could for the country of his adoption. For five years he was a member of the national guard at Pekin, and was first sergeant of Company G, Seventh Regiment, Illinois National Guards.

R M. JOHNSON, Chicago.—He whose name initiates this review holds a distinguished position in the ranks of Freemasonry in the state of Illinois and is eminently deserving of high recognition in this compilation. He is known as one of the popular and successful business men of the Garden City, where he has resided for more than a quarter of a century, and where, through his fine technical skill and honorable business methods, he has risen step by step until he controls an enterprise distinctively representative in its line, being an importer and dealer in diamonds and a manufacturer of Masonic jewelry and other fine products of analogous orders.

Mr. Johnson's identification with the Masonic order dates back to the centennial year, 1876, when he was initiated in Garden City Lodge, No. 141, of Chicago, on the 12th of July. He has since passed all the chairs in this lodge except that of Worshipful Master, to the duties of which office he felt that he had insufficient time to devote. On the 7th of August, 1879, he became a member of York Chapter, No. 148, R. A. M., and on the 7th of October, 1871, became a Royal and Select Master, in Silvan Council, No. 53. As a Knight Templar he is identified with Apollo Commandery, No. 1, of which he became a member on the 13th of April, 1880, while he received the Scottish Rite degrees to the thirty-second, November 22, 1877, becoming a member of the Oriental Consistory of the Valley of Chicago, while he passed on-

ward to the high dignity of the thirty-third degree, September 23, 1884, when he became Inspector General. At the present time Mr. Johnson is First Lieutenant Commander in the Consistory and is also Illustrious Grand Marshal of the Grand Imperial Council A. A. O. N. M. S., Knights of the Red Cross of Rome and Constantine and Knights of the Holy Sepulcher. Crossing the barren wastes of the desert, he gained his title as a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, in Medinah Temple, in 1896, and is now Illustrious Chief Rabban of Medinah Temple, of Chicago. This brief recapitulation will serve to show the position of distinction which our subject holds in Masonic circles, and it is now consistent to give a brief review of his life history.

Robert Massie Johnson was born in the city of Toronto, Canada, on the 6th of May, 1843, receiving his educational discipline in the public schools of his native city, after which he served a seven-years apprenticeship in the establishment of a leading firm of manufacturing jewelers in Toronto. In 1886 he left his native province and came to the United States, where he made a diametrical change in his field of operations, going to St. Louis, Missouri, where he entered the employ of the government in the steamboat service and was concerned in the transportation of troops through this medium. An experience of six months in this unwonted occupation amply satisfied him, and he was altogether ready to return to the line of endeavor with which he was familiar. Accordingly, within the same year, he came to Chicago and here accepted the position as foreman in the establishment of Nowlin & McElvain, jewelers, who were then located on Clark street, opposite the Sherman house. This association he retained about five years, after which he engaged in business upon his individual responsibility. Beginning operations on a modest scale, he devoted his attention closely to his business, and by his correct methods and scrupulous integrity gained the confidence of the public, which has accorded him a representative and constantly augmentive support. He manufactures the finest lines of jewelry for Masonic and other fraternal orders, devoting special attention to original designs. The class of work turned out is such as to attract the patronage of many outside fraternities, the products of the establishment being mainly sold to the trade, both wholesale and retail.

In the year 1865 Mr. Johnson was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth A. Johnson, who became the mother of two children, one of whom, Edward L., survives, being associated with his father in business. Mrs. Johnson was summoned into eternal rest in 1873, and in 1876 our subject consummated a second marriage, being then united to Miss Ella Burdick, of Norwich, Connecticut.

CHARLES AGUSTUS ASMUS, a successful business man of the city of Galena, Illinois, is a native of Woodstock, this state, and dates his birth in the year 1855. He is a son of John Asmus, who was born in the state of Maine and who when a young man became one of the pioneer settlers of Illinois; spent the rest of his life here, and died in 1857. Charles A., the only child, was brought up in the town of Woodstock, where he enjoyed the advantage of the public schools, and while yet a mere boy began to earn his own living by farm work. Later he was employed in the stock business of his native town and still later obtained a position as clerk in the store of Bunker Brothers, of that place, in which capacity he rendered faithful service for a period of four years. In 1878 he came to Galena and opened a hardware business, which he has since conducted, for the first three years the business being carried on under the firm name of Oats, Asmus & Company, and since then, for the past fifteen years, Mr. Asmus being sole proprietor. He began in a small way, with but little capital, has been fairly prosperous from the start, and to his good judgment and his honorable and upright business methods may his prosperity

be attributed. He stands to-day as one of the representative business men of Galena.

Mr. Asmus was created a Master Mason twenty years ago, in 1877, by Globe Lodge, No. 310, F. & A. M., at Union, Iowa. Dimitting from this lodge, he placed his membership in Miners' Lodge, No. 273, of Galena, with which he has since affiliated and in which he has for a number of years filled the office of Senior Steward. Also he has taken the chapter and commandery degrees in Galena and is now a Sir Knight.

In 1879 Mr. Asmus was happily married to Miss Emma Bench, and they have three children, two sons and a daughter. The eldest, Charles E., is a native of Union, Iowa, and the other two, Cora A. and Adelbert J., were born in Galena.

In his political views Mr. Asmus harmonizes with the Republican party, and while he has never been an office-seeker has always been stanch in the support of the party and taken a commendable interest in public affairs. Religiously, he and his family give their preference to the Presbyterian church, of which they are regular attendants. Mr. Asmus is eminently a self-made man. From early boyhood he learned to rely on his own efforts, and, unaided, has worked his way up to the position of prominence and influence he now occupies.

EDGAR BOLLES, M. D.—The medical profession and the Masonic fraternity are cemented by a common bond of helpfulness, human sympathies and the alleviation of suffering, and the physician is the more fully equipped for his duties in life when he becomes affiliated with the order and learns the deep truths contained within its inner temples. Dr. Bolles took the primary degrees of Masonry in Dallas City Lodge, No. 235, at Dallas, Illinois, soon after attaining his majority, in September, 1861, and two years later, upon moving to Macomb, he was admitted to membership in Macomb Lodge, No. 17. He was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason in Morse Chapter, No. 19, and is now serving his second term as its King. He was created a Sir Knight in Macomb Commandery, No. 61, in 1891, and is its present Standard Bearer, having filled that office for three terms. He is a talented, well-informed Mason, and has always made a thoroughly satisfactory officer, performing the duties assigned to him with credit alike to himself and to the order. He is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, his membership being in Mohammed Temple, at Peoria, Illinois.

Dr. Bolles was born in the city of Clyde, Ohio, on January 12, 1837, his ancestors having been English, who emigrated to this country from Lincolnshire and located in New London, Connecticut. Grandfather Bolles was a sailor and participated in the war of 1812, during which he was captured but escaped to France and from there returned to America. William Kirkland Bolles, father of our subject, was born in New London and while a young man moved to Clyde, Ohio, where he married Miss Sarah B. West, a native of Hillsdale, New York. In 1853 they came to Illinois and located in Macomb, where he died in 1885, aged seventy-eight years, his wife departing this life in her seventy-fifth year. They were devout Baptists in their religious faith, and were people of intrinsic worth, highly esteemed by all who made their acquaintance. Five children were born to them, of whom four survive.

Brother Bolles' educational environments were varied, his mental training being received in the schools of northern Indiana, New York, and in the seminary at Blandinsville, Illinois, after which he was engaged as a preceptor for five years, in the meantime occupying his leisure moments in pursuing the study of medicine, in this manner preparing himself to enter the Detroit Medical College, at which he was graduated in 1869. He finished a post-graduate course at the Chicago Medical College in 1880, at the Rush Medical College in 1884, and at the Polyclinic of New York in 1888 and 1890. He subsequently established himself at Pennington Point and there engaged in the active practice of his

profession for a period of twelve years, at the end of that time moving to Macomb, where for the past sixteen years he has followed his profession with unremitting labor, meeting with the eminent success he richly merits, and is to-day considered the most prominent practitioner in the county. He is one of those who erected the Union Block, an architectural structure that is an honor to the city, and here is located the Doctor's office, which he had especially planned for himself. It is luxuriously furnished and fitted up with all the latest improvements known to the medical world.

The marriage of Dr. Bolles was consummated on May 15, 1872, when he was united to Miss Frances Penrose, the daughter of William Penrose, one of the early pioneer settlers of Macomb. This union has been blessed by the birth of one son, Howard E., a bright young man, who is following in his father's footsteps and devoting his time to the study of medicine.

Dr. Bolles is a stanch Republican, has served his city as a member of the council, has assisted in the organization of two sewer-pipe manufactories, and has ever evinced a disposition to advance the best interests of his community. The Doctor is devoted to his profession, possesses a genial, whole-souled disposition, an honorable and upright character, and is a representative physician, citizen and Mason.

JOHN S. SMITH, the efficient and popular treasurer of Henry county, is one of the leading Knight Templars residing in Cambridge. When deeds of cruelty were perpetrated by the followers of false gods and even when great persecution was inflicted in the name of religion there gleamed light from Masonic altars. The teachings of the fraternity included lessons of tolerance, forebearance, charity and brotherhood, and with the passing years the truth has made its way into all civilized lands, becoming a strong element in the betterment of humanity. In 1890 Mr. Smith became a member of the order and has since closely adhered to its doctrines. He took the Entered Apprentice, Fellow-craft and Master Mason degrees in Orion Lodge, No. 535, and has filled the offices of Junior and Senior Warden of his lodge, and been one of its most active and enthusiastic workers, doing all in his power to advance the best interests of the order in his part of the country. In 1894 the Royal Arch degrees were conferred upon him in Kewanee Chapter, No. 47, and the following year he was made a Sir Knight Templar in Everts Commandery, No. 18, of Rock Island. He also belongs to Kaaba Temple, in Davenport, Iowa, of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Smith is a native of Sweden, where his birth occurred on the 5th of January, 1851, and in his native land he was educated and began his business career as a bookkeeper. Resolved to try his fortune in America, he reached New York in 1870, and two years later located at Moline, Illinois, where he was engaged in clerking for some years, but in 1890 embarked in merchandising on his own account in Orion, Henry county, which business he successfully followed until elected county treasurer in 1894. He is prompt and faithful in the discharge of every duty, whether public or private, and therefore has proved a popular official. He has filled a number of minor offices, such as township clerk of Western township, and his course has always won the commendation of all concerned.

In 1874 Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Matilda Johnson, also a native of Sweden, and they have become the parents of six children. They have a delightful home in Cambridge, the hospitable doors of which are always open to their many friends. Both Mr. and Mrs. Smith hold a membership in Mystic Chapter, No. 160, O. E. S., and are held in the highest regard by all who know them. He is an ardent supporter of the Republican party and occupies an honorable position in both business and social circles.

BENJAMIN F. FOWLER, M. D.—Ranking as one of the oldest and most prominent physicians of Galena, Illinois, and occupying a high place also as a membe of the Masonic fraternity, this gentleman, Dr. Benjamin F. Fowler, deserves more than a passing notice in the present work, and it is gratifying to the publishers to offer the following *resume* of his life.

Dr. Fowler's Masonic history had its beginning back in New York in the year 1853, forty-four years ago, the degrees of the blue lodge having been conferred upon him in Geneseo by Geneseo Valley Lodge, F. & A. M. The year following his initiation he served there as Junior Deacon. Emigrating to Hanover, Jo Daviess conuty, Illinois, in 1856, he brought with him a dimit and shortly afterward placed the same in the lodge at Elizabeth, Illinois. When a lodge was organized at Hanover he became one of its charter members, and was appointed its Junior Deacon, which office he filled until his removal to Galena in 1861. After locating here he placed his membership with Miners' Lodge, No. 273, and has since affiliated with it. In 1878 he became a member of the Royal Arch chapter of this place. In the chapter he has rendered long and faithful official service. He served as Scribe from 1878 to 1883 inclusive, in 1885 he was elected High Priest and filled the chair that year and the following year, and in 1892 he was re-elected to the honored station of High Priest, which he has filled continuously from that date to the present time. The Doctor is also a member of the commandery, having been made a Sir Knight in 1879.

Dr. Fowler was born in Cohocton, Steuben county, New York, April 2, 1825, and traces his origin back to English ancestors. Three brothers by the name of Fowler—Philip, William and Joseph—emigrated from England to this country at a very early period and located in New England, and from William is the subject of our sketch descended. Grandfather David Fowler was a soldier in the war of 1812. Both were men of fine constitutions and each lived to a ripe old age. In their religious faith they were Methodists. The Doctor's father, William B. Fowler, was born in New York state, in 1804, and passed the greater part of his life as a practicing physician. His death, at the age of fifty-four years, was the result of accidental poisoning, and occurred in Michigan, whither he had moved in 1850. His wife, whose maiden name was Miss Laura Caukins, was the daughter of a Methodist minister, Rev. Sylvanus Caukins, and was a native of Connecticut. She died in 1838, at the age of thirty-eight years, leaving a family of five children, four of whom are living.

Their son, Benjamin F., whose name graces this article, was reared and educated in his native state. He entered college at Geneva, New York, and completed his course at the same institution, the charter from the Geneva college afterwards having been transferred to Buffalo and the Buffalo University formed. He graduated at this institution in 1850. That same year he entered upon the practice of medicine at Geneseo, New York, and since that date he has devoted his energies to the healing art, with marked success, his professional career being one well worthy of emulation. During his long residence at Galena he has had at heart her best interests and has enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all who know him. He has been interested in the lead mines and in the improvement of city property, and in his various enterprises has both made and lost money. Among the property which he has improved and which he still owns is the handsome residence which he and his family occupy.

Dr. Fowler was married October 19, 1853, to Miss Annie La Selle, a native of New York, and to them have been given three daughters and two sons. Of the sons, Charles A. is a physician residing at Bellevue, Iowa; and Benjamin F., Jr., is a prominent lawyer of Cheyenne, Wyoming, where he served five years as United States attorney for the territory and state, and where he is now attorney-general for the state. Both gentlemen, like their father, are worthy members of the Masonic order.

Of the daughters, we record that Almira M. is special correspondent for Jo Daviess county, for the Chicago Tribune, Chicago Inter Ocean, St. Louis Globe Democrat and other papers; and is a member of the Illinois Women's Press Association, of Chicago, and other literary clubs. Anna L., widow of W. T. Rogers, has two children, and resides with her parents; and Jennie P. is the wife of G. T. Budrow, of Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Both the Doctor and his family are members of the South Presbyterian church, of Galena, where he has for many years been active in church work, especially in the musical department, and as leader of the choir has rendered efficient service.

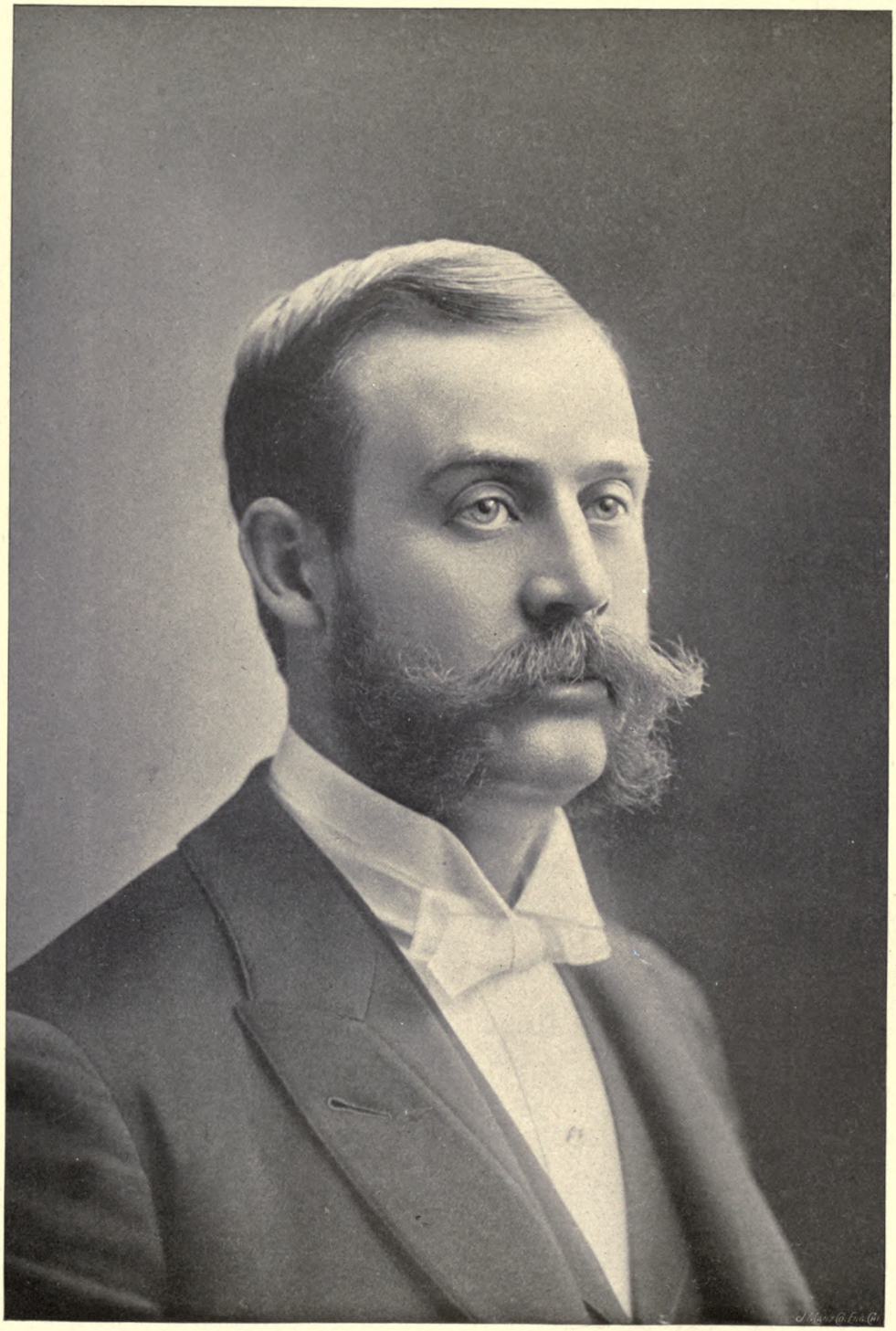
Dr. Fowler has been a Republican ever since the organization of this great party; and while he has never been a politician he has always taken a most commendable interest in public affairs and especially those of a local nature. Several times he has served as city alderman. During the late war he was examining army surgeon. He tendered his service as regular army surgeon, but as such was rejected on account of the great number of applications made before his. He was for twenty years examining surgeon of the pension bureau, and has also served as one of the vice-presidents of the Jo Daviess Medical Association.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM SOMERVILLE, who for nearly thirty years has been identified with Freemasonry in Illinois, is an honored veteran of the civil war, and at present holds the position of superintendent of the Illinois State Soldiers' Home. His primary degrees were obtained in Hancock Lodge, No. 20, at Carthage, Illinois, in 1869, and in the same year he was exalted to the Royal Arch degrees in Carthage Chapter, No. 33. Upon his removal to Quincy he was dimitted from the parent bodies and became affiliated with Lambert Lodge, No. 659, in 1870. On November 24, 1871, he was constituted a Sir Knight in Beauseant Commandery, No. 11, in which he was Sword Bearer for a term, but, being obliged to travel continuously as an internal revenue officer, he was prevented from taking a more active part in the work of the order.

Captain Somerville was born in Pennsylvania, August 15, 1837. The progenitor of the family in America, James Somerville, emigrated from Scotland in 1735 and settled at Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania, where his son and our subject's grandfather, James Somerville, was born. James, our subject's grandfather, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and died in 1840, at the venerable age of ninety years. James Somerville, his son, was also born in Hollidaysburg, in 1800, and was there married to Miss Susan Stover, a native of Maryland, and a descendant of good old Dutch stock. Mr. and Mrs. Somerville moved to Carthage in 1850, where they settled on a farm. The former went out to California for a time during the gold excitement, but after a short stay returned to Carthage, where occurred his dissolution in 1871, his good wife having passed away in her forty-sixth year. They came of a family of Presbyterians and adhered to the faith of their ancestors. They were popular in the community in which they resided, and were people of the highest integrity of character. Of their family of ten children, six survive.

When quite young Captain Somerville began to make his own way in the world, and, as the school facilities were very poor, his early education was somewhat meager, and was acquired in what he is pleased to term a "knockabout university." Upon attaining manhood he became interested in the great issues of the day which then agitated the entire country,—the abolition of slavery,—and when the Civil war cloud burst in all its fury our subject responded to President Lincoln's first call for troops and enlisted as a private in Company D, Sixteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, on May 9, 1861. The regiment formed a part of the Army of the Cumberland and Mr. Somerville rendered valiant service on the field of battle, participating in the engagements

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M. H. Henderson. M. D.

of New Madrid, Island No. 10, siege of Corinth, two battles at Farmington, siege of Nashville, was one of those who fought gallantly in the Atlanta campaign, made the march to the sea with Sherman, and finally, at Bentonville, North Carolina, he was, on March 19, 1865, wounded by a minie ball in the groin, which effectually ended his military career. Mr. Somerville had arisen from a private to the rank of captain and had taken a most conspicuous part in the great struggle from the beginning until within a few weeks of its close, making a record the brightness of which will never fade but which will forever shine with undiminished luster upon the pages of history. His captain's commission, which was honorably and meritoriously earned, bears the date of December 31, 1864.

Since the war Captain Somerville has been almost constantly connected with the United States internal revenue service, and has traveled in nearly every state in the Union. He has proved himself a most efficient and worthy officer in this branch of government work, and had the distinction of being chief clerk of the internal revenue bureau under President Arthur. In the spring of 1897 he was appointed by Governor Tanner to the position of superintendent of the Soldiers' Home at Quincy, and entered upon his duties April 1, 1897. The Captain has made this city his home since 1870, and, with his family, which consists of his wife and two children, possesses the respect of all who know him. The daughter, Carrie, resides at home, and the son, James A., is the agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, at Hannibal. Our subject is a stanch Republican and a member of the Loyal Legion and the Grand Army of the Republic.

NELSON H. HENDERSON, M. D.—The name of this gentleman is deeply engraved on the scroll of Chicago's eminent physicians, and he is also one of the prominent Masons of the city. He has been a representative of the order since 1889, when he became a member of Dearborn Lodge, No. 310, F. & A. M., and in 1895 he took the Royal Arch degrees in Lafayette Chapter, No. 2, and was knighted in Apollo Commandery, No. 1. He joined the Oriental Consistory of the Scottish Rite in 1891, and is a loyal member of the fraternity, although his pressing professional duties forbid him taking a very active part therein.

This is an age of progress, and America is the exponent of the spirit of the age. In the beginning of the present century our country was in its infancy, and history shows no parallel for its growth and achievements. No other country has made as great advancement in the line of science and mechanical invention—a fact which the world acknowledges. In the steady growth and development which has characterized the age the science of medicine has kept progress, and Dr. Henderson has been fully up with the times in every particular. He was born in Carroll county, Illinois, July 11, 1858, and was reared on a farm until thirteen years of age. He then went to Iowa, where he lived until 1880. His literary education was completed in a high school in Floyd county, Iowa, after which he determined to engage in the practice of medicine as a life work. He prepared himself for advanced study along that line, and then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, where he was graduated with the class of 1886. He has since engaged in practice in this city and his ability, his steady application and his careful preparation have made him a foremost member of the profession. In connection with his associate, Dr. Dorland, he founded and incorporated the Lakeside Hospital in 1884, and here is devoting his energies to general surgery. The hospital is situated on the south side near the lake shore, enabling the patients to enjoy the cooling lake breezes away from the noise and dust of the down-town districts, and the building is fitted up with the strictest regard to sanitary arrangements, and to the comfort and convenience of patrons. Dr. Henderson has the delicacy of touch, the steadiness of

nerve, the cool judgment and the comprehensive knowledge which make the skilled and successful surgeon, and the Lakeside Hospital has secured a liberal patronage from the public.

In 1880 was consummated the marriage of Dr. Henderson and Miss Rosa A. Walker, a native of Iowa. They now have three daughters—Wilhelmina, Maudie and Hazel.

HARVEY MARION TRIMBLE.— The institution of Freemasonry—the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God—has extended the world over, and possesses a power that is equaled by no other moral organization. Its symbols and allegories are vails within which those who are in search of truth may enter and gaze upon its pure and effulgent light, every ceremony, word and token pointing to some great moral and religious truth. One of the society's most honored members in Bureau county is Harvey M. Trimble, who for many years held the office of county judge.

Mr. Trimble was made a Mason in Bureau Lodge, No. 112, June 18, 1867, from which he was dimitted in order to assist in the organization of Princeton Lodge, No. 587, of which he became a charter member. He has been one of its most active officers and valued workers since its inception, and is thoroughly posted in its ritual and precepts. On April 11, 1878, he received the august degree of Royal Arch Mason in Princeton Chapter, No. 28, and has proved a most acceptable and faithful member, filling all the offices except those of Secretary and High Priest, and at present holding the position of Treasurer. April 26, 1880, he was created a Sir Knight Templar in Temple Commandery, No. 20, at Princeton, in which he has efficiently served as Captain General and Generalissimo. He has held other offices but has invariably declined higher positions because of the close attention he must necessarily give to the practice of his profession. The Judge was made a Royal and Select Master January 29, 1883, in Orion Council, No. 8, at Princeton, and became a Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret in Princeton Valley Consistory of the Scottish Rite, taking all the degrees up to and including the thirty-second. The charter of the Consistory having been surrendered he is now in the Chicago Valley jurisdiction. Judge Trimble has been faithful in his observance of the tenets of the order and has given the different bodies all the assistance in his power consistent with the other duties incumbent upon him.

Judge Trimble is a native of the state of Ohio, having been born near Wilmington, Clinton county, January 27, 1842. His ancestors were Irish and a branch of the family became early settlers of Pennsylvania, where his grandfather, James Trimble, was born. He was an intimate acquaintance and friend of General Marion and lived to the venerable age of ninety-two years. Matthew Trimble, the judge's father, was born in North Carolina, and when ten years old moved with his parents to Tennessee, subsequently going to Clinton county, Ohio, where the grandfather departed this life. In 1843, when the subject of this review was but twenty-one months old, the family moved to Princeton, Illinois, where Mr. Trimble purchased a farm and followed the occupation of tilling the field until 1867, when he disposed of his property and located in the town of Princeton, where he spent the remainder of his life, answering the last summons on May 3, 1893, at the advanced age of ninety-one years. He was a man of influence and ability, and served on the board of supervisors of the county and was one of the first members of the board of education of the high school. Mrs. Trimble departed this life in 1853, in her forty-ninth year. They were both consistent and valued members of the Christian church, and lived most exemplary lives. Seven sons and two daughters were born to this worthy couple, of whom all but one are living and are respected members of their community.

The early education of Judge Trimble

was obtained in the public schools, which was being supplemented by a course in Eureka College when the great Civil war broke out. President Lincoln's call for volunteers stirred the patriotic soul of the youth, and he gave up his studies to take up arms in defense of the Union. In 1862 he enrolled his name as a private in Company K, Ninety-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry. After the organization of the regiment he was elected sergeant-major, and served in that capacity until April, 1864, when he was commissioned adjutant, and early in 1865 was detailed and served as assistant adjutant-general of a brigade. He served with the Army of the Tennessee from 1862 until June, 1865, and participated in all the marches and battles in which his regiment was engaged. During its time of service the regiment traveled over seven thousand miles, and out of a total of ten hundred and eleven men it lost by casualty in battle four hundred and ninety-two. Among the campaigns in which Judge Trimble took part were those of northern Mississippi, with General Grant, the siege of Vicksburg, Chattanooga, Mission Ridge, where the Union soldiers covered themselves with glory, Atlanta, Allatoona and the march to the sea. He marched to Washington with his brigade and participated in the grand review of the victorious army. During the great struggle Judge Trimble had many narrow escapes, and fourteen bullet holes were shot in his clothing, but, strange to relate, not a drop of his blood was shed! He was a faithful, valiant soldier, and it was a kind fate that spared his life that it might be made useful to his country in after years.

When the war had been declared at an end and white-winged peace once more reigned throughout the land, Judge Trimble returned to his home and shortly after was appointed deputy clerk of the circuit court, and while filling that office read law. In October, 1867, he was admitted to the bar, and on December 1, of the same year, began the practice of his profession in the same office he now occupies, over the First National Bank. In March of the following year he was appointed master in chancery of the circuit court of Bureau county, which office he filled until December, 1877, when he was elected county judge. He was re-elected in 1882 and again in 1886, and his constituents wished him to take the office in 1890, but on account of failing health he declined to do so. However, in 1894, he was once more prevailed upon to accept the nomination and was elected, and is now serving his sixteenth year as county judge. He has been most active in political circles, and is an ardent and influential Republican. He has been a member of the public-school board of this city since 1878, and its secretary since 1880; for a period of five years—from 1880 to 1886—he was a member of the board of education of the Princeton high school; and he is an enthusiastic member of the Grand Army of the Republic, in which he now holds the office of commander of Ferris Post, No. 309, for the year 1896–7.

On October 9, 1866, Judge Trimble was married to Miss Margaret S. Dakin, who was born in Clinton county, Ohio. Her family is of Scotch origin and moved from New York to Ohio in an early day. The Judge and his wife have five sons. They are: Winfred K., who is a lawyer residing in Braidentown, Florida; Cairo A., now practicing law in Princeton, and is the official court reporter; Robert S. is at Braidentown, where the Judge and his sons are interested in orange-growing. The two younger sons, Harvey D. and Perry D., are pursuing their studies at school.

The Judge and his family occupy a comfortable home in Princeton, where they are lavish in their hospitality. Mrs. Trimble is a valued member of the Christian church, and both are held in high esteem by all who have the pleasure of their acquaintance.

EDWARD COWEN DICK is a prominent lawyer of Lanark, Illinois, and a valued member of Lanark Lodge, F. & A. M. His connection with Masonry had its beginning in Shannon Lodge, No. 490, in 1884, when he took the primary degrees.

Shortly afterward he was dimitted and placed his membership in Lanark Lodge, with which he has since affiliated. In 1893 he petitioned for membership in Lanark Chapter, No. 139, and, his petition being favorably received, he was, on the evening of December 18, given the degrees of Mark Master, Past Master and Most Excellent Master; and January 1, 1894, was exalted to the Royal Arch degree. In the chapter, as in the lodge, he has thoroughly familiarized himself with the ritual and makes an excellent working member.

Mr. Dick is a native of the Keystone state. He was born in Blair county, Pennsylvania, April 10, 1859, and traces his ancestry back to England and Germany. Jacob C. Dick, his father, was also a native of Blair county, the date of his birth being 1832; and his mother, *nee* Frances Cowen, was likewise a native of that county. They were people of high standing in their community, noted for industry and honest worth, and in their religious faith were Dunkards. For many years he was superintendent of the iron mine at Ore Hill, Pennsylvania. He died in 1893 at the age of sixty-four years. This worthy couple were the parents of three children, of whom Edward C., whose name graces this sketch, is the eldest.

Edward C. Dick is indebted to the public schools of his native town for his early educational advantages. Later he entered Fulton College, where he diligently pursued a law course, and in 1889 was admitted to the bar. Also he spent some time in the State University in Michigan, Ann Arbor, and early in life was engaged in teaching. He came to Lanark, Illinois, in 1891, and has since that date conducted a successful law practice here, at present holding the office of city attorney. Politically he is an ardent Republican, an active and efficient campaign worker, and during his residence in Lanark has done much to advance the interests of his party. Mr. Dick has acquired valuable property here, and he owns a nice residence within the corporate limits of Lanark.

He was married in 1891 to Miss Lillian Dingman, a native of this place and a daughter of Mr. John Dingman, one of the first settlers of Brookville, Ogle county, Illinois. Their union has been blessed in the birth of one child, a daughter, Jane Everett.

Mrs. Dick is a member of the Evangelical church.

CHARLES E. CRAWFORD, M. D., of Rockford, is a Knight Templar Mason and a zealous worker in the interests of the order whose mission is to lift humanity to a higher and broader plane where benevolence and brotherhood shall go hand in hand and each individual shall recognize and meet the claims which his fellow man has upon him. The underlying principles of this fraternity receive his hearty endorsement and find exemplification in his life. Dr. Crawford was made a Mason in Wickliffe Lodge, No. 166, A. F. & A. M., of Kentucky, in 1882, and during the night in which he was taking the third degree the town was visited by a cyclone. The work of conferring the degree was only about half completed when the storm struck, demolishing many buildings, including the Masonic hall. A number of the citizens were killed, but not one of the brethren of the craft lost his life! About three weeks later Dr. Crawford took the remainder of the degree and became a Master Mason. He has since frequently, in humorous mood, told his brethren that he supposed that the cyclone was a part of the degree!

In 1890 he came to Rockford and four years later was raised to the sublime degree of Royal Arch Mason in Winnebago Chapter; in 1895 he took the Knight Templar degrees in Crusader Commandery, at Rockford, Illinois, and was also made a Noble of the Mystic Shrine in Tebala Temple. He is Past Master of the blue lodge and was also its Secretary for some time. He has the warm regard of his Masonic brethren, the esteem of his fellow citizens, and is well de-

serving of honorable mention in the history of the fraternity in Illinois.

Dr. Crawford is a native of Kentucky, born in Corydon on the 22d of June, 1856. He descended from one of the old Virginian families that located in that state in colonial days. His father, John A. Crawford, was born in the Old Dominion and was married there to Miss Lucy Hyatt, also a native of that state. Soon after their marriage they removed to Kentucky, where they became influential and respected citizens of Corydon. The father died in 1860, but the mother is still living, at the old farmstead, at the age of eighty-four years. Their religious faith was in harmony with the doctrine of the Christian church.

The Doctor, the youngest of their ten children, was but four years of age at the time of his father's death. He completed his literary education by his graduation in the Corydon high school, after which he took several courses of medical lectures in the University of Louisville, where he was graduated with the class of 1880. Subsequently he attended Bellevue Hospital Medical College, was graduated with the class of 1884, and for three years thereafter held the position of house surgeon. He then practiced his profession in Kentucky for three years, during which time he was a member of the state board of health, and also served as surgeon of the Illinois Central and the Mobile & Ohio Railroads. Since locating in Rockford in 1890, Dr. Crawford has secured a large and lucrative practice, which is undisputable evidence of his superior skill and ability. He occupies a pleasant suite of rooms on the main floor of the Nelson House, and is giving his attention exclusively to the practice of surgery. As a surgeon he has gained marked distinction and is accorded a foremost place in the profession by his brethren of the medical fraternity. He possesses that delicacy, accuracy and precision that is demanded by no other calling, and these qualities, added to his broad and comprehensive knowledge of the science, have made him one of the ablest representatives of his profession in northern Illinois. Surgery is a comparatively recent addition to the branches of medical science, and the strides that it has made toward perfection are truly marvelous. Even to-day operations are performed and cures effected that a few decades ago were considered entirely impossible. With the rapid advancement that is being made Dr. Crawford keeps fully abreast, and in fact is a leader in this onward movement.

In 1885 was celebrated the marriage of the Doctor and Miss Mattie Walton, a native of Kentucky. They have two children,—Eva Walton and Charles Luther,—who brighten the pleasant home of the family, which is located at No. 729 North Horseman street. There hospitality reigns supreme and the home is a favorite resort with many friends of the Doctor and his estimable wife. He is a member of the Kentucky State Medical Association and the Illinois State Medical Association. Socially he is connected with the Sons of St. George, the Tribe of Ben Hur, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Court of Honor. He was reared in the faith of the Democracy, but his mature judgment has set its seal of approval upon the principles of the Republican party. Such a course is very characteristic of the Doctor, who is always fearless in defense of his honest convictions.

HENRY CRASKE, the Eminent Commander of Rushville Commandery, No. 56, is a faithful, conscientious student of the ethics and legends of Masonry in its various departments, an enthusiastic worker and an efficient officer, and has given to the order a large share of his time and talent. He received the sublime degree of Master Mason in Rushville Lodge, No. 9, on May 12, 1884, and soon evinced a deep interest in the blue lodge, serving for two years as its Junior Warden, and as its Worshipful Master for three years, fulfilling the duties of these offices with intelligence and unusual ability. On September 5, 1884, Mr. Craske was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason in Rushville Chapter, No.

184, and has been equally active and zealous in that body, occupying its various offices up to and including that of High Priest, in the latter position serving two terms. On February 25, 1885, he was constituted a Sir Knight in Rushville Commandery, No. 56, of which he was elected Captain General, holding that office three terms, and was then chosen Generalissimo for one year, subsequently becoming Eminent Commander, in which capacity he is now serving his third term. His untiring efforts and the vigilance with which he guards the ancient landmarks make him a valued and highly appreciated brother.

Mr. Craske was born in the good old English town of Bury St. Edmunds, in the county of Suffolk, on September 26, 1845, and there passed his youth, receiving his education in the public schools. When but fifteen years old he became ambitious of making his way in the world, and hearing of the many advantages and excellent opportunities to be obtained in America, "the home of the brave and the land of the free," he embarked for this country in 1860 and landed in New York, where he engaged in business until 1862, when he decided to offer his assistance in preserving the Union and enrolled himself as a volunteer in Company A, One Hundred and Fifty-second New York Infantry, which formed a part of Webb's brigade and Gibbon's division of the Second Army Corps, under General Hancock, commander of the Army of the Potomac. The regiment at once went to the front and performed active and meritorious service on the field. While making a gallant charge on the enemies' lines in the battle of the Wilderness, Mr. Craske was wounded in the head by a musket ball, which tore away four inches of his skull. With fifteen hundred others he was captured by the rebels during this battle, but they were rescued by General Grant, who placed his forces between them and Richmond, which forced the abandonment of the prisoners. Our subject was taken to the hospital in Washington, where after a great deal of suffering he recovered, and the following September rejoined his regiment and served until the close of the war. He was present when General Lee surrendered his army at Appomattox, and participated in the grand review at Washington. He was but twenty years old when he was mustered out and has the proud record of being one of those patriots who enlisted as a private and held that position all through the struggle, the large scar on his forehead bearing evidence of his bravery and to the fact that he was facing the enemy at the time it was received.

After the close of the war Mr. Craske located at Little Falls, New York, and engaged in the mercantile business until April, 1866, when he moved to Springfield, Illinois, continuing in business there for two years, at the end of that time removing to Rushville, where, with the exception of two years, he has since been one of the prominent and successful merchants. More recently he has been interested in real estate on his own account, and has become a potent factor in the improvement and growth of the city. He has platted and sold two additions to the town and has another now ready to dispose of, besides which he possesses thirty acres within the corporate limits of Rushville, where he has erected a comfortable residence. The land is charmingly located on an elevation and Mr. Craske intends to retain this property for his personal use.

In politics our subject is a stalwart Republican and has rendered his party valuable service on numerous occasions. As a veteran of the Civil war he was an ardent admirer of that gallant soldier and eminent statesman, John A. Logan, and to Mr. Craske is justly credited the re-election of Logan to the United States senate, as he originated and was instrumental in carrying out the plan of campaign which elected, in the thirty-fourth district of Illinois, a Republican representative to the legislature, thereby securing the election of General Logan. The victory was all the greater as the thirty-fourth district had a large Democratic majority. At the solicitation of many

of his political friends Mr. Craske has written a very interesting history of that momentous epoch in the history of the party in Illinois. He has faithfully served the state as a member of the board of equalization and has always taken a deep interest in the welfare of Republicanism. He retains his associations with the comrades who fought for the old flag and is an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Craske was married on December 23, 1865, to Miss Ellen M. Jones, of Little Falls, New York, and seven children have been born to them, of whom the following record is given: Geneva A. is the wife of John Tebo and resides in Clayton, Illinois; Lizzie is at home with her parents; Mamie married H. A. Chadsey, of Rushville; Frances, Harry Barton, Lillian May and John A. Logan.

WILLIAM M. KNIGHT, Chicago.—As a member of the Masonic order Mr. Knight has attained a position of eminence in the state of Illinois, while his business associations have been such as to gain him a wide acquaintanceship throughout the intermediate west, and his genial, companionable nature is such as to enable him to retain a distinctive popularity in both business and social circles. As a railroad man, restaurateur and hotel proprietor he has long been in semi-public life, and is known and appreciated for his sterling worth of character.

Initiated into the preliminary mysteries of Freemasonry in the year 1869, he has ever since maintained a great interest in the order and has advanced to high position as a zealous and ardent adherent of the same. His precedence may be recognized when it is stated that he is Past Sovereign Prince Grand Master of the Chicago Council, Princes of Jerusalem; Past Potentate of Medinah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; a life member of each Hesperia Lodge, No. 411; Washington Chapter, No. 43; and Chicago Commandery, No. 19, Knights Templar; while he has advanced in the Scottish Rite to the thirty-third degree, being Sovereign Grand Inspector General. He is also prominent in other social and fraternal organizations, being a member of Chicago Lodge, No. 4, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; of Garden City Council, Royal Arcanum, and a member of the North Shore Club; a member of Columbia Post, No. 706, G. A. R.; was a member of Chicago Mercantile Battery.

William M. Knight is a native of Jackson, Michigan, where he was born in the year 1841, receiving his educational discipline in the public schools of that city and then identifying himself with the great railroading interests of the Union and advancing step by step to places of responsibility and prominence. For a full score of years he was a conductor on the lines of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway and later was placed in charge of the Chicago passenger station of that system. For the past twelve years he has been the proprietor of the dining room and restaurant in the station mentioned, and in 1892 he extended his operations in the line of catering to the public, becoming then the proprietor of the Briggs House, one of the popular hotels of the Garden City and one which has gained even stronger hold on public favor since he has assumed control of the property.

Mr. Knight has been peculiarly successful in his business affairs, and his marked popularity in fraternal ranks and among the traveling public stand in unmistakable evidence of his integrity and unvarying courtesy.

ISAAC ORTON is one of the oldest and best posted Masons of Rockford, his identification with the order covering a period of thirty-one years. As an Entered Apprentice he joined Rockford Lodge, No. 102, in 1865, and passing through the Fellow-craft degree became a Master Mason in January, 1866. In the following November he was raised to the sublime degree of a Royal Arch Mason and later was made

a Royal and Select Master of the council and a Knight Templar of the commandery. He was made a Noble of the Mystic Shrine in Medinah Temple of Chicago and received the ineffable degree of the Scottish Rite in Freeport Consistory of Freeport, Illinois, with a class of fifteen in 1894. He also belongs to the Order of the Eastern Star and only the thirty-third degree remains ere he shall have rounded the circle of Masonry. He has served as Senior Deacon in the blue lodge, has passed the veils in the chapter and for a number of years was Captain of the Host. He was one of the charter members of the council at Rockford. For eight years he served as Warden of the commandery and has ever been a most interested and devoted member of the Masonic fraternity the principles of which he closely follows. He is competent to fill any office in any of the bodies and is thoroughly familiar with the ritual from the beginning to the end. He has aided in instructing more Masons than any of the brethren in Rockford and perhaps in the whole state, and is most enthusiastic in its support and desirous for its success and substantial growth. He is thoroughly conversant with its teaching and embodies its helpful and benevolent principles in his every-day conduct. His services in behalf of the fraternity are highly appreciated by the members, and he is one of the most highly esteemed representatives of the order in Rockford, having a most extended circle of friends among the adherents of the society.

So widely and favorably known, the life history of Mr. Orton cannot fail to prove of interest to many. A native of England, he was born in Nineton, Warwickshire, on the 19th of January, 1827, a son of Abraham and Millicent (Spencer) Orton. His father was a ribbon weaver and both he and his wife were Congregationalists in religious belief. They had six children, three of whom are yet living. The father died in the eighty-seventh year of his age, and the mother's death occurred when she had reached the age of seventy.

Isaac Orton was their second child. He attended school in his native county until thirteen years of age, when he was apprenticed to learn the bricklayer's and plasterer's trade of a Mr. Allen, who brought him to America. They crossed the Atlantic to Quebec and thence went to Pittsburg, where Mr. Orton remained for two years. At the age of fifteen he went to sea on a whaling ship and was afterward in the merchant service, thus visiting many of the noted ports of the world and gaining much valuable information about the different countries and their peoples. He afterward returned to England, but had no longer a desire to make his native land his home, and in 1855 crossed the Atlantic to New Orleans, where he remained some months. In 1856 he came to Rockford, where he followed his trade of bricklaying and plastering.

After working for others for a time he began contracting on his own account and followed that business until 1889. He was connected with the erection of nearly all the churches, public buildings and a great many of the finer residences of Rockford, and enjoyed a large and profitable business. His fidelity in meeting his part of a contract, his excellent workmanship and his strict loyalty to every trust committed to his care won him a liberal patronage, from which he derived an income that now enables him to rest from all care. As his financial resources increased he made judicious investments in real estate and is now the owner of considerable valuable property.

In 1845 Mr. Orton married Miss Maria Orton, who bore the same family name but was not related to him. They had but one child, a son, who died in infancy. For for forty-three years they traveled life's journey together and the pilgrimage was a most happy one. Their love and confidence increased with the passing years and with the death of Mrs. Orton in 1888, the lot of our subject was made a very desolate one, only brightened by his many friends. Mrs. Orton was a lady of most admirable qualities, of even temperament, amiable and

kindly, and her death was widely and deeply mourned. Like her husband she was a sincere and faithful member of the Congregational church. In politics Mr. Orton is rather inclined toward Democracy, but has never been bound by party ties, his support being given to the candidates that he thinks best qualified for office regardless of party affiliations.

HENRY B. DAVIDSON, of the firm of Davidson & Henley, carriage and wagon manufacturers, Springfield, Illinois, is a gentleman who has long been identified with this city and its business interests, and who has been connected with Freemasonry for nearly three decades. His history, briefly given, is as follows:

Henry B. Davidson was born in Edinburg, Scotland, December 10, 1843, and when young came with his parents to America, their location being in Cass county, Illinois. In Cass county they were residing at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war. January 15, 1862, young Davidson, then at the age of eighteen, enlisted his service for the protection of his adopted country, and went out as a member of the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry. He was in the Union army from January 15, 1862, until June, 1866, when he was honorably discharged. Among the prominent engagements in which he took part in the east was that of Gettysburg. In the west he was with General Banks on the Red river expedition, and with General Custer in Texas.

In October, 1866, the subject of our sketch took up his abode in Springfield, Illinois, and engaged in the carriage and wagon business. February 1, 1874, he formed a partnership with J. D. Myers, for the manufacture of carriages and wagons, which association was continued until February 2, 1889, when Mr. Myers withdrew from the firm. The firm style has since been Davidson & Henley. Both as a business man and citizen Mr. Davidson has all these years been a prominent factor in the city. In 1894 he was elected a member of the Springfield Board of Education, and served as such with credit both to himself and the interests he represented.

Mr. Davidson's Masonic history began two years after he located in Springfield. In April, 1868, he petitioned Tyrian Lodge, No. 333, A. F. & A. M., for the degrees of blue masonry; was duly elected and received the same, and from time to time for years thereafter filled official position in the lodge. He was elected Junior Warden in 1873 and 1874, Senior Warden in 1875, and Worshipful Master in 1876, 1877, 1879 and 1880. In the Grand Lodge of the state he, in 1877 and 1878, served as Grand Steward. Two years after his reception into the blue lodge he joined Springfield Royal Arch Chapter, No. 1, and in it also was for a number of years the incumbent of office. He was Captain of the Host in 1877, '78 and '79, King in 1888, and High Priest in 1889 and '90. In 1870 he also became a member of Springfield Council, No. 2, R. & S. M., where he was from time to time called upon to act officially, in 1871 being elected D. T. I. M.; in 1872 and '73, T. I. M.; in 1874, D. I. M.; in 1875, T. I. M; and Treasurer from 1883 to 1886 inclusive. His last step upward on the Masonic ladder was in 1890, when he was made a Sir Knight Templar by Elwood Commandery, No. 6, K. T. In his life Mr. Davidson has incorporated the principles of Masonry. He has striven to live up to the teachings of this ancient and honored order, and in this striving he has not failed.

HARMON RICHARD NORTRUP, Past Eminent Commander of Damascus Commandery, No. 42, K. T., at Havana, has for over twenty years been affiliated with the Masonic fraternity as a zealous, enthusiastic member, dating his connection with the order from the 18th of April, 1876, when he was made a Master Mason in Havana Lodge, No. 88, F. & A. M., and on the 19th of April, 1880, was advanced to the august degree of a Royal Arch Mason in Havana Chapter, No. 86, receiv-

ing the orders of Knighthood in Damascus Commandery, No. 42, on the 17th of July, in the same year. At an early day he was the Junior Warden of his lodge, in which he became an earnest worker and a close student of the ethics of Masonry. He has the honor of having served in the capacity of Eminent Commander for five consecutive terms in a thoroughly able and satisfactory manner, and in so doing gained the confidence and esteem of his brethren. Having successfully accomplished a pilgrimage across the sands of the desert he became a Noble in the Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine, with membership in Medinah Temple, Valley of Chicago.

The life record of Mr. Nortrup demonstrates how perservance and honesty of purpose can triumph over adverse circumstances however discouraging they may be, and illustrates how one may rise to affluence through the greatest difficulties. Born in Quackenbrueck, Hanover, Germany, on the 6th of April, 1852, our subject is the son of Dietrich and Ann Nortrup, thrifty farmers of the fatherland, who, in their religious views, were strict Lutherans. When but a poor boy of thirteen years the subject of this review came to this country and drifted to Havana, Illinois, without money and possessing no knowledge of either the language or the customs of the people with whom his fortunes were thenceforth to be cast. He was offered a position in a store, but declined, preferring to try farm life until he could speak the language and acquire the ways of his adopted home, and he therefore secured a position on a farm, where he worked hard for two years, putting to the best advantage his leisure time by attending the district school at Matanzas; and he now recalls with pleasure those days of his youth and the kindly people with whom he was thrown in contact during the early period of his life in America; and, although his wages were small and the work was at times arduous, he has never regretted the two years he spent on the farm. At the age of fifteen, having made considerable progress in the English language, Mr. Nortrup came into Havana and for one year was employed as a delivery boy for the firm of Pfetzing & Zelle, and was then engaged with Hole, Jones & Company, remaining with them a similar length of time, at the end of which he became a salesman in the clothing store of H. H. Hackman, and then entered the employ of William Oakford, in the grain commission and insurance business, with whom he remained until he received the appointment of deputy county clerk of Mason county from Isaac M. Mitchell, at that time county clerk. He filled this position for three years and at the end of that time, feeling the necessity for further mental development, he attended Lincoln University for three years and then went to Chicago, where he became bookkeeper for a mercantile firm.

Mr. Nortrup now began to consider his future career, and finally decided to adopt the profession of law, with which end in view he entered the firm of Dearborn & Campbell, with whom he studied, and subsequently attended the Albany Law School, at which he was graduated in the spring of 1878. He was admitted to the bar in the state of New York and then returned to Havana with his diploma, opened an office, and since that time he has continued successfully in the practice of his profession, and is now one of the leading and prominent attorneys of Havana. He has always been a stanch Democrat, and although never a seeker for official preferment, he was chosen as clerk of his home city, and also served as its attorney. He is one of the organizers and stockholders of the Ashurst Press Drill Company, of Havana, and has taken a deep interest in the growth and prosperity of his town. In his religious faith Mr. Nortrup is an adherent of the Reformed church of Havana, which is a branch of the Presbyterian church.

In 1880 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Nortrup and Miss Anna Stricklen, of Bloomington, Illinois, and this union has been blessed by the birth of two children,—Scott S. and Mabel. The son, although but thirteen years old, has evinced great

musical talent and has already attained a wide reputation as a delightful singer, possessing a voice of phenomenal range, power and sweetness, which has received excellent training and cultivation, and is a source of pardonable pride, not only to his parents, but also to the other residents of his home city. Mr. and Mrs. Nortrup are members of Hesperia Chapter, No. 137, Order of the Eastern Star, in which they have both achieved a great degree of popularity. Our subject has made an excellent record as a citizen, an attorney and a Mason, and the prompt and honorable discharge of his duties involved in the various positions he has filled has won for him the highest consideration of his fellow men.

JESSE BROOKS DILLE, of Dixon, is one of the most eminent and successful educators in this section of Illinois, and for the past fifteen years has capably served as principal of the Northern Illinois Normal School. He is also connected with the Masonic fraternity, which for centuries has been perfecting a system of moral education for the upbuilding and advancement of human character, and which has been a most powerful factor in the moral teaching that has been a chief counteracting agent against those things that tend to break the ties which bind man to his fellow man. Masonry treads with equal footsteps the palace of the kings and the cottage of the poor, and draws all men nearer together by the ties of universal brotherhood, recognizing no distinction of class, only of character. The right of manhood which it maintains and for which it contends, is the right of moral strength and moral advancement. It is to leaven society by raising the standard of moral excellence among its individual members. A most consistent and faithful Mason, Professor Dille endeavors to put into practical use the teachings of the order, and demonstrate by example as well as precept those principles which through many years have exerted their beneficent influence upon mankind. He became an Entered Apprentice in Friendship Lodge, No. 7, F. & A. M., of Dixon, in 1889, and having passed the Fellow-craft was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason on the 14th of March. He joined Nachusa Chapter, No. 56, in the same year, and was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason on the 6th of May, 1889. On the 2d of May following he was raised to the order of Knighthood in Dixon Commandery, No. 21, K. T., and has held therein the offices of Generalissimo, Prelate and Eminent Commander. The last named is the highest office to be attained in that branch of Masonry, and that he was called to serve therein is evidence of his ability and the high esteem in which he is held by the Sir Knights of Dixon Commandery.

Professor Dille has descended from English ancestry who located in New Jersey in the days of the early development of that state. Members of the family also became pioneers of Ohio, and the district known as Dille Bottoms was named for a representative of the family. His father, Ichabod Dille, was born in the Buckeye state, and after arriving at years of maturity married Miss Rebecca Havens, a native of Ohio and a daughter of Benjamin Havens, also a respected pioneer of that state, of English lineage. Both families were prominent in the events which went to form the early history of the country, and furnished to various professions and industrial callings men of much ability. The parents of Professor Dille are still living, the father having now reached the age of seventy-six years, while the mother is seventy-four years of age, and their children still survive, so that the family circle is yet unbroken.

The subject of this review acquired his education in the Northern Illinois Normal School, where he was graduated with the class of 1879. He has since devoted his life to educational work and has acquired a most enviable reputation as an instructor. He is very progressive, follows the most improved methods and is constantly devising new means whereby to advance the proficiency and high standing of his school.

The Northern Illinois Normal School now ranks among the best institutions of the kind in the country, and its enviable reputation is due to the efforts and superior ability of its principal.

In 1879 Professor Dille was united in marriage to Miss Florence Flint, a native of Indiana, and they have two children. They are people of high culture and broad general information, and have a wide acquaintance and hosts of friends, not only in Dixon, but also throughout the state of Illinois. In religious faith they are Methodists, and Mr. Dille belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His political support is given the Republican party.

ISAAC SHELBY MONTGOMERY, who is prominently connected with the insurance business in Rockford, is regarded as one of the best informed Masons of the order in Illinois. Almost thirty years ago he became a member of the fraternity, having taken the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow-craft and Master Mason in Mercer county, Illinois, in December, 1869, at which time he became a member of Robert Burns Lodge, No. 113, F. & A. M. Since that time he has steadily advanced, passing through all the bodies of both the York and Scottish Rites until he has attained the thirty-second degree. He is also a Noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine. He now affiliates with Star of the East Lodge, No. 166, of Rockford, and is its Past Master. He has been a most zealous, active and efficient worker in all departments of the society, and is thoroughly informed concerning its workings, its teachings and its principles. Few who hold membership in this honored fraternity are better posted in all that pertains to the society than he. It is the earnest, consistent and active members like Mr. Montgomery who make the mission of Masonry an acknowledged element in the affairs of life, for in his every-day conduct he exemplifies its teaching and in his character reflects the benevolent and fraternal spirit of the organization. Rockford's Masons are proud to number him among their members, and he is indeed a worthy representative of the society.

Mr. Montgomery is a native of the Empire state, his birth having occurred in Poughkeepsie, New York, on the 12th of March, 1840. His parents were also natives of that state, but he knows little of his ancestry, for at an early age he left home to make his own way in the world. His education has been largely acquired outside of the schoolroom; but experience, reading and observation have made him a well-informed man. In 1852, when but twelve years of age, he joined the band of pilgrims who made their weary and perilous way across the plains and mountains of the west to the gold fields of California. He traveled all over the state, visiting the various mining camps, and for twelve years remained on the Pacific slope.

When the war came on he offered his services to the government as a defender of the Union, joining Company A, Fourth California Mounted Infantry, with which he did active service against the Indians who arose in hostility against the settlers on the western frontier. After the war Mr. Montgomery again went to California and also visited Mexico. He left the Golden state in 1866 and made a trip to Fort Walla Walla, Washington, to Boise City, Idaho, and to Salt Lake City, Utah. He then proceeded to Denver, whence he returned to the east. During his residence in the west he was sometimes fortunate and made money rapidly; again he was unfortunate and lost with the rapidity with which his property had been acquired; his experiences, however, were often interesting and sometimes thrilling, for the unsettled portions of the mountain regions were often dangerous to the white settlers, who frequently encountered the red men and the no less dreaded white desperadoes of that time.

On returning to the east Mr. Montgomery began reading law in the office of B. C. Talliaferro, of Mercer county, Illinois,

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Fraternally Yours
Thomas Hathaway

and in 1870 was admitted to the bar. For two years he engaged in the practice of law and then turned his attention to the insurance business, which he has since followed with excellent success. He gives his support to the Republican party, but has taken no very active part in politics, preferring to devote his attention to his business and social relations.

Mr. Montgomery was married in 1871 to Miss Helen Melville, a native of Galena, Illinois, and their union has been blessed with three children,—Blanche, Robert and Earl,—all born in Rockford.

ANNAS HATHAWAY, one of the pioneers of northern Illinois and a prominent citizen of Elgin, became a member of the Masonic fraternity in 1852, being raised to the Master Mason degree in Unity Lodge, No. 48, A. F. & A. M., of St. Charles, Illinois, on the 20th of September. He was exalted to the august degree of a Royal Arch Mason in Asboth Military Chapter, U. D., at Columbus, Kentucky, November 9, 1863, and received the grades and orders of Knighthood in Bethel Commandery, No. 36, of Elgin, Illinois, on the 15th of April, 1886. He is a worthy follower of the beauseant and has been very active in the work of the commandery, in which he has served as Generalissimo and as Recorder for many years. A thirty-second-degree Mason, he joined the Ineffable Lodge of Perfection March 21, 1884, and was proclaimed a Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret in Oriental Consistory. In 1892 he became a member of the Masonic Veterans' Association and from its organization has been a life member of the Masonic Orphans' Home in Chicago. Mr. Hathaway follows the axiom of Masonry that one should be a member of the craft, not for what he may get, but for what he may attain,—what he may do for others. This is the glory of Masonry; this is what makes it the synonym of charity throughout the civilized world; this is what will shed brighter and still brighter luster upon her fair name, as the centuries, one by one, shall be added to the past, even down to the "last syllable of recorded time." Mr. Hathaway is also interested in the social organization which admits only Masons to its membership, and crossed the sands of the desert with his brethren of Medinah Temple on its organization, and has since been a genial Nobler of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Hathaway has led a busy and useful life and has been the promoter of various interests of northern Illinois. He was born in Steuben county, New York, October 13, 1827, and obtained his education in the common schools. He came to the west in 1845, reaching Chicago on the 4th of May. He then made his way to Elgin, where he secured a position as bookkeeper in the employ of William C. Kimball, with whom he remained for fifteen months, when he went to St. Louis and engaged as captain of a diving-bell boat plying between that city and New Orleans. His time was thus occupied until 1851, when he returned to Elgin and engaged in the grain and mercantile business at Union, McHenry county. A year later he went to Chicago, where for three years he was employed as a bookkeeper in a wholesale grocery house. He afterward spent one year in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in the line of merchandising, and was for several years in the employ of the Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company. He was afterward with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company for five years, and with the Iowa Trunk Line Association for one year. He was then appointed agent on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad at Elgin, and after faithfully discharging the duties of that position for five years he spent one year in Tacoma, Washington. Having returned to Elgin he was appointed on the 1st of April, 1893, as secretary and chief clerk of the board of trustees of the Insane Asylum at this place and has since held that position. He is a capable business man, of sound judgment, keen discrimination and unflagging industry, and the success that has crowned his life has all been acquired through his own efforts.

Mr. Hathaway was married on the 22d of February, 1853, the lady of his choice being Mrs. Sylvira M. Bartlett, of Wayne, Illinois. By this union they have had two children: Carrie, wife of Professor D. W. George, of Jacksonville, Illinois; and Herbert A., of Elgin.

GEORGE STEVENS ROPER, now deceased, was a thirty-second-degree Mason and one of the leading and influential citizens of Rockford. He was born in Rutland, Worcester county, Massachusetts, on the 28th of January, 1832, and is of English ancestry. The name was originally spelled Ropert, and meant the strong. Members of the family went to England with William the Conqueror in 1066, and the first of the family to come from the old world to New England located here in the early settlement of the colonies, while for several generations their descendants continued to reside in Rutland, Massachusetts. There Joseph Roper, the father of our subject, was born December 23, 1801. He was a farmer and lumber manufacturer, and married Miss Mariah L. Mendell, who was born in Rutland on the 20th of January, 1803, and was of Jewish extraction. Her people were also pioneers in the settlement of New England, and she was one of a family of sixteen children, which included four pairs of twins. When a child she was the most delicate of the entire family, but notwithstanding this she attained to the very advanced age of ninety-four years, dying on the 17th of March, 1896. Mr. Roper passed away in 1852, at the age of fifty years. They had a family of seven children, four of whom are living.

Mr. Roper, of this review, the fourth of the family, attended the public schools of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, where the curriculum embraced little save the three "Rs,"—"readin', 'ritin' and 'rithmetic." He, however, made the best of his opportunities and obtained a good English education, so that in 1848 he began teaching school, a profession which he followed for several terms. In 1851 he began clerking, and in 1854 came to Illinois, where he was again employed as a salesman for a time, and then embarked in the manufacture of lime, which he followed until 1859, when he opened a boot and shoe store in Springfield, Illinois, conducting the same until the Civil war was inaugurated.

Mr. Roper had been raised in the Democratic faith, but in 1860, during the campaign which foreshadowed the conflict between the north and the south, he became a Republican, and having an excellent tenor voice, he organized a glee club which sang campaign songs during the summer and fall preceding the election of 1860. After that time Mr. Roper was a very ardent and zealous worker in the interest of Republicanism, was a recognized leader of his party and served as a member of the state central committee, but never sought or desired political preferment. His political labors were the outcome of a thorough belief in Republican principles and the ultimate good that would come through their adoption. While in the state department in Springfield in 1861 he attracted the attention and made the acquaintance of the then Captain U. S. Grant and was urged by him to join the service. When the Captain was made a brigadier-general he urged Mr. Roper to accept a commission, and wrote a letter to President Lincoln urging his appointment and asking the secretary of war to assign him to Grant's staff. His commission bears date September 9, 1861, and by that document he was made commissary, but was ordered to report to General W. T. Sherman, then in command at Louisville, Kentucky, where he was assigned to the staff of Major-General George H. Thomas, with whom he served until the battle of Stone River. He continued with the same division until the battle of Chickamauga, and on the 24th of May, 1864, he was detached from the troops in the field, by order of General Sherman, and assigned to the duty of distributing supplies over the military railroads, and had the supervision of the distribution of the immense quantities of

army supplies. He filled this very exacting position most capably and honorably and was mustered out as brevet colonel on the 20th of February, 1866. Though his army service was closed at that late date he was the fifth man in that department of the army to close his accounts with the department.

After the war and during the remainder of his life Mr. Roper was engaged in various business enterprises. In 1871 he became engaged in the fire-insurance business, and in 1881 the Manufacturers & Merchants' Insurance Company was organized. In August of that year he came to Rockford to assume the management of the affairs of the company, of which he was made secretary. From that time its growth was continuous and substantial, the surplus reaching six hundred and seventy-two thousand, three hundred and ninety-three dollars and ninety-six cents, and a successful business was carried on in Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. In his control of affairs Mr. Roper displayed most excellent business and executive ability, sagacity and sound judgment. His management of extensive and complicated interests indicated a complete mastery of the business, both in principle and in detail, and he may well be numbered among the leading insurance financiers of the west.

In 1853 Mr. Roper was united in marriage with Miss Louisa B. George, a native of Pennsylvania, and to them were born three children. The mother died December 18, 1856, and in 1858 Mr. Roper married Miss Alvira S. Bangs, a native of Springfield, Illinois, and at the time of her marriage principal of the schools of that city. She was spared to him only five months. On the 24th of November, 1859, Mr. Roper wedded Miss Roxie G. Conklin, and they had one child, which they lost. He was a member of the Christian Union, of Rockford, and was very highly esteemed by all who knew him. His surviving wife also is a member of the same religious body, and is a respected member of society.

Our subject was an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic and deeply interested in its welfare. He became a Mason April 25, 1863, during the war, joining a field lodge at Gallatin, Tennessee, taking the Entered Apprentice degree. The Masons at the front during the war had a charter from the Grand Lodge of Ohio, and met in tents wherever the army happened to be encamped. He was made a Master Mason, in Alton, Illinois, in 1876, and after coming to Rockford he took all the degrees of the Scottish Rite up to and including the thirty-second. He was also a charter member of Tebala Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Rockford, and the cause of Masonry found in him a ready and ardent advocate and a worthy exponent.

Our subject died February 3, 1897.

NICHOLAS STEBLER.—The ancient order of Masonry embraces among its members men of every clime and every tongue. Within its folds all are brothers, bound by a mystic tie stronger than blood, more enduring than time and more powerful than the commands of any monarch. It levels all distinctions of rank, and the high and low, rich and poor, meet beneath its emblems on a common level.

Among the worthy brethren residing in Savanna is Nicholas Stebler, a successful business man, now retired from active work, who has been a well-known citizen for the past forty-four years. In 1871 he was made a Master Mason in Mississippi Lodge, No. 385, at Savanna, taking his degrees as follows: Entered Apprentice, April 13; Fellow-craftsman, July 20; and Master, November 18. Ever since that time he has been a faithful adherent of the tenets and principles of the order, and has enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the brethren. He has faithfully served his lodge as its Tyler, and for the past fifteen years has been one of its Trustees. He has also been its Junior Deacon. He is also a Royal Arch Mason, receiving his degrees in Lanark Chapter, and becoming a charter member of Savanna Chapter, No. 200. He was made

a Sir Knight Templar in Long Commandery at Mount Carroll in 1892, and his membership is still there. He received the Consistory degrees with the class of 1894 in Freeport Valley Consistory, and is a member of Tebala Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Rockford, Illinois. Both Mr. and Mrs. Stebler belong to the order of the Eastern Star at Mount Carroll.

From this it can be seen that Mr. Stebler has steadily climbed to the highest round of the ladder attainable by him, and no brother observes more faithfully the sublime teachings of the order.

Nicholas Stebler is a native of Switzerland, born January 5, 1822, in the canton of Solothurn, where his ancestors had made their home for centuries. His grandfather was a farmer and his father a shoemaker. When only twelve years old young Nicholas began work in his father's shop, continuing thus until the death of his father in 1841. In the succeeding nine years he carried on the business by himself, and then, determining to seek a home and fortune in the new world, of which he had heard so much, he sailed, in September, 1849, from Rotterdam to England, and thence, from Liverpool, he took passage for the United States, and after a tedious voyage of seventy-two days landed at New Orleans, in the month of December.

A stranger in a strange land, without a knowledge of the English language, and his sole capital consisting of three dollars, the young foreigner doubtless felt lonely and homesick. But he possessed a large fund of courage and energy, was an excellent workman, and in a short time found steady employment at his trade. He remained in the Crescent city until 1851, when he came to Illinois, locating first at Galena, where he remained until the following year, and then fixed his permanent residence at Savanna, which at that time was a small village of a few hundred inhabitants, with no railroad nearer than Elgin. For three years he worked for wages, then bought out his employer and continued in the business until 1863, when he sold out and went to San Francisco, by the way of New York and the isthmus. He remained in the city at the Golden Gate for about four months, working at his trade; but, not liking the country, he returned, by the Nicaragua route, to Savanna, where he has since resided.

Mr. Stebler has been very prosperous in his business, and has earned the esteem of the community by his upright life and straightforward methods of dealing. He is one of the solid men of the town and owns several three-story brick business blocks and other city property, including a commodious residence.

In 1844 he was united in matrimony with Miss Mary Spillman, a native of his own canton. She accompanied him to America, and for nearly twenty-five years shared his joys and sorrows. Her death took place in 1868, leaving her husband with three children,—Lena, Rose and Edward. His second marriage was to Miss Lyda E. Kehl, a native of Pottsville, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Anton and Hettie (Oyster) Kehl. Her father was born in Baden, Germany, and her mother in Pennsylvania, and they came to Illinois in 1844 and were pioneers of Derinda township, Jo Daviess county. Here the father opened a farm on land which he obtained from the government and where he and his family experienced all the hardships of early settlers. His wife died in 1856, and he survived her until 1865.

A pleasant incident in the life of Mr. Stebler is that after twenty-five years of persistent effort he found himself able to visit his native land; and in 1874 the man who, as a penniless youth left the shores of Germany a quarter of a century before, returned with abundant means, a devoted wife, and time to go to his old home and mingle once more with the friends of his youth. After a pleasant voyage of thirteen days they landed at Hamburg, visited Frankfort-on-the-Main and Strasburg, and then proceeded to Switzerland, where they met many friends and relatives. On the return trip they stopped at Paris and other

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H. C. Gray

cities and reached home safely, after a delightful six months' absence.

Mr. and Mrs. Stebler are spending the evening of their days in their comfortable home, surrounded by many friends who appreciate their sterling qualities.

HOWARD P. GRAY.—The flight of ages has not tarnished the luster that envelopes the order of Freemasonry, its brightness enduring with undiminished splendor through all the centuries that have marked its triumphant progress in the uplifting of humanity and the establishing of a condition of fraternal intercourse, unselfish ambition and brotherly love. In Illinois alone the society numbers over fifty thousand members, Chicago and her suburbs liberally contributing their quota of loyal and enthusiastic brethren. In Evanston the various bodies have attained to a most prosperous and flourishing condition, owing to the indefatigable efforts of the more industrious brothers, among whom none has been more conspicuous in lodge work than Howard P. Gray, who has taken an abiding interest in everything pertaining to the advancement of the society in his home city.

In the spring of 1866 Mr. Gray was made a Master Mason in Ogdenburg Lodge, at Ogdenburg, New York; was exalted to the Royal Arch degrees in Alabama Chapter, at Mobile, Alabama; was constituted a Sir Knight in Alabama Commandery, in 1868; and has received the thirty-second degree in the Ineffable Lodge of Perfection, Oriental Consistory, Valley of Chicago, which was conferred upon him April 23, 1889. Upon moving north Mr. Gray was dimitted from the parent bodies and became affiliated with Evans Lodge, No. 524, Evanston Chapter, No. 144, Evanston Commandery, No. 58, and Oriental Consistory. In 1888 he performed a successful pilgrimage across the desert sands and was made a Noble in the Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine in Moolah Temple, at St. Louis, Missouri, subsequently entering Medinah Temple, at Chicago. In his fraternal relations Mr. Gray enjoys the highest consideration of his fellow Masons, his genial nature, generous disposition, and thoughtful consideration for his friends making him a very popular member in the local bodies.

The life of any man must necessarily be beneficial to those with whom he comes in contact, if he is honest, upright, progressive, and holding to a high standard of moral principles. Such a man is Mr. Gray, who is one of the substantial and greatly respected citizens of Evanston, where he has resided since 1893. The career of this gentleman holds many valuable lessons and is well worth emulating, standing out, as it does, clear and distinct as an example of what may be accomplished by intelligence, correctly applied industry and perseverance, when directed in proper channels. An epitome of Mr. Gray's life will no doubt prove as interesting as instructive.

Born in Baltimore, Maryland, he secured a good, practical education in the private schools of that city. In 1861 he entered the United States navy and remained in that and the revenue-cutter service until January 10, 1870, when he resigned, and five years later became associated with the Agricultural Insurance Company, of New York. In 1877 he embarked in the fire insurance business with Alexander Stoddart, general agent of the New York Underwriters' Agency, acting as agent for the states of Illinois and Missouri, and, with the exception of seven months, remained with Mr. Stoddart until 1893.

So well was Mr. Gray posted on insurance matters of all kinds and so ably did he discharge the duties devolving upon his office, that his fame spread throughout the country, his services were recognized and appreciated by other companies, and on July 1, 1893, he was appointed general agent of the western department of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company. The extensive territory which this responsible position necessitated covering was handled in such a capable, intelligent and efficient manner as to win most gratifying commen-

dations from the officials of the company and redounded greatly to Mr. Gray's credit. On July 1 of the following year he was elected vice-president of that organization, filling the office in an able, praiseworthy manner, his extensive knowledge on all insurance affairs making him an invaluable acquisition and giving eminent satisfaction to his associates. He possesses good judgment, excellent executive ability, his qualifications are of the best, and he is one of the most competent, thoroughly informed gentlemen on insurance in the United States.

Mr. Gray has spent a great deal of his time in traveling, visiting almost every habitable portion of the globe, studying foreign habits and customs, is broad-minded and liberal in his views, and is a charming and interesting conversationalist. In his religious faith he is a consistent adherent of the Episcopalian church, to which he is a liberal contributor. Politically he supports the Democratic party. Mr. Gray is a public-spirited, loyal citizen, and as a man and a Mason he stands high in the opinion of all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

On October 5, 1869, Mr. Gray was united in marriage to Miss Imogen Skinner, of Oswego, New York. Of this union three children have been born, one of whom is deceased. In their home life Mr. and Mrs. Gray are most happy. They are pleasantly situated in the charming city of Evanston, and are ever ready to extend a cordial hospitality to their many friends.

HON. CHARLES H. HUGHES.—The elements which enter into city life are many, diversified interests form its complex composition and the general character of these determines the social status of the community. There are found in almost every village, town and city of the great commonwealth of Illinois a number of men banded together as promoters of all morality, and other interests calculated to uplift mankind; they are pledged to stand by one another, extending a helping hand to the needy or distressed and holding in brotherly relations those who have become advocates of their creed and followers of their principles. This organization, the Masonic fraternity, has been one of the most efficacious potentialities for good that civilization has produced. Among the leading citizens of Dixon who hold membership in this order is Hon. Charles H. Hughes, a leader in social, political and business circles, and now the honored mayor of the city. His identification with the Masonic fraternity dates from November, 1884, when he was made a member of Friendship Lodge, No. 7, of Dixon, and was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason on the 5th of March, 1885. He has been an active worker in the blue lodge, guarding carefully the ancient landmarks, and has capably filled most of the offices, including that of Worshipful Master. In the same year he became a member of Nachusa Chapter, No. 56, and was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason on the 6th of July. In this branch of Masonry he has also filled nearly all the chairs and has served as High Priest. He made rapid progress through the different departments and was created a Sir Knight in Dixon Commandery on the 3d of November, 1885. He also received the degrees of High Priesthood and has been a prominent and valued member of the fraternity since his earliest connection therewith.

Mr. Hughes is a native of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, born April 13, 1846, and is of Welsh and German descent, his ancestors having crossed the Atlantic to America at an early day in its history and participated in many events which form the history of the colonies and in the war which secured to the nation its independence. The father of our subject was born in Columbia county, and was a farmer by occupation. He married Miss Elizabeth Hill, a native of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, and in 1870 came to Illinois, where he made his home until his death in 1894, at

the age of seventy-five years. His wife survives him and is now (1896) seventy-eight years of age. They were members of the Lutheran church, and had a family of seven children, five of whom are living.

Charles H. Hughes, of this review, was the fourth in order of birth and was educated in the Susquehanna University in his native state. In 1868 he came to Illinois and engaged in farming, and for twenty-two years was actively connected with the agricultural interests of Lee county. His capable management, well-directed efforts, enterprise and progressive methods brought to him success, and he thereby accumulated a handsome competence. He still owns his farming lands and is now raising stock on an extensive scale. In addition he has business interests in Dixon, in which city he took up his residence in 1892. He has been connected with the Dixon National Bank since 1893, and is one of its stockholders, and is now its efficient and popular cashier. He devotes his time largely to its management and has made it one of the most reliable financial institutions in this part of the state. He is also the owner of some valuable realty.

In 1868 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Hughes and Miss Hannah E. Williams, a native of Pennsylvania. They had three children, but only one is now living, Cora Adessa. Their home is a commodious and beautiful residence and is a favorite resort with a large circle of friends.

In his political views Mr. Hughes is a Republican, unwavering in his allegiance to his party. He served for four years—from 1886 to 1890—as treasurer of Lee county, and as custodian of the public funds his course was irreproachable. In March, 1895, he was elected mayor of the city and is now administering the municipal affairs of Dixon in a manner that has won for him the approval of all concerned. The welfare and advancement of the city are as dear to him as his own interests, and no more worthy executive has ever occupied the mayoralty chair than Mr. Hughes. He has "won golden opinion from all sorts of people," and is recognized as a most thoroughly progressive and reliable public officer and business man.

EDWARD ROE VIRDEN.—In studying the lives and character of prominent men we are naturally led to inquire into the secret of their success and the motives that prompted their action. Success is not a question of genius, as held by many, but is rather a matter of experience and sound judgment; for when we trace the career of those who stand highest in public esteem we find in nearly every case that they are those who have risen gradually, fighting their way in the face of all opposition. Self-reliance, conscientiousness, energy, honesty,—these are the traits of character that insure the highest emoluments and greatest success. To these we may attribute the success that has crowned the efforts of Mr. Virden, who since 1855 has been a prominent resident of Princeton, Illinois, and is regarded as one of her most substantial and worthy citizens.

Mr. Virden was born in Norwich, Ohio, on the 23d of March, 1836, and is a representative of an old and honored Maryland family. The grandfather, Lewis Virden, was born in that state and at an early day removed with his family to Muskingum county, Ohio, where his son, Jerome Virden, father of our subject, first opened his eyes to the light of day. Subsequently they went to Iowa, where the grandfather died. The father afterward took up his residence in Mount Pleasant, Iowa, where his death occurred when he had reached the age of sixty-six years. For many years he was engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes, making that his principal life-work. He married Miss Sarah Fleming, a native of Ohio and of Irish lineage. They were lifelong members of the Methodist church, and their many excellencies of character commended them to the confidence and regard of all with whom they were brought in contact. They had a family of four sons and four daughters, and

five of the number are still living, their homes being in various sections of the United States. The mother departed this life in the sixty-ninth year of her age.

Edward R. Virden, the second son, was sent to the public schools, were he pursued his studies until twelve years of age, at which time he started out to make his own way in the world. Farm work claimed his time and attention, and so faithful was he to the task allotted him that he was given ten dollars for a year's service. But though this was wholly inadequate as a compensation for his service, he continued to serve in that capacity, making the most of his opportunities until eighteen years of age, when he determined to test the advantages offered in city life. In 1855 he came to Princeton, where he arrived with a cash capital of seventy-five cents. He accepted a clerkship in a hardware store at fifteen dollars per month, and with his first employer remained for ten years, his salary being raised from time to time until he was given fifty dollars per month, which sum was considered excellent wages at that time. During that time he had acquired a thorough knowledge of the business and had carefully hoarded his wages, preparatory to embarking in business on his own account.

He now invested his earning in a stock of goods, becoming a member of the firm of Richardson Brothers & Virden, a connection that was maintained for three years, when it was dissolved by mutual consent, and he entered into partnership with Mr. Shugarts, under the firm name of Shugarts & Virden. Three years later our subject purchased his partner's interest and continued the business alone with marked success until 1874, when he sold out and lived retired for two years. In 1876 he became one of the organizers of the Farmers' National Bank, was elected to the presidency, and at once assumed its management. For eighteen years he administered the affairs of the bank and made it one of the leading financial institutions in this section of the state. In 1894, on account of failing health, he retired from the presidency and sought relaxation and rest from business cares by travel in Mexico and California. Since his return he has been actively connected with no commercial concern, assuming no business duties save the care of his property interests, which are extensive. From time to time, as his financial resources increased, he made judicious investments in realty, and is now the owner of a number of substantial business blocks, good residences and other real estate. His methods have been so far above reproach, his dealings have been so honorable and his motives so pure, that he has the good will and respect of his fellow townsmen in an unusual degree.

In 1861 Mr. Virden married Miss Anna M. Thompson, a native of Ohio and a schoolmate of her husband in childhood, being the daughter of a neighbor, John Thompson. Mr. Virden returned to Ohio for his bride, bringing her to his Princeton home, and their union has been blessed with five children, three of whom are living. The only son, Edwin Lee, a manly boy of much promise, died in the seventeenth year of his age, bringing to the parents a sorrow unspeakable. The daughters are, Nellie R., now the wife of C. M. Sapp, of Bureau county, Illinois; Martha, wife of Joseph A. Bingham; and Mary, twin sister of Martha. They have a delightful home in Princeton, and, aside from its beauty and comfort, it possesses an irresistible charm in the gracious hospitality which pervades it.

Mr. Virden dates his connection with the Republican party back to the time of its organization. Although he had not attained his majority when Fremont was its presidential candidate, he worked for the party's interest and has since voted for all its representatives who have been the standard-bearers in the campaigns. He gives to it an intelligent and zealous support, has been a member of both the town and county central committees and for years has attended its conventions. In 1896 he was a delegate to the county, state and national conventions and from the first was

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Bruno H. Goll,

an ardent supporter of Major McKinley, now the chief executive of the nation. He has never sought office, but has labored disinterestedly for the party on account of his firm belief that the tenets it promulgates are best adapted to the welfare of the nation and will best advance the interests of the majority of the people. His identification with the honored institution of Masonry dates from November 20, 1866, when he became a member of Bureau Lodge, No. 112, A. F. & A. M. His extensive business interests have largely prevented him taking an active part in the routine work of the lodge, but in his life he exemplifies its teachings and is now serving as one of its trustees.

BRUNO H. GOLL, as a popular druggist is widely known, and in Masonic circles has an extensive acquaintance. Almost a third of a century has passed since be began the study of the esoteric doctrines and symbolic truths of this fraternity. In 1865 he was received as an Entered Apprentice of Garden City Lodge, No. 141, and having passed the Fellow-craft was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason. In the blue lodge, the foundation of all Masonry, he learned of the universal brotherhood symbolized by the continuous blue dome of the heavens, and has since manifested the fraternal relation which the lodge promulgates. He was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason in Wiley M. Egan Chapter, No. 126, and learned in the beautiful and impressive legends of capitular Masonry the history of the past. He became a follower of chivalric Masonry in Apollo Commandery, No. 1, wherein he was constituted, created and dubbed a Sir Knight; and as a member of the ancient and honorable fraternity he is faithful in all grades as a true craftsman, ever evincing that fervency and zeal which characterize the intelligent and loyal Freemason.

Mr. Goll is a native of Germany, born on the 20th of March, 1843. His father, Charles Henry Goll, was born in the same country in 1800 and died in Indiana in 1877. By profession he was a veterinary surgeon, and for many years was a successful practitioner. His wife, Wilhelmina Henriette Goll, was born in the fatherland in 1818, and after her husband's death made her home with her son Bruno until called to her final rest in 1891.

Bruno H. Goll resided at his birthplace until seven years of age, and then accompanied his parents on their emigration to the United States. The two following years of his boyhood were spent in New York, whence the family removed to Toledo, Ohio, where they remained until 1857. In that year they arrived in Chicago, and soon afterward Mr. Goll, of this review, secured a position as clerk in a drug store. Finding this employment congenial to his taste, he determined to make the drug business his life-work, and in 1863 established a store of his own. His success was assured, for he has the necessary qualifications of the progressive and prosperous business man. Indolence and idleness find no place in his nature, and his energy and enterprise stop at no obstacles that honest perseverance will overcome. To meet the growing demand of his trade he has greatly enlarged his stock, and has now a thoroughly equipped and handsomely appointed drug store at the corner of Ashland boulevard and Twelfth street. His patrons are numerous and his business has proved to him a very profitable source of income. He is well known in commercial circles, and his thorough reliability in all trade transactions commends him to the confidence and good will of those with whom he comes in contact. He built and owns the fine business block which is occupied by his store. It is a three-story brick block with a frontage of one hundred feet on Ashland boulevard and one hundred and fifty feet on Twelfth street. He also erected, in 1881, his fine residence at No. 259 Ashland boulevard, at a cost of twenty-five thousand dollars.

In 1873 Mr. Goll was united in marriage to Miss Emma A. Rice, of Boston, Massa-

chusetts, and their family now includes four children,—two sons and two daughters.

The elder son, Bruno H. Goll, Jr., was born in Chicago, acquired his elementary education in the Marquette school, and later attended the Chicago Manual Training School. He afterward continued his studies in the Orchard Lake Military Academy, of Michigan, and at the Northwestern University, where he was graduated in the department of pharmacy in 1896. He is a young man of great energy and much promise. At the age of eighteen years he established in the rear of his father's pharmacy a complete laboratory, and is now devoting his entire time to the manufacture of various medical specialties, among which may be mentioned the Spring Medicine, of which he sold over three thousand bottles the first year, Goll's Honey and Tolu Cough Syrup and Article Forty-seven Cough Syrup. He has a thorough understanding of chemistry and pharmacy and will undoubtedly win an honorable name in connection with these sciences. He was recently the recipient of a handsome present of which he may justly be proud, for probably no young man in all Chicago has been so honored as he was by the donor. Prince Charles, of Wurtemberg, Germany, visited Chicago and the World's Columbian Exposition *incognito*, and at the time he sailed for home B. H. Goll, Sr., and his son Bruno, became passengers on the same vessel, preparatory to visiting the continent. Almost the first day out Bruno Goll and the prince formed an acquaintance and quickly became fast friends. A day or two before they landed in Europe the prince asked Mr. Goll for some little token to remember him by, and designated his key chain as the thing that pleased his fancy most. Mr. Goll gave it to him and as they separated Prince Charles said, "I will send you some trifling thing as a remembrance." This promise was fulfilled when Mr. Goll received from the German consul a handsome bracelet of solid gold set with beautiful and costly sapphires and diamonds.

The two daughters of Bruno H. Goll, Sr., are Emma Henriette and Blanch Ida, both students in the LaSalle Institute, near Boston, Massachusetts. George Gerald, who completes the family, is a student in the Marquette school, of Chicago.

Mr. Goll is a man of affable and courteous manner and gentlemanly deportment, and in business, social and fraternal circles has made many warm friends. For forty years he has been a resident of Chicago, and has therefore been a witness of much of the growth and development of the city. He it was who gave the first alarm of the great fire which laid the city in 1871. He saw it rise from the ashes to become the metropolis of the west, second in but few respects to New York, and has ever been deeply interested in its welfare and prosperity, doing all in his power to promote its advancement. His own history in a measure parallels that of his adopted city in its rapid rise and substantial improvement after its destruction from the fiery element. With but little to aid him, Mr. Goll from an humble beginning has worked his way upward to prominence in commercial circles. He has met with remarkable success in his business career, and to his own efforts this may be attributed. When twenty years of age he began business on his own account, but the capital which he could really call his own was but eleven dollars. To-day his wealth, at a low figure, is estimated at three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Careful management, keen discrimination, unflagging energy and undaunted perseverance have been the essential elements in his business career and have enabled him to compete with others in the trade until the public accorded to him a lucrative and liberal patronage that adds year by year to his income.

NMERRITT MOORE, M. D.—This gentleman is a prominent young physician of Kewanee, Illinois, whose enterprise and energy has placed him in the front rank of his profession. He is an en-

thusiastic Mason and has filled many positions in the lodge with credit to himself and honor to the craft. He was made a Master Mason in Kewanee Lodge, No. 159, December 28, 1893, having been initiated March 23 and passed March 29, of the same year. He rapidly acquired the ritual of the order and soon became an active worker in its behalf. He was elected and served one term as Junior Deacon, and was then given the office of Senior Deacon, which he is at present—1897—filling in an intelligent and capable manner. The Doctor is a Royal Arch Mason in Kewanee Chapter, No. 47, receiving the degrees of Mark Master November 9, 1894, Past Master and most Eminent Master November 21, and the Royal Arch degree November 28, of the same year. He has filled various offices in the chapter and is at present Master of the Third Veil. In August, 1895, he was created a Sir Knight in Temple Commandery, Knights Templar, No. 20, of Princeton, Illinois. The Kewanee blue lodge has an excellently drilled corps and Mr. Moore is an active and capable member of it, doing all in his power to aid in its interest and promote its efficiency, and he has acquired the reputation of being a most useful and acceptable member of the lodge with which he affiliates.

Dr. Moore was born in Kewanee, October 19, 1869, and is the son of John Moore, who was born in the state of Pennsylvania in 1842. In 1855 he came to Henry county and was made a Master Mason in Wethersfield Lodge, No. 159 (now Kewanee, No. 159), of which he has been a valued member for more than thirty years. Mr. Moore has been one of the successful business men of the county as a speculator in lands and stocks, has been supervisor of Henry county, a member of the board of aldermen of Kewanee, and for a number of years was president of the board of trustees. In his political affiliations he is a stanch Republican. He was united in marriage to Miss Algenette Merritt, who has for more than a quarter of a century been a faithful helpmate and the sharer of all his joys and sorrows. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Moore, all of whom are still living. They are, N. Merritt; Nettie, a little girl at home; John Robert is practicing law in Chicago; and Lewis A. is taking a medical course in the Michigan State University.

The first mentioned above was educated in the public schools of his native town, and then secured a position with the United States railway service. Subsequently he attended Rush Medical College, of Chicago, at which he was graduated in 1895. He practiced his profession in that city for a short time and then returned to Kewanee, where he at once received the patronage of his friends and acquired a most satisfactory and remunerative practice. It has been said that a prophet hath honor save in his own country, but this maxim does not exactly apply to Dr. Moore, for his medical ability has been readily recognized and he is held in high estimation by his fellow citizens, and he holds the post of city physician. In politics he is an ardent Republican and is a member of the city central committee. He is a highly respected member of Kewanee society, and his sterling qualities as a man and a Mason have endeared him to all who know him.

HERBERT E. CORRELL, of Chicago, is a Knight Templar Mason and is most loyal in his support of those principles which give to the order its distinctive character and have made it the most honored of the fraternities. The integrity, sincerity, helpfulness, morality and forbearance which form the basic elements of the society receive his hearty endorsement and in some branches of the craft he has been a very active worker. He took the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow-craft and Master Mason in Garfield Lodge, A. F. & A. M., in 1884, and the same year was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason in York chapter. With both organizations he is still affiliated. In 1889 he was knighted in St. Bernard Commandery,

No. 35, and with the social department of the fraternity he is also associated, being a Noble of Medinah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine. He is prominent in the last two and is a worthy follower of the beauseant, while strictly observing the vows of knighthood.

Mr. Correll not only has a wide acquaintance in Masonic circles, but has also made a record for himself in business life, of which he may be justly proud, for since starting out for himself his advancement has been steady and continuous. In this enlightened age when men of energy, industry and merit are rapidly pushing their way to the front, those who by their own individual efforts have won favor and success may properly claim recognition. Mr. Correll is a representative of his class.

Our subject is a native of Madison, Wisconsin, born on the 5th of April, 1860. Throughout his life he has been connected with the railroad service. In 1876, when sixteen years of age, he became a telegraph operator on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and subsequently secured a position as brakeman, in which capacity he served until 1880, when he was promoted to the position of conductor, and discharged the duties of that position until July, 1884. At that time he was given a place in the superintendent's office as assistant train dispatcher, and in 1889 was promoted to the position of chief train dispatcher. In 1893 he was appointed train master of the four southern divisions of the road, with headquarters in the Union depot in Chicago. Fidelity to duty and thorough reliability have secured his promotion and will lead to still further successes. He now occupies a responsible position, for which his capability well fits him. He has the respect of his business associates and the esteem of those who serve under him, and wherever he is known his genuine worth commands the confidence of all.

Mr. Correll attends the Congregational church. His political support is given the Republican party, and he stanchly advocates its principles, although he has never sought or desired public office. He is a member of the Menoken Club, a social organization, where he is a favorite.

LEWIS MERRILL GROSS, prominent in educational circles in northern Illinois and now county superintendent of schools of DeKalb county, has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for eleven years. He was reared in an anti-Masonic community and the opposition to the fraternity led him to study into its work until he became so impressed with the beauty of its symbolic truths and its noble purposes that he petitioned for membership and was elected in Kishwaukee Lodge, No. 402, A. F. & A. M., of Kingston, Illinois. In August, 1886, he was initiated as an Entered Apprentice, in November passed the Fellow-craft degree, and on the 30th of December was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason. For two years, 1888–90, he served as Worshipful Master of Kishwaukee Lodge, being at that time the youngest Master in the state of Illinois. He has four times been representative in the Grand Lodge and has been most active in the work of this order, which teaches charity and hospitality as the cardinal virtues of the craft and promotes the feeling of universal brotherhood and its supplementary principle of mutual helpfulness. Mr. Gross took the degrees of capitular Masonry in Sycamore Chapter, No. 49, becoming a Mark Master in January, 1887, Past Master in February, Most Excellent Master in March, while in June he was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason. Since 1892 he has served continuously as High Priest and is the present incumbent of that office. He has also represented the chapter four times in the Grand Chapter, and is widely known among the companions, many of whom are now numbered among his warmest friends. In November, 1887, Mr. Gross was constituted, created and dubbed a Sir Knight in Sycamore Commandery, No. 15, and in the present year, 1897, is serving as Captain

General. In March, 1892, he attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite in Freeport Consistory, and in 1891 crossed the sands of the desert under the guidance of the Nobles of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine, of Medinah Temple, of Chicago. Honored by the fraternity which he has so faithfully served, he has filled various offices with marked ability and has promoted the humanitarian principles among men whose influence is felt in all circles. Thus the work of the order is far-reaching in its scope and carries into



hundreds of homes the ennobling influence of its grand purpose.

Professor Gross is one of the native sons of DeKalb county, his birth having occurred in Mayfield township, June 11, 1863, a son of William and Harriet (Ault) Gross. The life and work of the farm were familiar to him through his youth, and the educational privileges of the district schools were the first he enjoyed. In his seventeenth year he entered the Sycamore high school, where he was graduated in 1885, after which he turned his attention to teaching. After one year spent as a teacher in the district schools, he spent several terms in the Teachers' Training School in Oregon, Illinois, and in 1886–7 was principal of the Courtland school, of the Kirkland schools in 1888 and 1889, and in 1890 was elected county superintendent of schools. On the expiration of his first term of four years he was re-elected, in 1894, and has served with marked ability in this position, administering the affairs of the office to the marked improvement of the schools of the county, which are now in a thriving condition. He is recognized as one of the most successful educators in his section of the state and his official service is deserving of the highest commendation. Progress and advancement mark his work, and these elements have largely promoted the educational interests of DeKalb county. His political support is given the Republican party and he is well informed on the issues of the day.

On the 12th of November, 1896, Professor Gross was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth M. Parsons, of Huntley, Illinois, who was for several years a successful teacher in the public schools and also a very capable instructor in the art of music, in McHenry county, Illinois. He holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, and in addition to his social relations with the Masonic fraternity he is also affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America.

WILLIAM ERSKINE POULSON.—It is seldom given to one to attain eminence in both business life and fraternal circles, as often close identification with the one seems to exclude the other; yet this gentleman is one of the most able representatives of the insurance business in Chicago, and is known throughout the country to the noble and benevolent order of Masons. It is through his connection with the latter that we would now present him to our readers, noting his advancement in the

fraternity which honors him and which he honors. His affiliation with it covers a period of almost a third of a century, for he was made a Mason in Naval Lodge, No. 100, A. F. & A. M., of Portsmouth, Virginia, in December, 1865. He was exalted to the degree of a Royal Arch Mason in Lafayette Chapter, No. 2, on the 12th of November, 1877, became connected with the Royal and Select Masters January 4, 1878, and was raised to the degree of Knight Templar in Apollo Commandery, No. 1, May 27, 1879. He has been honored by election to various important official positions in Masonry, and to-day stands as one of the most prominent and esteemed members of the entire fraternity. In 1882–3 he was a High Priest in Lafayette Chapter and during the same year was S. P. G. M. of Chicago Council, Princes of Jerusalem. On the 23d of September, 1884, he was elected Inspector General of the thirty-third degree; was P. D. G. M. of the Grand Council, R. & S. M.; and Past Grand Chancellor of Oriental Consistory of Illinois. The man of broad sympathies and humanitarian principles finds an excellent field of labor in this organization, and it is in keeping with the nature of Mr. Poulson that he has taken an active part in extending the influences and work of the fraternity among his fellow men, inculcating the brotherly spirit and generous aid which is so typical of the order.

Mr. Poulson is a native of Virginia, the cradle of the American nation. He was born in Portsmouth July 12, 1844, and is the son of George Oldham and Martha A. (Spooner) Poulson. He acquired his early education in the public schools of Washington, District of Columbia, and made such progress in his studies that in 1855 he received a diploma from the Smithsonian Institute for proficiency in English studies,—an honor which many older boys failed to attain. In 1856 he entered the Virginia Collegiate Institute, where he was graduated with the class of 1860. Two years later, in 1862, he went to Charlotte, North Carolina, and entered the naval engineer department of the Confederate service. After a few months spent at that place he was transferred to Richmond and was attached to the ordnance department of the Richmond arsenal, where he spent two years.

At the conclusion of the war Mr. Poulson commenced the study of law at Norfolk, Virginia, where he remained until 1866, and then went to Baltimore, Maryland. In March, 1867, he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, to accept a more remunerative position, and in 1868 went to Nashville, Tennessee, where he embarked in business for himself, selling petroleum apparatus. This venture, however, did not prove successful, owing to the monetary depression prevailing through the oil regions, and in consequence he sold his interest in the business and returned to Cincinnati.

His arrival in Chicago was in October, 1868. He came to this city with the intention of practicing law, but changing his plans he became connected with the life-insurance business, identifying his interests with those of the Life Association of America, of St. Louis, Missouri. In 1869 he was employed by that company to establish a board of trustees of the state of Illinois, comprising one hundred members, at ten thousand dollars per capita. In 1870, on the organization of the Republic Life Insurance Company of Chicago, he was appointed general agent of the home department. The United States Biographical Dictionary thus speaks of his epoch in the life of Mr. Poulson: "There was strong opposition, and it was with extreme difficulty and the exercise of his utmost energy that he succeeded in establishing the home business of the company." He has, however, a broad and comprehensive mental grasp which enabled him to fully understand the situation, while his powers of organization and business control enabled him to meet and conquer the difficulties. His labors were crowned with an unusual degree of success, and he did a large and satisfactory business, placing matters on a paying basis. Thus affairs were at the high tide of prosperity when the great fire of

October 9, 1871, swept over the city, and left Mr, Poulson almost penniless, business and personal effects being destroyed, leaving him with almost nothing.

Business was resumed immediately after the fire, but little was accomplished until the following March, when the company erected a new building, into which he moved. He had by this time brought order out of the confusion that reigned immediately after the fire and he was once more master of the situation. From this time his success has been uninterrupted, and considering the unfavorable condition of affairs has been almost unprecedented. In 1873 the Republic Life, through its president, J. V. Farwell, presented him with a valuable gold watch for having done the largest individual business of all agents of the company in the United States. In 1874 he was appointed general agent of the National Life Insurance Company of the United States, and was afterward appointed agent of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of New Jersey. In 1880 he received the appointment of general agent of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, and now occupies the very responsible position of manager of the Trust Policy department of the New York Life Insurance Company. In fact, he was the originator and founder of this great trust system, which is acknowledged by the leading bankers and lawyers of the country to be the safest and best way by which inherited interests can be secured to the inheritors without loss through reckless expenditure or through creditors.

The business in which Mr. Poulson is engaged is in keeping with his Masonic relations, for it, too, has, as an underlying principle, mutual good and mutual benefit. He has become one of the most prominent insurance men in the United States and has risen to a foremost place in the ranks of this enterprise solely through his own merit, his fidelity to duty and his conscientious fulfillment of every trust reposed in him. His ablity as a manager is far above the average, enabling him to successfully operate and control extensive business interests. He has the unlimited confidence of his business associates and all with whom he has been brought in contact. Thus a valued and prominent business man of the Garden City and one of the leading Masons of Illinois, he well deserves honorable mention in a volume of this character.

In his political affiliations he is a stalwart Democrat, having long supported that party. He supports the platform framed at Indianapolis, being in favor of "sound money" as interpreted by Carlisle, Cleveland and other prominent leaders of the party. He has rendered to the Democracy efficient service in several campaigns, and his comprehensive knowledge of the questions which now form American politics makes him an able defender of the principles which he supports.

FREDERICK BUELL.—The plea of a common brotherhood for all mankind is the one which the order of Freemasonry is most desirous of advancing, and is the one on which its foundations are built. For centuries it has made a mighty struggle to raise the tone of morality throughout the world, and although its efforts have at different times received some rather severe blows it has always recovered, and with renewed vigor, undaunted by the many obstacles placed in its path, has moved onward with an untiring tread that can lead only to a victorious destination. In this enlightened age its glorious ambition is more clearly seen and recognized, and it is only a question of time when it will achieve its ends and succeed in establishing that condition of perfect human happiness which shall take for its universal motto, "the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God."

Frederick Buell, who has the honor of occupying the mayoralty chair of Geneseo, Illinois, is a member of the fraternity to whom the brothers gladly extend the hand of fellowship and welcome into their midst. It is always a pleasure to receive into the

ranks of the society men of integrity, intelligence and sterling qualities of character, and that Mr. Buell is such a man a glance into his past life and the position he holds in the hearts of his fellow men, will plainly show. Mr. Buell was initiated in the blue lodge, and after receiving the degrees of Entered Apprentice and Fellowcraft, was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason in Stewart Lodge, No. 92, on December 28, 1896. He quickly learned the ritual and has conducted himself in a manner to win the approbation and esteem of every member of the body with which he is affiliated.

Of German ancestry, Mr. Buell was born in Geneseo, June 7, 1862, his parents being John C. F. and Catharine (Myer) Buell, both of whom were natives of Germany. They came to the United States in 1848 and in 1856 located at Geneseo, where they became engaged in the manufacture of cigars. Mr. Buell attended the public schools of his home city until old enough to enter his father's store, when he began his career in life by learning the cigar business, which upon the retirement of his father he took charge of and now conducts in a most successful manner. The Royal Belle cigar, which is his leading brand, has given the trade excellent satisfaction, and the honorable methods by which Mr. Buell has carried on the business have secured for him the good will and confidence of all with whom he has dealings. He is the youngest son of five children, and immediately after leaving school was engaged for three years as a clerk for the dry-goods firm of Chamberlain & Canfield, and at the expiration of that time took up the manufacture of cigars, which he has made his life work.

In 1889 Brother Buell was married to Miss Lenora Hoeft, who also was born in Geneseo, and both of them are members of the Order of the Eastern Star. In politics he is a stanch Republican and served his city for four years as alderman. In 1896 he was elected to the office of mayor as a token of the regard in which he is held and of the appreciation of the interest he has always taken in the progress and prosperity of the city. He has filled this responsible position with dignity and discretion, thus demonstrating that he deserves the trust reposed in him by his fellow citizens.

WILLIAM WEIR HESTER, M. D.—There is certainly no class of men who are in a better position for doing good to their fellow creatures than the members of the medical profession. It is their humane office to relieve the world of much suffering, an office that is sometimes fulfilled at a sacrifice known only to a few. The duties of the physician are of the heroic kind that is not realized by the public in general. But in times of epidemic and contagion he is ever found at his post, ready to give his assistance, even though if, in doing so, he should be compelled to give his life at the same time.

William Weir Hester, the subject of this review, was born in Charlestown, Indiana, April 18, 1835. After reaching manhood he became imbued with the beauties of Freemasonry, and in 1862 took the Master Mason's degree at Hopkinsville, Kentucky, under a special dispensation. He was at that time first lieutenant and adjutant in the Third Kentucky Cavalry, and was detailed by special military orders, with the consent of the Governor of Kentucky, to raise a regiment, at the organization of which Dr. Hester was to be made lieutenant-colonel. The service was confined to the state of Kentucky, during which time he was entrusted with many important commands. In 1872 Dr. Hester was exalted to the degree of Royal Arch Mason, in Keystone Chapter, No. 6, at Indianapolis, Indiana; was made a Royal and Select Master in the same year; was created a Knight Templar in Raper Commandery, No. 1, at Indianapolis, and is at present affiliated with the Montjoie Commandery of Chicago. He has taken the ineffable degree of the Scottish Rite, and is a Prince of the Royal Secret in Indiana Consistory at Indianapolis. Dr. Hester has never aspired to hold

any offices, as he has been too busy in his profession.

When the call for troops was made in 1861, Dr. Hester responded and enlisted in the Third Kentucky Cavalry in July. He was elected first lieutenant of Company L, and was subsequently made adjutant of the regiment. In this service he was in action at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, Stone River and many other encounters with the rebels. In July, 1862, the Doctor was especially detailed to assist in recruiting the Forty-eighth Kentucky Volunteers, with which as lieutenant-colonel, he served until December, 1864, being then mustered out by reason of the expiration of his term of service.

Dr. Hester received a liberal education at the Charlestown (Indiana) Seminary, and is a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia. He read medicine for four years at Gosport, Indiana, and on February 21, 1865, he was appointed assistant physician to the Indiana Hospital for the Insane, serving in that capacity through three administrations. In September, 1879, he was appointed assistant physician to the Southern Hospital for the Insane, at Anna, Illinois, from which position he resigned March 19, 1890, and came to Chicago, where he located in general practice.

On January 14, 1877, Dr. Hester was married to Miss Jessie M. Henderson, of Bloomington, Indiana, who, by the grace of God, is still his companion in life. They have no children. Mrs. Hester has received an excellent musical education and possesses a magnificent voice, which has been heard to advantage in grand opera in Melbourne, Australia, and at other places during Mr. Hester's tour around the world. At present she has a suite of rooms in the Auditorium building, where she has met with an unqualified success as a teacher and a vocalist. She is also a graduate of the Oxford Female College, of Oxford, Ohio.

Dr. Hester is a member of the American Medical Association, the Southern Illinois Medical Society, the Doctors' Club, of Chicago, and is a charter member of Whittier Lodge, Knights of Pythias. He is a physician of undoubted ability, a hard worker, and stands in the front rank of his profession. He and his wife are consistent members of the Reformed Episcopal church.

CHARLES THEODORE BARNES, M. D., the well-known and successful dental surgeon of Chicago, has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1873, when he took the degree of Entered Apprentice, passed to the Fellow-craft degree and was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason in Oriental Lodge, No. 385, A. F. & A. M., of Pennsylvania, located in Philadelphia, just in time to assist in the musical program at the dedication of the unsurpassed beautiful Masonic temple in that city. In 1894 Dr. Barnes was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason in Normal Park Chapter, Chicago, and the following year received the order of the Temple in Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T., of Chicago. The same year he was admitted into Medinah Temple, where the "Scottish" and the "York" meet again on the same plane, having the degree of a Noble of the Mystic Shrine conferred upon him.

Like all enthusiastic Masons, Dr. Barnes looks upon the precepts of the craft as a part of his religion, and has always acted and endeavored to live such a life as not to bring reproach upon his brethren. Having been blessed with an exceptionally fine tenor voice, he naturally availed himself of some of the many opportunities to appear in public as a singer, and many a Mason will recall with pleasure his having heard the Doctor's voice in the various bodies of the fraternity during the solemn and impressive ceremonies where music is so well suited and artistic renditions are so highly appreciated. In this connection we might add that the Doctor has been associated, as a choir and solo singer, with the musical societies of Chicago for the past fifteen

years or more, and was a soloist in the first production of the "Messiah" by the Apollo Club; later he was chosen as the primo tenor for the Church Choir Opera Company, and successfully played the tenor roles in twenty different operas.

As his dental practice increased he gradually relinquished his desire to appear as a public singer, and now the demands upon his time are such in his practice that he only continues his choir work and Masonic singing. His musical career may be said to have begun when he was only twelve years of age, having enlisted as a drummer boy, being one of the youngest boys in the army who served during the entire war and receiving an honorable discharge.

On returning to his native city, Philadelphia, after the war, he was apprenticed to the designing and engraving trade, but, not finding that congenial, he studied dentistry, and attended a course of lectures at Rush Medical College and subsequently graduated at Hahnemann Medical College as a Doctor of Medicine, in 1877, to fit himself more aply for the scientific practice of dental surgery in all its branches. He has one of the finest suite of rooms in Central Music Hall, where in his dental practice he avails himself of all the latest and best appliances, keeping abreast of the times by adopting the most successful methods, which are ever springing up in these progressive times. He has built up a good practice and is respected alike by his patients and professional brethren.

WILLIAM F. BECK, postmaster of Olney, has attained a high degree in Masonic circles and has been a zealous and ardent worker in the lodge since 1878, when he took the Entered Apprentice degree in Olney Lodge, No. 140. Having passed the Fellow-craft degree he was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason and has since been honored with the office of Worshipful Master. The degrees of capitular Masonry were conferred upon him in Richland Chapter, No. 38, in 1878, and in its work he has manifested that zeal which is symbolized by its prevailing tincture of red. He has filled the office of High Priest. In the same year in which he became a student of the esoteric doctrines and symbolic truths of blue lodge and chapter, he passed the circle and was greeted a Royal and Select Master of the council, and in 1879 was constituted, created and dubbed a Sir Knight in Gorin Commandery, No. 14. For two years he has served as Eminent Commander. In 1881 he attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite in the Ineffable Lodge of Perfection and was proclaimed a Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret in Oriental Consistory of Chicago. He is also a Noble of Salaam Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine, having crossed the sands of the desert in February, 1884, for three terms was Illustrious Potentate and was its representative at the convocations at Niagara Falls, Omaha, Cincinnati and Denver.

Mr. Beck is one of the worthy citizens that the fatherland has furnished to America. He was born in Ebingen, Wurtemberg, July 31, 1848, and in 1852 was brought to the United States by his parents, George and Barbara (Streich) Beck, also natives of Germany. The family located in Circleville, Ohio, and in 1854 removed to Olney, Illinois, where William Beck was reared and educated. In his youth he learned the printer's trade and for fourteen years has been editor of the Olney Times, one of the leading papers of the county. He is an able writer, who meets fairly the issues under consideration, and while frankly and unequivocally expressing his views is at the same time just and fair to others.

Mr. Beck has closely studied the political history and present situation of the country and is one of the leaders of the Democratic party in southern Illinois. He served for one term as postmaster of Olney, under the second adminstration of President Cleveland, was chairman of the county board of commissioners for

two years, master in chancery for four years, town clerk for ten years, secretary of the county Democratic committee for twenty years, in 1892 was a member of the Democratic state central committee and chairman of the congressional central committee of his district for ten years. In 1896 he was nominated for state auditor, but withdrew in favor of another.

His official career is above reproach and he has uniformly retired from office as he had entered it,—with the confidence and good will of the public. He is deeply interested in the politics of the country and his close study and investigation has led him to believe that the tenets promulgated by the Democracy can best advance the general welfare of the nation. He is an effective organizer of party workers and marshals his forces with the skill and precision of a general on the field of battle. Through the columns of his paper, also, he has ably supported Democratic principles, and the party freely acknowledges its indebtedness to him for his service in its behalf.

Mr. Beck was married in Olney, in 1867, to Miss Amelia Bechman, of Hamilton, Ohio. They now have six children,—C. V., Harry, Lora Dumont, Elma, Ruby and Bessie.

CHARLES W. CRARY, M. D.—Among the leading physicians and surgeons of the western metropolis Dr. Crary has gained a position of unmistakable priority, being recognized as a man of high professional attainments and vigorous individuality, which have conspired to render his prestige a logical result. His appreciation of the noble principles and teachings of Masonry has been an abiding one for more than thirty years and has been cumulative in its character, ever quickening by personal knowledge, experience and observation. There is nothing vacillating or uncertain in the make-up of Dr. Crary and he has shown himself loyal to the nation, to his fellow men and to his convictions, which have guided him to the accomplishment of much good. It has been his professional and humane function to comfort and relieve many who have been "afflicted or distressed in mind, body or estate," and this function has coincided so closely with the teachings and aims of his church and of the great fraternal order with which he is identified that the triangle of influence seems to have each of its three salient points signally fortified.

In September, 1861, just prior to offering his services to his country in the late war of the Rebellion, Dr. Crary became a Master Mason in Fort Covington Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Fort Covington, New York, and not until after the close of the great civil war did he advance further than the Master Mason's degree. In 1866 he passed the capitular degrees in Malone Chapter, R. A. M., in New York. He still retains his affiliation with the lodge and chapter with which he originally identified himself; having served as Senior Deacon of the former. The Doctor gained the distinction of knighthood in 1878, becoming a Sir Knight of the Lake City Commandery, in Wabasha county, Minnesota, of which he served as Prelate. He is now a member of Montjoie Commandery, No. 53, of Chicago. As a Mason he has been fraternal and philanthropic, sagacious and enthusiastic, and he has become thoroughly impressed with the beauties of ancient craftthood.

Charles Wesley Crary was born in Potsdam, New York, on the 6th of May, 1835, being reared in his native place and receiving his early education in the public schools and the Gouverneur Seminary. In 1855, at the age of twenty years, he began the work of preparing for that profession which he had determined to follow as his vocation in life. Closely devoting himself to the reading of medicine, under effective direction, at his home, he also attended lectures at the Albany Medical College, in the capital city of the state, and graduated in the fall of 1858, thoroughly fortified for the practice of his profession. He established himself at Ft. Covington, New York, where

he remained in active and duly successful practice until the fall of 1861, when he responded to the call of a higher duty, by tendering his services to his country, then menaced by armed rebellion.

The Doctor was not half-hearted or apathetic in his loyalty, as was shown by his earnest efforts which resulted in the raising of Company H, of the Ninety-eighth New York Volunteer Infantry. He was elected captain of his company and remained in its command until the battle of Fair Oaks, Virginia, where he was wounded and temporarily incapacitated for active service. After recovering from the effects of his wounds he resigned his commission as captain and was made assistant surgeon of the One Hundred and Fourteenth New York Volunteer Infantry, with which he was assigned to the Department of the Gulf, under command of General N. P. Banks. He was afterward promoted to the office of medical purveyor of the Nineteenth Army Corps, under Major-General W. B. Franklin. In August, 1864, he was ordered to the Shenandoah Valley, where he was promoted surgeon and ordered to join the Fifth Army Corps in front of Petersburg. The Doctor was mustered out of service, at Syracuse, New York, in July, 1865.

After the close of the war Dr. Crary located at Malone, New York, where he resumed the practice of his profession. He was not, however, yet satisfied with his technical professional knowledge, and he accordingly devoted a year to hospital work in Philadelphia, simultaneously pursuing a post-graduate course of study in the Jefferson Medical College, of that city, where he graduated in 1870. He has ever continued a close student and has kept fully abreast of the advances made in the sciences of medicine and surgery, his professional knowledge being very exact and comprehensive and his practical skill and judgment exceptional. After leaving Philadelphia the Doctor was in practice at Lake City, Minnesota, until 1885, when he took up his residence in Chicago, where he retains a large practice of distinctively representative order, his residence being located at No. 83 Forty-seventh street, in the beautiful Hyde Park district of the Garden city.

In politics Dr. Crary is a stalwart supporter of the Republican party, and in religion he is a devoted churchman of the Protestant Episcopal church, being a communicant of St. Paul's, in Hyde Park. He is a member of the various medical associations, the Loyal Legion of Illinois and of the Kenwood Club, one of the leading social organizations of the south division of the city.

On the 4th of May, 1859, Dr. Crary was united in marriage to Miss Mary P. Porter, of Potsdam, New York, and they are the parents of one daughter, Minnie P.

GEORGE CHESTER McFADDEN, a loyal Sir Knight and a prominent business man of Havana, has been closely affiliated with that order which has for its fundamental principles the uplifting of humanity and the bringing about of a condition of universal brotherhood. After having the two first degrees conferred upon him he was raised to that of Master Mason in Havana Lodge, No. 88, on August 6, 1886, in the natural order of progression was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason in Havana Chapter, No. 86, on September 6, 1887, and received the orders of knighthood in Damascus Commandery, No. 42, K. T., on April 8, 1890. In his chapter he has filled several of the minor offices, and in the commandery he has held the chair of Junior Warden and is its present Warder. Although a very busy man and on that account not always being able to meet with the fraternity, he is a strong adherent of Masonic principles, believes thoroughly in the tenets, and is one of the most worthy and creditable members in Havana.

Mr. McFadden was born in Chillicothe, Peoria county, on July 14, 1860, and comes of old Scotch-Irish stock who have always been Presbyterians in their religious faith

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and have long been residents of America. Henry McFadden, the father of our subject, was born in Oswego county, New York, in 1826, and, coming to Illinois in 1848, acquired eminence as a successful business man and banker in Mason county, and was prominent in the upbuilding and subsequent prosperity of the city of Havana. For the past forty-five years he has been in the grain and banking business here, and as a public-spirited citizen has made a record of which he may be justly proud. He is at this writing (1897) in his seventy-first year, and is still hale and hearty and able to give his personal attention to his extensive banking and mercantile enterprises. He married Miss Harriet Munson, who was born near Rochester, New York, and five children have been born to them, two not now living; the remaining three sons are engaged in business with their father. In addition to the elevator at Havana they operate sixteen others, all located in adjacent towns on the two railroads which pass through Havana, and, while dealing largely in grain, they have been identified to a considerable extent with the building interests of the city.

Mr. McFadden is the third son in order of birth, and after passing through the public schools he concluded his literary education at Wesleyan University, in Bloomington, Illinois, and then became actively associated with his father and for the last sixteen years he has been closely identified with the business interests of Havana. The Mason County Bank, which Mr. McFadden, Sr., organized and of which he has been president since its inception, is one of the oldest and most reliable institutions of its kind in the county, and the grain elevators are located in Mason, Cass, Menard and Fulton counties.

In 1885 was consummated the marriage of Mr. McFadden and Miss Adelaide Hyde, of Toledo, Ohio, a daughter of Edgar Hyde, and their three children are Grace H., Henry W., and Florence. Mr. and Mrs. McFadden are adherents of the Episcopal church, in which he is senior warden, and he is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, with membership in Mohammed Temple, at Peoria. Our subject and his family occupy a pleasant home and enjoy the high esteem of a host of friends.

WARREN GRAFTON PURDY.—The era of progress and development in the various sections of this great western republic of ours has been almost invariably ushered in by railroad construction, and the vast network of glistening rails that trace their parallel courses over mountains and plains and through the fertile valleys represent more than mere corporate enterprise and accomplishment, since the railroad has proved the *avant courier* of civilization and of that substantial and permanent improvement which has placed our national commonwealth upon a stable foundation. Railroad operations in the United States represent one of the most complex and yet most perfect systems which it is possible to imagine, and in the various details of management are demanded men who are alive to the responsibilities placed upon them and possessed of that knowledge and mentality which will enable them to discharge their duties effectively. The great railroading industry is one which retains many men of marked ability; and among those who have contributed in no small degree to the success of operations in this line is the subject of this sketch, who occupies a prominent position as vice-president, treasurer and secretary of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company. He is well known in the business circles of the western metropolis, while such is the honorable distinction which he has attained as a devotee of the time-honored order of Masonry that a brief review of his career is certainly consonant in this connection.

In the year 1864 Mr. Purdy became an Entered Apprentice in Blair Lodge, No. 393, A. F. & A. M., having at the time but barely attained his majority of years. He soon passed the consecutive degrees of the

blue lodge, of which he became Secretary; and the capitular degrees he received in Fairview Chapter, No. 161, with which he is still identified, having served as Scribe of the same. That his rise in Masonic prestige was rapid and secure is shown in the fact that within three years after his initiation into the mysteries of the craft he had been honored with the preferment as First Lieutenant Commander of the Chicago Consistory, A. A. S. R., while on the 22d of June, 1871, was conferred upon him the honorary thirty-third degree, which is the ultimate in the Scottish Rite; and in this connection the distinction is unmistakably his of having been the youngest man upon whom this highest degree had ever been conferred. He is now a member of the Oriental Consistory.

Mr. Purdy became a Royal and Select Master in Fairview Council, while he passed the chivalric degrees in Apollo Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, of which he served as Treasurer, in 1879. He was one of those most actively concerned in the organization of Montjoie Commandery, No. 53, of which he was a charter member. His interest in the operations of the Knights Templar in Chicago has been of the most lively and enthusiastic order, and he became the Eminent Commander of Montjoie Commandery at the time of its organization, holding this preferment consecutively for three years and proving a most popular and efficient incumbent. He was a member of the executive committee through whose efforts the triennial conclave of Knights Templar, held in Chicago in 1880, was made so successful. He also acted as Adjutant General.

Mr. Purdy holds in high estimation the elemental principles of the great fraternity with which he is thus intimately identified, while his appreciation of "all good counsels and all just works" that proceed from its close touching of human affairs is of the sort that causes him to reverence the realities of this most ancient and noble order.

Warren Grafton Purdy is a native of the historic old city of Baltimore, Maryland, where he was born on the 20th of May, 1843, the son of John H. and Louisa A. Purdy. He received his educational discipline in the city of his birth, completing the course of study in the high school, which subsequently became the Baltimore College, and graduating as a member of the class of 1859, being at the time sixteen years of age. He was a youth of self-reliant and ambitious spirit, and he decided to try his fortunes in the west, choosing Chicago as his field of operations. Touching his career as a man of affairs in Chicago, a writer has published that after his arrival here Mr. Purdy "entered upon what has proved to be a career of almost forty years in connection with railway transportation. There were some incidental changes in the earlier part of it, but all his positions have been characterized by the greatest responsibilities, requiring comprehensiveness of view, wisdom in judgment and skill in organization, with an abundant capacity for details."

Upon his arrival in Chicago, Mr. Purdy secured a position in the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, becoming a clerk in the store-room of its shops. After a service of four years in this position he resigned to accept a better one in St. Louis, where he entered the employ of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company. He remained in St. Louis for but a brief interval, for the exigencies of the late war of the Rebellion placed demands upon his attention, and he became assistant in the quartermaster's department at Chicago when he was not quite twenty years of age. During the active progress of the war, from 1863 until the disbanding of the troops in 1865, he found his services in constant requisition as the incumbent of the responsible position as chief clerk of the district, with headquarters at Camp Douglas. Subsequent to this a section of the army was still engaged in desultory warfare in various parts of Texas, and the quartermaster's department was removed from Chicago to Brownsville, Texas, where Mr. Purdy remained in charge until the termination of hostilities.

At the beginning of the year 1867, a young man of twenty-four years, Mr. Purdy was tendered the position of general bookkeeper in the general offices of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company at Chicago, his peculiar eligibility for the responsible office being unmistakable. This was the inception of a long service and continuous advancement in the employ of this great corporation, with which his connection is now of so conspicuous order. From the post of general bookkeeper he was promoted to the office of cashier, later to that of local treasurer. In 1887, in addition to the offices already held, he was elected second vice-president of the company. These statements are significant, and are sufficient to stand as voucher for the exceptional executive ability of Mr. Purdy and also to the high estimation in which he is held by the leaders of the great railroad corporation, with the development of whose magnificent system he has been so intimately concerned.

In 1885 Mr. Purdy was elected lieutenant-colonel of the Second Regiment of the Illinois National Guard, serving in this capacity, with signal distinction, for a period of four years, after which he declined to retain the office for a longer period.

He has long been a member of the Union League Club, in which he is represented on the board of managers. He is an active member of the Kenwood Club, located in the attractive section of the city where his residence is maintained; and he is also president of the Maryland Society of Chicago. As to his religious predilections, he attends St. Mark's church, Protestant Episcopal, of which his family are members.

On the 13th of March, 1865 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Purdy to Miss Acca L. Colby, of Chicago, and they have become the parents of four children: William A., who is paymaster of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company; Ella Francelia, Warren Frederick and Bertha A.

JOHN M. LEET, deceased.—Although Freemasonry has lived through ages of dim uncertainty, during which time empires have arisen and gone to decay, thrones have crumbled and dynasties have fallen, nations have gone through vicissitudes, wars and revolutions, and the Masonic order itself has witnessed the rise and growth of all the civilized nations now on the face of the earth, yet its "eye is not dim nor its strength failing." It has known no Alpha, and its Omega will only be when is sounded the dirge of time. While through all the ages there has been and is yet some opposition to the society, as indeed there is against every society in the world, modern civilization has nevertheless set its stamp of approval upon the craft, and its power and usefulness have greatly increased in the present era. Its followers in Illinois are more than fifty thousand, and all classes of honorable toilers furnish their representatives. Chicago's following embraces many men of prominence, who in the busy affairs of life find time to devote to worthy charity and opportunity to extend the hand of aid to the needy or discouraged. A leader in business circles, Mr. Leet, the subject of this memoir, followed the teachings of the ancient order, his identification therewith covering more than a third of a century. He joined the craft in 1862, when he took the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow-craft and Master Mason in Horeb Lodge, No. 363, A. F. & A. M., at Elmwood, Peoria county, Illinois. He served as Past Master of that organization, but afterward was dimitted from that blue lodge. In 1880 he was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason, becoming a companion of York Chapter, at Chicago, with which he was affiliated during the remainder of his life. He was created a Knight Templar in Chicago Commandery, No. 19, in 1882, becoming a worthy follower of the beauseant.

Mr. Leet was born on the 27th of November, 1834, in Chester, Connecticut, coming of one of the old and honored families of that state and being of the eighth

generation in the line of direct descent from the first governor of Connecticut. His education was of the common-school character and was obtained in his native town. He was a young man of eighteen years when he left the east and sought a home in the rapidly developing Mississippi valley. Locating in Illinois, in 1856, he turned his attention to farming, and for four years was numbered among the busy tillers of the soil. In 1860 he embarked in the grain business, wherein his previous experience as an agriculturist proved of practical value, making him an excellent judge of the cereals which were brought to him for sale. In 1872 he came to Chicago and thereafter operated on the Board of Trade, with most gratifying success. He was a man of keen foresight and sound judgment, and his reliable business methods and unflagging industry brought to him a handsome return for his labors. He died May 8, 1897.

In 1863 he was married to Miss Sarah J. Tucker, of New York, who at an early day came with her family to Illinois. By this union there were born six children, four of whom are yet living, namely: H. F., F. T., A. A. and Mary H.

In his political views Mr. Leet was a Republican, but private business interests left him no time to take an active part in political affairs. He was widely known in the city, occupying a prominent place in business circles, and his life stood in evidence of the success that can be achieved by personal effort in this land of the free.

JAMES NISH, of Woodstock, dates his faithful allegiance to the order of Freemasonry back to 1878, when he was initiated, passed and raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason in Woodstock Lodge, No. 63; and such was his industry in acquiring the ritual that within a few months he was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason in Woodstock Chapter, No. 36; and in 1880 he received the orders of knighthood in Calvary Commandery, No. 25, in which body he served as Treasurer, occupying that office three terms, with a degree of efficiency and circumspection that gained him the gratitude and commendation of his brother Knights.

Mr. Nish was born in 1824 near Newton Stewart, Wigtonshire, Scotland, and is a descendant of sturdy Scotch ancestors who were active in the early wars of their country and who were prominent in religious affairs, the name in those days being spelled McNish. The mother of our subject was a Miss McGeoch, the members of whose family were also noted for their religious faith and their bravery on the field of battle. Mr. Nish was reared and received an excellent education in Scotland, where he remained until 1851, when he emigrated to the United States and located in Auburn, New York, for three months, then spent a similar length of time at Peoria, Illinois, whence he went to Peru and there engaged in the lumber and grain business until 1853. Then he removed to Chicago, where he took charge of two hardwood-lumber yards until the spring of 1856. Finally he moved with his family to Cary, McHenry county, Illinois, where the same spring he was successful in having a post-office established, under President Pierce's administration, the office being designated as Cary Station, McHenry county, Illinois; and as postmaster or deputy Mr. Nish has served nearly thirty years in connection with his general store.

In August, 1862, he enlisted a company in Algonquin township for three years, and was mustered into the United States service at Rockford, Illinois, September 4, 1862, as captain of Company I, Ninety-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and participated, with his company and regiment, in the siege of Vicksburg and Natchez, Mississippi. November 8, 1863, he was ordered back to Illinois, on recruiting service, making his headquarters at Woodstock, Illinois. In April, 1864, he was ordered to join his company and regiment. On reaching Cairo, Illinois, he found orders from General Blair, in command of the Seventeenth

Army Corps, to take command of the convalescent camp at that point. In May he was ordered to take his command, consisting of seven hundred and fifty men—who represented twenty-eight different commands—by steamboat to Louisville, Kentucky, thence by rail to Nashville, Tennessee. In a few days he received orders to proceed by rail to Huntsville, Alabama, to meet the Seventeenth Army Corps, where all effective men joined their respective companies. The sick and convalescent were left at Chattanooga.

June 2, 1864, he joined the Seventeenth Army Corps at Etowah, Alabama, and was assigned to Wordan's battalion, Third Brigade, Third Division, Seventeenth Army Corps. June 10, 1864, the Seventeenth Army Corps joined the left wing of General Sherman's army at Big Shanty and participated in all the battles around Atlanta City, Jonesboro and Lovejoy Station, Georgia, where he was relieved and joined his company and regiment at Nashville, Tennessee, December 2, 1864, and was with his company and regiment at the destruction of General Hood's army December 15 and 16, 1864, near Nashville; also the investment and assault of Spanish Fort, April 8, 1865, and Fort Blakely, April 9, 1865, near Mobile, Alabama. April 21, 1865, he was appointed commissary of Colonel Moor's brigade, composed of the Thirty-third Regiment Wisconsin, Forty-fourth Missouri, Seventy-second Illinois and Ninety-fifth Illinois, headquarters at Tuskeegee, Alabama. He was mustered out at Springfield, Illinois, August 17, 1865.

Mr. Nish was township supervisor in 1861–2–9–71–75, by appointment 1896, and by election for two years in April, 1897. He was elected county treasurer in 1876 and served consecutively for eleven years; was treasurer of the village board for the years 1863–4, and its president for 1865–6; and he has now been a member of the township board of school trustees for the last eight years.

Mr. Nish was married in 1854 at Laporte, Indiana, to Miss Carrie Darrington, a worthy and intelligent woman, a faithful helpmate and a loving mother, who was accidentally killed by lightning in 1857, leaving two children,—John D., who has been mail-route agent for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad for ten years; and Elizabeth, who died at the age of seventeen years. In 1865 our subject was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Smith, a daughter of Levi Smith and a woman possessing many admirable qualities of mind and person. Two children have been born to them: Anna J. and Matie, the latter of whom is the wife of G. F. Sprague.

HON. C. PORTER JOHNSON, one of the leading lawyers of Chicago, is prominently identified with numerous fraternal organizations, among which the Masonic order stands first. The degrees which made him a Master Mason were conferred upon him by Dearborn Lodge, No. 310, F. & A. M., in Chicago, following which he advanced in the order through LaFayette Chapter, No. 2; Palestine Council, No. —; Chevalier Bayard Commandery, No. 52, K. T.; and Oriental Consistory, in which he received the thirty-second degree. Also he is a member of the Mystic Shrine, Medinah Temple. In the blue lodge he has served as Senior Deacon and in the commandery has been Sword Bearer, and from the time he was an Entered Apprentice he has been active and enthusiastic in Masonic work; and not only in the lodge room but also in his every-day life he exemplifies the teachings of this ancient order. Other organizations with which he is associated are the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Elks, National Union, Royal Arcanum, Royal League, Foresters, Iroquois Club, Harvard Club and Chicago Athletic Club.

Mr. Johnson is a native of Vermilion county, Illinois, and was born August 15, 1866; was educated in Lee's Academy and the Union Law School, being a graduate of the former. He began the study of law in 1885, was admitted to the bar the follow-

ing year, before he reached his majority, and began the practice of his profession at Terre Haute, Indiana, where he remained one year, coming thence to Chicago in 1888. Here he has built up a large and lucrative practice, and since 1894 has been a member of the firm of Johnson & McDannold, which now includes six members, and which has office rooms in the Ashland Block. The business passing his hands amounts to a million a year.

Mr. Johnson has from boyhood taken an active interest in politics. A few years ago he was nominated for congress from the First district, but declined to accept the nomination. In 1892, however, he was nominated for state senator, was duly elected to the office, and is now filling the same most acceptably. He has served several terms as city attorney of Lake.

Mr. Johnson has a pleasant home and charming wife. He was married August 21, 1889, to Miss Dorelle West, daughter of Captain Pleasant West, of Georgetown, Illinois.

WELLMAN M. BURBANK, M. D.—Forty-two years mark the length of time which encompasses our brother's identification with the brotherhood of Masonry,—forty-two years of devotion to a cause in which he has been an enthusiastic laborer, cheerfully giving time and thought to the duties devolving upon him during his long term of membership. Believing firmly in the principles which govern the order, Dr. Burbank has combined the humanitarian office of physician with the charitable work incident to Masonry, and has gone forth on his mission in life fully equipped to perform the greatest service to his fellow men, and to maintain the high standard of morals for which the craft has been so long renowned.

Dr. Burbank was made a Master Mason in McHenry Lodge, No. 158, in McHenry county, Illinois, from which he was dimitted and became a charter member of Wauconda Lodge, No. 298, and was dimitted from this and became a charter member of Lakeside Lodge, No. 739. He served as Worshipful Master of the latter body for three years, and is now District Deputy Grand Master for the first Masonic district. He was exalted to the capitular degrees in Woodstock Chapter, No. 36, in McHenry county, in 1868, dimitting subsequently to Chicago Chapter, No. 127, of which he is at this writing High Priest. In 1868 he was also constituted a Sir Knight in Cavalry Commandery, No. 25, at Woodstock, and later united with St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35, in which he was elected Eminent Commander in 1877. Afterward he became a charter member of Chevalier Bayard Commandery, No. 52, of which in 1880 he was elected the first Eminent Commander. In 1878 he united with the Order of the Eastern Star, in which he served as Worthy Patron of Miriam Chapter, No. 1, for eight years.

Dr. Burbank was born January 11, 1821, at Campton, New Hampshire. His early life was spent on a farm, and when eighteen years old he came to Chicago, which at that time contained about four thousand inhabitants. Later the Doctor located in Dundee and taught the first district school in that place. In 1840 he returned east and began to prepare for his chosen calling in life—the medical profession. He took three full courses at the college in Castleton, Vermont, at which he was graduated in 1843, and in 1845 came once more to Illinois, locating in Wauconda, Lake county, and there practiced medicine until 1861. While residing there he was elected and served as a representative to the state legislature for the regular term of two years. In 1861 he removed to Barrington, Cook county, and remained there until 1871, in which year he came to Chicago, where he has since been engaged in actual practice. He is one of the oldest and most proficient physicians in the city, and is universally admired and respected by the profession as well as by a large number of personal friends. He is well versed in medical lore, as well as in Masonic laws and usages; and,

although the frosts of nearly four-score years lie on his head, his mind is as active, his eyes as keen and his step as light as those of many who have but reached the prime of manhood.

Dr. Burbank was married in 1846, to Miss Dorcas Wells Littlefield, of Kennebunk, Maine, and they have had two sons, namely: H. E., who has followed his father's footsteps and become a practicing physician, graduating at the Chicago Medical College and following his profession in the city of Chicago for a number of years and for the last ten years in the state of California; and A. P., the celebrated elocutionist whose genius drew both smiles and tears from thousands of people, and who died in June, 1894.

CHARLES E. LEONARD, deceased, was for forty-one years a devoted Freemason, and his connection with the societies of Chicago covered a longer period than the affiliation of most of the *fraters* in this city. His virtues as a man and a Mason were of the highest order, and with the passing years his loyalty and fidelity to the teachings of Masonry were manifest in his efforts for its advancement and his adherency to its principles.

Mr. Leonard was made a Mason in Detroit, Michigan, in 1886, being initiated in Zion Lodge, No. 1, as an Entered Apprentice, and after passing the Fellow-craft degree was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason in February, 1856. He became a charter member of Western Star Lodge, No. 100, of Clinton, Iowa, on the 22d of December, same year, and in that organization was honored with official preferment, serving as Secretary, Senior Warden and Master, and filling the last-named position for three years. Upon removing to Chicago he obtained a dimit from Western Star Lodge and became a member of Thomas J. Turner Lodge, No. 409, of which he was Master in 1871 and a life member at the time of his decease. His advancement through the other branches of Masonry occurred in Chicago lodges. He was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason in Washington Chapter, No. 43, in December, 1865. In 1864 he took the degrees of cryptic Masonry in Chicago Council and was greeted a Select Master; and on the 27th of February, 1866, was knighted in Apollo Commandery, No. 1, and advanced to the office of Captain General. He received the grades and order of the Scottish Rite in Oriental Consistory, in April, 1866, and was proclaimed a Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret. He was one of the charter members of Medinah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; was also a member of the Masonic Veteran Association of Illinois, with which he became connected in 1889, and from that time on he was never absent from its annual receptions. He was a Masonic student who fully understood the purposes and the obligation it imposes upon the brotherhood in all its bearings, and, best of all, he lived up to their full requirements. His last meeting with those he loved so well was the special gathering of June 5, 1896, to welcome Veteran General John H. Soper, of the Hawaiian islands.

The business career of Mr. Leonard was also one worthy of the highest commendation. The measure of man's success is not determined by the heights he happens to occupy, but by the depths from which he has climbed. Not on the plane of affluence did Mr. Leonard start out on life's journey, but in the valley of limited circumstances with the rough and rugged path of hard undertaking before him, but soon Chicago came to know him as one of her leading business men, through whose efforts commercial interests were largely promoted. He stands forth as one of the central figures in the history of the printing business in the western metropolis, and his energies, sound judgment and superior business ability were the predominating traits that won him success and gained him prestige in business circles.

Charles Egbert Leonard was born in

Jamestown, New York, on the 5th of October, 1829, and spent the first ten years of his life in his native state, after which he accompanied his parents to Mt. Clemens, Michigan, where his father, John Jarvis Leonard, was appointed judge of the circuit court,—an honorable position he held for many years. When fifteen years of age our subject was apprenticed to Chester Spalding, a cabinet-maker of Mt. Clemens, whom he served for two years, when, preferring the printer's trade, he secured his release from Mr. Spalding and became an apprentice to John N. Ingersoll in the only newspaper office then in the county. Commencing as a "printer's devil," he so devoted himself to the general work of a country printing office that he was soon advanced to the position of pressman, and from that to compositor. Finding this labor more suited to his taste, he remained with Mr. Ingersoll until 1848, when he removed from Mt. Clemens to the growing city of Detroit, and there entered the office of Messrs. Garrett & Geiger, and afterward that of the Detroit Advertiser & Tribune Company, continuing in the latter place until 1850, when he went to Buffalo, New York, and became superintendent of the Commercial Advertiser.

Returning to Detroit in 1853, Mr. Leonard continued in the printing trade until 1856, when he removed to Clinton, Iowa, where he founded the Clinton Herald, which newspaper he continued to publish until he left that city. In 1858 he formed a partnership with H. B. Horton, under the firm name of Horton & Leonard, and in 1863 the firm removed to Chicago, opening a publishing house at Nos. 106 and 108 Randolph street; and they remained at that place until the great fire which swept over the city in October, 1871. Early in 1872 they resumed business, and on the 1st of February, 1873, Charles A. Knight purchased the interest of Mr. Horton, and the firm name was changed to Knight & Leonard. Soon afterward they removed to more commodious quarters, at 105, 107 and 109 Madison street. On the 1st of January, 1887, the firm name was changed by incorporation to the Knight & Leonard Company, and again changed in 1891 to Knight, Leonard & Company. In December, 1890, Mr. Knight disposed of his interest and removed to the east, where he still resides.

In 1893 the firm went into the hands of a receiver, but through no fault of Mr. Leonard; and in December, 1895, it was sold out; and at the receiver's sale Mr. Leonard was made secretary of the Rogers & Smith Company, formed from the old house of Knight, Leonard & Company, and he remained in that position to the time of his death. No man in Chicago has done more for the advancement and improvement of the printing art than did Mr. Leonard. In the business world he was the soul of honor, and no transaction with which he was ever connected bore the stain of that which was not straightforward. He was ever just and fair, and every one in his office, from the humblest errand boy to the highest official, claimed him as a friend and valued highly his regard.

While in Buffalo, New York, in 1852, Mr. Leonard was united in marriage to Miss Cynthia H. Van Name, and they have five living children, one of whom, under the name of Lillian Russell, is the acknowledged queen of song in comic opera.

The life of Mr. Leonard, though unpretentious and quiet, forms an object lesson of real value to the observing and thoughtful. It brings up eminently the characteristics that win, offers encouragement to young men who are willing to work with their minds and hands, and affords another proof of the familiar adage that there is no royal road to wealth or distinction in this republic. The achievement depends upon the man. Mr. Leonard was a prominent and valued member of various societies, benevolent and social. While in Detroit he became a charter member of the Detroit Light Guards, the leading military company of that city. He belonged to the Sons of New York, and was its treasurer from its organization until death. He was also a member of the Chicago Typothetae, of which

at one time he was president, and other organizations, all of which passed resolutions of the deepest respect and sympathy at his death. He died in Detroit, October 10, 1896, while visiting a brother there, but his remains were interred in Graceland cemetery, of Chicago, October 13, 1896. People of all ages were his friends and regret over his demise was felt throughout Chicago, especially in printing circles. In the resolution passed by Apollo Commandery occurred the following words: "He possessed a kindly, generous temperament, always taking pleasure in assisting those whom the hand of misfortune had touched, while his words of encouragement and hope to the despondent and depressed brother will never be forgotten. Possessing a profound veneration for Masonry, he entered into its tenets and traditions with all the strength of a warm, impulsive nature, and his presence was always welcomed in either lodge, chapter or commandery."

As an estimate of his character outside of fraternity lines we quote the resolution of the Rogers & Smith Company:

"The board of directors of the Rogers & Smith Company, with which the late Charles E. Leonard was connected, as well as the individual stockholders and a large number of co-workers, desire to express their appreciation of his worth as a man, and to bear testimony to his kindness and courtesy as an associate, his wisdom as a counselor and adviser, and his steadfastness as a friend. For many years Mr. Leonard has been in and out among us, his demeanor being always that of a dignified and conscientious gentleman, whose genial smiles and kindly greetings were impartially bestowed upon all who had the honor of his acquaintance. No word that we could utter now would emphasize the love we bore for him. We feel that, aside from our personal loss, the company which we represent and with which he was identified has lost its most efficient ally, and the country one of its most worthy exponents of the 'art preservative,' upon whose brow the laurels of fame are securely placed. A monument of affection and exaltation reared in our hearts shall keep his memory forever green."

JASON C. AYRES, president of the Dixon National Bank, Dixon, Illinois, an old and well-known resident, is one whose life history we here take pleasure in reviewing.

Reverting first to his connection with the great Masonic body, we find that he has passed through the various degrees of the



J. C. Ayres

order up to and including that of the thirty-second, and that his identity with Masonry covers a period of some thirty-three years. He was made a Mason in Friendship Lodge, No. 7, A. F. & A. M., of Dixon, the sublime third degree of the blue lodge being conferred upon him on the evening of October 22, 1863. He joined Nachusa Chapter,

No. 56, R. A. M., in 1864, his exaltation being February 20; and on the 25th of July, 1866, he was made a Sir Knight by Dixon Commandery, No. 21, K. T. It was not until recently, however, that he advanced to the consistory, the degrees of this organization being conferred upon him by Freeport Consistory in 1893. In all of these bodies he maintains his membership. He has a deep and appreciative interest in the work of the order, carries its principles and teachings into his every-day life, and is in every way worthy of the honored name of Mason.

Mr. Ayres is a native of the state of New York, born in St. Lawrence county, August 22, 1835, and is of the sixth generation descended from Captain John Ayres, who emigrated from old England to New England in 1640. Captain John Ayres on his emigration to America located at Boston, Massachusetts, but shortly afterward received a government grant of two thousand acres of land, to which he and others moved and where they founded the town of Brookfield. Not long after the settlement was established the Indians made a raid upon it, and in the heroic fight which the white men made in defence of their homes and families, Captain Ayres and seven other men were killed. That was on the 3d of August, 1675. The settlement was crushed out by the Indians at that time, but later several generations of the family resided there. The descent in direct line from Captain John Ayres to our subject, is as follows: Samuel Ayres, Jabez Ayres, Jabez Ayres (2d), Sylvanus Ayres and Jason C. Ayres,—all of whom were honored citizens, useful and influential in their day and place. The first Jabez Ayres was a soldier in the French and Indian war, and his son Jabez, our subject's grandfather, fought all through the war of the Revolution.

Colonel Sylvanus Ayres, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Massachusetts and removed to Herkimer county, New York, and in 1814 was united in marriage to Miss Anna Bean, a native of Saratoga, New York, and, like him, a descendant of English ancestors who were among the early settlers of Massachusetts. To this worthy couple nine children were born, of whom Jason C. is the youngest. In 1836, the year following his birth, the family removed to Indiana, and located near Fort Wayne, where shortly afterward the father died. After his death the widowed mother and her children returned to New York and settled at Buffalo, in which city Jason C. was reared and educated and where he learned surveying and civil engineering. In 1853, when but eighteen years of age, he came west to Chicago, and the following year located at Dixon, Illinois, where he has since resided and enjoyed a prosperous career. His first business venture here was in a small mercantile establishment, which, however, was unprofitable and which he soon abandoned. From that he turned his attention to surveying and a land-agency business, in partnership with Hon. Joseph Crawford, with whom he was associated until 1863. During that year they prepared and published from actual surveys the first correct map of Lee county. Mr. Ayres continued in the real-estate business, and at the same time took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1870, his particular object in taking up this profession being to protect and advance his operations in the business in which he was already engaged, and in which he has been reasonably successful. He has long been a stockholder in the Dixon National Bank and has for the past seventeen years been its president. In many ways he has shown himself a public-spirited citizen and has borne his part in every enterprise for the upbuilding of Dixon, and is at present actively identified with the erection of the splendid Masonic building which will be an ornament to the city.

In politics Mr. Ayres has always been a Republican, stanch and active, and while never seeking for office, in recognition of his ability and integrity, he has received official honors of local importance. He has been city clerk twenty-three years, and for a period nearly as long has served as

city treasurer, the latter office having been filled by him twenty-one years.

On May 7, 1861, was consummated his marriage to Miss Lavina Crawford, daughter of Dr. John S. Crawford, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania. They have one daughter living, who is now the wife of L. D. Dement, residing in Dixon.

HARRY DON PIATT, live-stock commission merchant, Chicago.—The great philosopher, Herbert Spencer, observes that differentiation of organ and function is the law of evolution, and that this law, exemplified in the growth of society, is essential to the highest development of the social structure. Indeed, he maintains that it is necessary to the most harmonious working of social institutions. Long before the days of our eminent philosopher, however, had Freemasonry started out with a multiplication of organ and function, fully in keeping with the lines of scientific observation in the latter part of the nineteenth century; and to this, doubtless, is due much of the progress of this benevolent craft throughout the world, as its utility is enhanced by its various appliances. As an honored wheel in this beautiful machinery, Mr. Piatt has honored the institution by his faithful work; and his appreciative studies of its mechanism has led to his advancement to degrees that may be considered high for one of his age.

He was initiated as Entered Apprentice in Lakeside Lodge, No. 739, Chicago, June 12, 1893; passed as Fellow-craft on the 26th of that month, and July 10 following was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason. He still affiliates with that lodge. Besides, he is a member of the Oriental Consistory, of Chicago, in which branch of Masonry he was elected in 1896 Grand Hospitaler for a term of two years. He has successfully crossed the great sandy desert and been accepted within Medinah Temple at Chicago as a Noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine.

Besides his fraternal relations in the Masonic order, Mr. Piatt is also a member of the Royal Arcanum, in which he has served two years as Guard, and for five years he has served as a member of the Second Regiment of the Illinois National Guard.

Mr. Piatt is a native of the enterprising state of Iowa, born at Clarence, Cedar county, September 22, 1864. By the way, we may mention that his father, Abner Piatt, was raised to the degree of Master Mason in Euclid Lodge, and for forty years has been a consistent member of the fraternity. The name of Mr. Piatt's mother before marriage was Annie M. Murphy. When he was about seven years of age his parents removed to Chicago, where he was reared and received his education in the public schools. He supplemented his common-school training by a course at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, of this city. After the termination of his school days he became bookkeeper for the firm of Abner Piatt & Company and satisfactorily filled that position for four years; and since 1887 he has been a member of the firm. This is but an outline of his business relations, which gives, however, but little idea of his responsibilities and efficiency as a business man. Suffice it to say, in general terms, that this house has established a high reputation for reliability and is well known in business circles.

February 7, 1885, is the date of the union in matrimony of our subject to Miss Annie Reice Adams. They are both members of the Presbyterian church, and in political views Mr. Piatt is a Democrat.

WILLIAM BERRY GRIMES, county judge of Pike county and an honored resident of Pittsfield, is one of the oldest and best informed Masons in this part of the state. In 1852 he was initiated in Pittsfield Lodge, No. 56, of which he was afterwards Worshipful Master, was one of the organizers and charter members and first Worshipful Master of Milton Lodge, No. 275, and was a charter member and

first Master of Pittsfield Lodge, No. 790. During his long Masonic career Judge Grimes has conferred the degrees on a large number of Masons, and takes great pleasure in the order and its work, upright in his character and exemplary in his life. In 1875 he had the honor of being appointed Deputy Grand Lecturer of the state; in 1878 he was made a member of the board of examiners, of which he was elected president in 1892, an office he adequately fills at the present writing. In 1858 he received the Mark Master Mason's degree in Union Chapter, No. 10, and in 1859 was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason. In 1868 he became one of the organizers of a chapter at Milton, of which he was elected King, and later High Priest. After taking up his residence in Pittsfield he was for many years an active and efficient member of Union Chapter, No. 10, filling for a long time the important office of Principal Sojourner, and for several terms served as its High Priest. In 1870 he received the council degrees in Barry Council, No. 23, Royal and Select Masters. In 1872 he was instrumental in organizing M. J. Noyes Council, No. 59, R. & S. Masters; was its first Thrice Illustrious Master, and has served as such to the present time except about two years. In 1889 he was chosen Master of the First Veil in the Grand Chapter, and since then has progressed year by year until he now occupies the chair of King. If spared, his next office will be that of Deputy Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Illinois.

Judge Grimes is one of the pioneer sons of Illinois, his birth having occurred in White county, this state, on November 25, 1828. His ancestors were old Scotch-Irish Presbyterian stock, his paternal grandmother being a descendant of that noble Scotch family, the Stewarts. The paternal grandfather was James Graham, as the name was spelled in Ireland. The latter came with his family to the United States and located in South Carolina, where he died. James Grimes, the father of our subject, was born in Ireland and accompanied his father to this country, later moving to Kentucky, where he married Miss Nancy Davis, a descendant of the eminent southern family of that name. In 1820 they came to White county, Illinois, where they were among the earliest settlers, and in 1836 removed to Pike county. Mr. Grimes was a man of good judgment and sterling worth, and for many years held the office of justice of the peace. His death took place in this county, at the age of eighty-five years, his wife surviving him but a short time. Of the eleven children born to them, only our subject and two others are now living.

During the early life of Judge Grimes the opportunities for obtaining an education were exceedingly limited, and the extensive knowledge possessed by the Judge may be said to be self-acquired. After attaining his majority, in 1850, he made the long and tedious journey across the plains to California, where he spent two years in the Eldorado of the west, but only meeting with moderate success he returned to his native state, by way of the isthmus of Panama, and engaged in sawmilling and the manufacturing of fanning-mills. For four years he was clerk of Pike county, filled the office of deputy county treasurer for the same length of time, and for a number of years was deputy county clerk. In 1894 he was elected county judge, and is giving the utmost satisfaction in discharging the duties of that important position. In his political affiliations he is a stanch Democrat.

In 1853 Judge Grimes was united in marriage to Miss Amanda A. Shock, and three children were born to them, one of whom is deceased; Della is now Mrs. Hanes, and Ira A. is a resident of Springfield. The demise of Mrs. Grimes took place in 1861. In October, 1862, the Judge married Miss Nancy J. Greathouse, and of this union the following three children were the issue: Mrs. Ida Allen, who lives in Milton; Alice, who married, became a widow, and died in her twenty-ninth year, leaving a son, who is now being raised by his maternal grandparents; and Laura, who resides at home.

Judge Grimes has a pleasant home in Pittsfield, where he is enjoying the fruits of his early labors, surrounded by his family and a large number of friends.

JOHN GAULLT McKINNEY, M. D., the builder and owner of the Barry Sanitarium, is one of the oldest and most eminent physicians of Pike county, Illinois, and is a most worthy member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the degree of Knights Templar. He was made a Master Mason in New Salem Lodge, No. 218, from which he obtained a dimit and became affiliated with Plainville Lodge, and later with Kingston Lodge, No. 288, in which he filled the office of Secretary. For the past twenty-two years he has been a valued member of Barry Lodge, No. 34. On May 25, 1874, he was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason in Barry Chapter, No. 88, received the council degrees in Barry Council, No. 22, and was created a Sir Knight in Ascalon Commandery, No. 49, at Pittsfield, in 1894. His work in the lodge has been of a practical nature and regarded with the greatest appreciation by his fellow Masons.

Dr. McKinney is a native of the Buckeye state, where he was born in Harrison county on December 27, 1835, his ancestors being of Scotch-Irish stock. His great grandfather was born on the Isle of Man and was a sea captain. Our subject's grandfather, George McKinney, emigrated to Ohio at an early day, and there the Doctor's father was born. The latter was made a Master Mason in New Salem Lodge, No. 218, and came to Illinois in 1837 and located at Griggsville, where he served as justice of the peace for sixteen years, and was a highly respected citizen up to the time of his death, which took place December 30, 1884, at seventy-two years of age. He was married to Miss Mary Orr, who belonged to one of the early prominent Methodist families, two of the members of which were presiding elders of that body. Mrs. McKinney lived to attain her sixty-third year and reared seven sons and two daughters, of whom five survive. Dr. McKinney was educated in the public schools and the seminary of Griggsville, and then decided to take up the calling of medicine as his life work. He read and studied for two or three years and then entered Rush Medical College at Chicago, at which he was graduated in 1868, subsequently taking three post-graduate courses. He then visited Europe and attended lectures in the medical institutes at London, Dublin, Vienna, and Paris, thus securing the best possible training for the successful following of his profession. Dr. McKinney has achieved eminence as a physician and surgeon and has acquired the well-merited reputation of being a thoroughly capable practitioner, with a complete knowledge of every branch of the science to which he has devoted so much time and labor. He is an active member of the State Medical Society, and of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association, and has frequently read before these learned bodies papers on topics of great interest to the profession, handling his subject matter in an able, clear and concise manner. The Doctor has resided in Barry since 1875. In 1885 he erected his sanitarium in this city, where, in addition to treating ordinary diseases and performing surgical operations, he makes a specialty of the eye and ear, in which he has met with unusual success.

In 1856 Dr. McKinney was married to Miss Elizabeth Boulware, and two children have been born to them, the son, H. W., being a resident of Missouri and a member of the Masonic fraternity, while the daughter, Nancy Alena, is now Mrs. R. W. Kenady and lives at Hull Station. In 1861 Mrs. McKinney passed away, and in 1863, the Doctor married Miss Melinda Vining. Their union has been blessed with three children: James, a physician living in Colorado; George B., a graduate of the dental department of the Northwestern University, at Evanston; and Jerome, who is now pursuing his studies at school.

Dr. McKinney is a stanch supporter of

the Republican party. He and his wife are valued members of the Methodist church, of which he has been a pillar, and has filled the offices of trustee and steward for many years. Dr. McKinney is an enterprising, progressive citizen of Barry and a worthy Mason, and as such he is held in high esteem by his fellow men.

AMOS PETTIBONE. — Prominently identified with the business interests of Chicago for the past thirty-one years, Mr. Pettibone has not only acquired a distinctive recognition as a representative citizen of the Garden City, but he has also been an important factor in Masonic circles for more than three decades; and as an intelligent exponent of the principles of charity, unselfishness and the brotherhood of man, upon which the fraternity is founded, he is deserving of a place in this work, and his record as a *frater* is herewith given. A Mason of the thirty-third degree, he has been the incumbent of many offices of importance, discharging the various duties thereof with an efficiency, executive ability and circumspection that has gained for him the highest commendation of his confreres.

Mr. Amos Pettibone took his initial vows of Freemasonry in Rockton Lodge, No. 74, at Rockton, Illinois, and on July 30, 1866, he was exalted to the sublime degree of Master Mason. He was advanced to the grades of capitular Masonry in York Chapter on the 11th of July, 1889; received the orders of Knighthood in Apollo Commandery, No. 1, on the 22d of July, 1890; and attained to the ineffable degrees of the Scottish Rite in Occidental Consistory, being therein proclaimed a Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret on the 25th of March, 1871. He was elected to the office of Inspector General on September 16, 1879, was Past Thrice Potent Grand Master of the Van Rensselaer Lodge of Perfection, and from 1891 to 1893 he was Commander-in-Chief of the Oriental Consistory, and was also Marshal of the Camp in Supreme Council, Northern Jurisdiction, and was crowned an active member of Supreme Council September 16, 1896. In his long affiliation with the order Mr. Pettibone has paid a faithful and conscientious allegiance to the tenets and precepts contained therein, and has ever shown that cheerfulness and ready acquiescence in the fulfillment of any duties that may be required of him which has endeared him to his brothers and made him one of the most popular members of his lodge.

The birth of Mr. Pettibone occurred in Brasher Falls, New York, on the 20th of December, 1843, and there he spent the early days of his youth, attending school and thus attaining a preliminary educational discipline until 1850, when he moved to Illinois. He pursued his studies in this state until 1862, and then, at the age of nineteen, he answered his country's call to duty and enlisted in the Seventy-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving with fidelity and courage until the close of hostilities in 1865, and in the June of that year he returned to Illinois and located in Chicago. Here he inaugurated his business career by securing employment in a stationery establishment, subsequently, by diligent application, mastering all the details of that vocation, and in October, 1885, he engaged in the business on his own account, since which time he has prospered until today he is at the head of the firm of Pettibone, Sawtell & Company, one of the largest stationery and blank book manufacturing houses in the country.

On November 27, 1868, Mr. Pettibone was united in marriage to Miss Cyncia L. Groesbeck, of St. Louis, Missouri, who departed this life on April 15, 1888. Mr. Pettibone's second marriage occurred on February 23, 1892, when he was united to Mrs. Harriet M. Phillips, of Chicago.

HON. IRA ROZEL CURTISS, an attorney and capitalist at Marengo, is an intelligent and influential citizen who finds in Masonry a justification of its existence, having been a student and faithful member

of the order ever since 1864, in which year he was initiated in Marengo Lodge, No. 138, A. F. & A. M., receiving the first three degrees; the Royal Arch degrees he received in Lansing Chapter, R. A. M., in 1868, located at Marengo, Illinois; and the chivalric in Crusader Commandery, K. T., at Rockford, Illinois, in 1870. His blue lodge and Royal Arch affiliations are still the same, while in chivalric Masonry he is a member of Calvary Commandery, No. 25, at Woodstock. Of said blue lodge he has been Senior Warden; of the chapter he has served as High Priest. He has also received the degree of High Priesthood and the council degrees. He has also advanced to the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite, being now a member of Oriental Consistory, No. 32, Valley of Chicago. The thirty-second degree he received on the same night that it was conferred upon General John A. Logan.

Mr. Curtiss was born at Mount Morris, Livingston county, New York, September 9, 1836, a son of Rozel M. and Rachel (French) Curtiss. Both his parents were from old New England families that had been prominent citizens both in times of peace and times of war. They had seven children. When the subject of this sketch was about two years old his father died, and at the age of sixteen he commenced business for himself, by renting land on the Genesee Flats, Livingston county, New York, where he had been brought up, and farming the same. Being successful, he thereby accumulated a sufficient amount of money in one year to defray his expenses while taking a regular classical course at college. This higher education he obtained at Antioch College, at Yellow Springs, Ohio, when the eminent Horace Mann was president of that institution; also at Oberlin, that state, and finally at Union College, at Schenectady, New York, under the presidency of Dr. Eliphalet Nott,—in the last of which institutions Mr. Curtiss received the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

In February, 1861, he located at Marengo, Illinois, where he has ever since resided excepting while in the Union army during the late Rebellion. May 24, 1861, he was mustered into the service of the United States, in Company D, Fifteenth Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and remained in the service until the following autumn, when he was discharged on account of ill health and returned home. At the end of a year thereafter his health was restored and he was employed as clerk in the provost-marshal's office at Marengo, Illinois, most of the time till the close of the war. While not actually engaged in his clerical duties he employed himself in the prosecution of pension and bounty claims and studying law at spare intervals. In June, 1865, he was admitted to the Illinois bar, and in 1869 was admitted to practice in the United States district and circuit courts for northern Illinois, since which time he has continued in the active practice of his profession. He takes a deep interest in the Grand Army of the Republic, and was two years commander of Harley Wayne Post, No. 169, at Marengo, Illinois.

Politically he is a Republican, casting his vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1860, and being an efficient worker in the party ever since. For several years he was a member of the board of McHenry county supervisors, three terms its chairman; has been president of the town board of trustees five years, and has held many minor offices in the town and county. In the autumn of 1870 he was elected a representative from McHenry county to the state legislature, which then commenced a revision of the laws under the then new constitution, and held four sessions. In 1876 he was elected state's attorney for McHenry county, to which office he was re-elected in 1880. During his eight years' service in that capacity he never had an indictment quashed, and he paid over into the school fund more money collected by him from fines than had ever before been paid to that fund from that source. During the fall of 1884 he was elected by his district to the state senate, of the thirty-fourth general assembly (noted for the memorable Logan-

Morrison contest for United States senatorship), and served four years.

In commercial relations Mr. Curtiss is now president of the Dairymen's State Bank, of Marengo, was first president of the Marengo Pickle Company, was treasurer of the McKenney Canning Company, of Marengo, and has a large farm and a great number of head of fine live stock, especially of horses and Ayrshire cattle. In short, he has ever been one of Marengo's most active and enterprising citizens, zealous for the welfare of his community.

May 27, 1874, is the date of his marriage to Miss Josie Dayton, only child of Rev. Elisha and Mary (Whitmore) Dayton, and a lady whose literary tastes and domestic qualifications render her a fitting companion to her husband's active and busy life.

JACOB PEIFER, cigar-manufacturer at Centralia, deserves mention in this work on account of his appreciation of and advancement in the fascinating study of Masonry. There are three great elements in Masonry which render it a peculiar charm. First, the esoteric work, illustrating the legends of the world's greatest benefactors; secondly, the smoothly working and extensive organic machinery for promulgating and carrying out into practice the benevolent principles of these eminent saints; and thirdly, the universality and reliability of this organized work, rendering it so available on all occasions of necessity. Along with these, too, is the very pleasant sociability inculcated and extended by fraternal work.

For testimony to what we have stated we can refer to hundreds of thousands of intellectual and refined people in the United States alone, among them the gentleman whose name heads this brief sketch, Mr. Peifer, who was initiated into the splendor of Masonic mysteries in Centralia Lodge, No. 201, in 1891, where he received all the blue-lodge degrees. Proceeding onward, as every true Mason does who has the opportunity, he was the next year advanced to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason in Centralia Chapter, No. 93, R. A. M.; the next year, 1893, there were conferred upon him the chivalric degrees in Cyrene Commandery, No. 23, K. T.; and finally, in November, 1895, he received the Scottish Rite degrees in Oriental Consistory, of Chicago. Of the blue lodge he is Worshipful Master; of the chapter he has served as Scribe; and of the commandery he is the present Senior Warden. The blue lodge he has represented at the Grand Lodge of the state. This record is a good one, and Mr. Peifer can be counted a thoroughgoing and reliable Mason, ambitious to be one of the best. He is also an active member of the order of Knights of Pythias, Lodge No. 26. In religion he is liberal, and in manner pleasant and agreeable.

Mr. Peifer was born in Bavaria, Germany, August 20, 1863, received a good elementary education in his fatherland, and emigrated to America in June, 1881. As a manufacturer of cigars he is not only an excellent workmen but also an honest dealer. He has followed this business here ever since 1887, and his factory is numbered 35. In his political preferences he is a Democrat, and locally he has been alderman of the second ward of his city.

October 31, 1888, is the date of his matrimonial union with Miss Paulina Schoeter. They have three children,—Thessa, Glennie and Clara.

WILLIAM R. HARTLEY.—The origin of Freemasonry will perhaps never be definitely known, nor who were its founders, as its beginning is wrapped in the shadows of the past, and the light of investigation is not strong enough to penetrate into the mystery of the society's alpha. But whatever the intentions of the originators may have been, they could hardly have realized the importance to which the craft would attain in the world, nor the influence for good it would wield among mankind. It has gradually grown

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Yours truly
Adam Ortleifer.

and expanded until its wings have spread from ocean to ocean, from land to land, binding all the nations of the globe in an indissoluble bond of love and charity. The grip and password are most potent in opening the doors of hospitality to the stranger in a strange land, and wherever they are found there abides the spirit of friendship and truth.

William R. Hartley is one of the enthusiastic members of the craft living in Chicago. He was made a Master Mason in Garfield Lodge in 1888, was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason in York Chapter, was created a Sir Knight in St. Bernard Commandery, and has attended most of the conclaves as a member of the drill corps. In 1890 Mr. Hartley became a Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret and received the ineffable degree of the Scottish Rite in Oriental Consistory. He is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine in Medinah Temple. As a member of the honorable craft Mr. Hartley has been prominent in all grades as a true Mason and has proved himself worthy and well qualified in every station.

The subject of this review is a native of Ireland, having been born in county Cavan, August 15, 1866, where he attended the public schools and later was graduated at Trinity College, Dublin. At the age of eighteen years he sailed for America and located in Michigan, where he secured employment on the Detroit Evening News, remaining with that paper for two years. In 1889 he came to Chicago and organized the North American Watch & Jewelry Company, of which he has since its first inception been president. The business has grown to be a most successful one and the company employs from twenty-five to thirty salesmen.

Coming to this country with no capital but his education and a pair of willing hands, Mr. Hartley has worked his way up through the ranks until he has attained his present place of prominence in the business world. Inheriting all the native energy and enterprise of his country, Mr. Hartley has forged ahead until to-day, although yet a young man, he is widely known in the business world, as much for his integrity and honesty as for his natural abilities, and financially is in most comfortable circumstances. In his political affiliations Mr. Hartley is a Republican and a resident of the twenty-fourth ward, where he has taken an active interest in the success of his party. Socially he is a member of the Orangemen.

In 1888 Mr. Hartley was united in marriage to Miss Lotta A. Potter, a native of Jackson, Michigan. He is a faithful member of the Masonic fraternity, and has had command of the drill corps for the past five years.

ADAM ORTSEIFEN.—The Masonic fraternity needs no greater recommendation than the fact that it numbers among its members those whose intellectual powers and personal characteristics have placed them in a high position in the ranks of their fellow citizens. There must necessarily be some merit in a society that will attract men of a high mental order, and the Chicago lodges are indeed fortunate in possessing so many adherents of this character, among whom there is no one who is more loyal to the craft, or who is more valued as a worker in the local field than A. Ortseifen, vice-president of the McAvoy Brewing Company. He was initiated in Waldeck Lodge, No. 674, was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason in 1890, and in December, 1892, was honored with the office of Worshipful Master, fulfilling the duties of that position with credit to himself and honor to the lodge. He is a member of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, and is the first German to be accorded that distinction. Mr. Ortseifen is a Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret, having taken the ineffable degrees of the Scottish Rite in Oriental Consistory, and is a member of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine, his membership being in Medinah Temple. He is deeply interested in everything pertaining to Masonry, doing all in his power to maintain its

high moral standard and promote its interests, and manifests in his daily life the spirit of the fraternity, exemplifying its honorable teachings in his upright career. He is a worthy member of the lodge and is highly esteemed by his brother Masons.

Mr. Ortseifen is a native of Germany, where he was born December 2, 1854, and there he obtained his early education in the public schools, later receiving a thorough course of instruction in the engineering and architectural departments of Montabaur. After being graduated at that institution he determined to try his fortunes in the new world, and in 1873 took passage for the United States. He spent some time in traveling and finally located in Chicago, where in 1877 he became connected with the McAvoy Brewing Company. Possessing a large amount of natural energy and ambition, and filled with an earnest desire to rise in the world, he concentrated all his abilities upon the duties assigned to him, and by his perseverance and industry soon won the recognition of his employers, who were quick to appreciate and reward the efforts of the young man. He was promoted as rapidly as was consistent to various positions of trust until in 1893 he was elected to the office of vice-president, in which he has given eminent satisfaction to those with whom he is associated. Mr. Ortseifen's record is that of a man who has worked his way upward to his present standing in life by personal merit, strict integrity and honorable business methods; and he is to-day enjoying the fruits of a well-spent, industrious life.

In 1879 Mr. Ortseifen was united in marriage to Miss Josephine Krieger, who was born in Chicago, and of this union four children have been born: Adolph J., George, Josephine L. and Marguerite A.

E. BLACKSHAW, D. D. S.—Where is there to be found an organization which possesses such a high standard of principles as the society of Freemasons? Embodying, as it does, all the noblest ambitions of which the soul of man is capable of nourishing, it stands pre-eminent among the institutions which ostensibly have for their object the elevation of the human race, and the emancipation from the evil with which the nature of man is impregnated.

Urbana possesses many earnest and zealous craftsmen who have devoted a great part of their lives to carrying on the good work within the lodges of their home city, and none is more widely known or more highly honored than Dr. E. Blackshaw, one of the veteran Masons of the state. His first membership was held in Fountain Lodge, No. 27, at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, from which he obtained a dimit and became affiliated with Urbana Lodge, No. 157, holding the office of Worshipful Master, and being its representative in the Grand Lodge. He was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason in Champaign Chapter, No. 50, and is First High Priest of Urbana Chapter, No. 80, which office he has held for fourteen consecutive years. He received the degrees of Royal and Select Masters in Urbana Council, No. 19, of which he was First Thrice Illustrious Master for twenty-two years; and was created a Knight Templar in Urbana Commandery, No. 16, holding the chair of Eminent Commander for one year. He has represented all these in the grand bodies. The Doctor led the commandery to Washington in 1889 and participated in the competitive drill, was representative to the Grand Council of Louisiana for a number of years, and was Most Illustrious Grand Master of the Council of Illinois in 1876.

Dr. Blackshaw is a native of Bromley, Staffordshire, England, where he was born September 1, 1831, and was educated in the public schools and the high school of Stourbridge, after which he was employed in the iron works of his native city for a while. Following an early inclination, he then began the study of dentistry and taxidermy, in the pursuit of both of which he served his time. In 1853 he sailed for America and located at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, where he remained until 1858,

when he came to Urbana and has here followed his professions ever since. Arriving in this city when it was yet in its infancy, the Doctor has witnessed its growth as well as that of the Masonic fraternity, and has rendered invaluable assistance in advancing both. He has built up a very fine practice, and he is so well known that to extol at length his many excellent qualities of character and personal merit is entirely unnecessary.

The Doctor was married in 1853 to Miss Elizabeth Jones, whose demise occurred in 1881. The Doctor was again married, in 1881, his second wife being Mrs. Mary J. Strachan. Politically our subject is an independent voter, using his best judgment in supporting the candidates whom he thinks the most capable of giving an honest, efficient administration.

JOHN M. PEARSON, a prosperous farmer near Alton (post-office, Godfrey), is a gentleman of state-wide reputation, and he is one of the most highly honored Masons in the state.

He was initiated into the order in 1853, as soon as he was of age, in Piasa Lodge, No 27, at Alton, has been Worshipful Master of his lodge. Of Alton Chapter, No. 8, he has been High Priest; of Alton Council, No. 4, he has been Thrice Illustrious Master; of Belvidere Commandery, No. 2 (Alton), he has been Eminent Commander; and in the Scottish Rite he has advanced even to the thirty-third degree, which was conferred upon him as early as 1885, at Boston, Massachusetts; and in all the branches of the noble order he has held the highest state offices—Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter, Grand Master of the Grand Council and Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of the state. He has held all the offices in the gift of the different bodies, has attended most of the triennial conclaves of the Knights Templar since 1859, and is one of the best posted and favorably known Masons in the state.

Mr. Pearson was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, October 7, 1832, educated in the public schools of his native town, and emigrated west in 1849, settling in Alton, Illinois, where he was employed as a bookkeeper for a machine shop. He was also traveling salesman, etc., making his journeys throughout the country on horseback, before the era of railroads. In 1855 he became a partner of the firm by which he had been employed—Hanson & Company—engaged in the manufacturing of agricultural implements. It was one of the first in the west. Mr. Pearson continued with that company until 1864.

In 1866 he moved upon the farm which he now owns and occupies near Godfrey. Here he is the possessor of two hundred acres of fine land and an elegant residence with beautifully ornamented grounds, etc., and here he is enjoying the comforts of life. He is well and favorably known in social circles and is highly esteemed by the community.

In 1868 he was appointed a trustee of the Illinois State Industrial University at Urbana, and in 1873 he resigned to accept the responsible office of railroad and warehouse commissioner, the duties of which position he faithfully performed for the term,—four years. In 1878 he was elected to the general assembly, re-elected in 1880 and again in 1882, and in that body his counsel was influential. For six years he was a member of the Illinois Live-Stock Commission. Beside all these public positions mentioned he has held a large number of minor offices. He has always taken an active interest in all the public movements of his locality, aiding every good enterprise. In practical liberality he has gone to an extreme; is pleasing in manner and of firm physique and hale and hearty. In his political views he is a Republican.

ROBERT J. WALSHE is one of the prominent Masons in Illinois and one of the few who have attained the thirty-third degree. He is connected with the

various branches of Freemasonry in Chicago, his membership being in Home Lodge, No. 508, F. & A. M.; Chicago Chapter, No. 127, Royal Arch Masons; Palestine Council, No. 66, Royal and Select Masters; Chevalier Bayard Commandery, No. 52, Knights Templar; Oriental Consistory, S. P. R. S., Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; and St. John's Conclave (Premier), No. 1, Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine, and appendant orders. He was knighted in Apollo Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, on the 1st of August, 1877, and retained his membership therein until the formation of Chevalier Bayard Commandery, No. 52, of which he became a charter member. He was elected Eminent Commander of the body in 1887 and is at present its Treasurer. He is also Treasurer of Chicago Chapter, having succeeded the late Amos Grannis in the position. On the 15th of September, 1891, the thirty-third degree of Freemasonry was conferred upon him in Boston, Massachusetts, and thus he attained to the highest position in the fraternity. He was one of the few who assisted materially in having located in Chicago Medinah Temple, of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine, of which he was the first Recorder, filling that office for two years. He has long been prominently and actively identified with Freemasonry in Chicago, and from his long residence and business career is widely known and highly respected in Masonic and commercial circles.

Mr. Walshe was born on the 26th day of May, 1838, and was reared and educated in the city of Detroit. He has resided in Chicago since 1855. In 1861 he opened a merchant tailoring establishment, which he has conducted ever since, save during the period of the great fire in 1871, when his place of business was situated on the ground now occupied by the annex of Marshall Field & Company's store, Wabash avenue and Washington street. When McVicker's theater was rebuilt in 1872 he occupied a store in the building, where he remained until 1880, when he moved to his present location, at No. 119 Dearborn street. Mr. Walshe stands deservedly high among the merchant tailors of the United States, evidenced by the fact that he was elected to the highest position in their gift, that of president of the Merchant Tailors' National Exchange, which position he filled in 1886.

Mr. Walshe was united in marriage in 1870 to Miss Mary Francis Burras, the daughter of one of Chicago's oldest residents. Of the children born of this union two are living: Mary Grace, the wife of Charles S. Roberts, of the Metropolitan National Bank, and Frances Louise, a student at the University of Chicago.

Mr. Walshe has been connected with the commercial interests of Chicago from the days when the city did not contain a paved street and its inhabitants numbered less than eighty thousand. Among all the great business establishments of the present day there are but very few signs that antedate that of R. J. Walshe.

WILLIAM A. PAULSEN is not only well known as a member of the Chicago bar and famous throughout the country as a yachtman, but also in the Masonic circles of this city his name is well and favorably known, he having been identified with Masonry since 1888 and having given to it no little of his time and service.

Mr. Paulsen was made a Master Mason by Lincoln Park Lodge, No. 611, F. & A. M.; a Royal Arch Mason by Lincoln Park Chapter, R. A. M., both in 1888; and not long afterward was made a Sir Knight by St. Bernard Commandery. With the first two organizations he still affiliates. Obtaining a dimit from St. Bernard Commandery, he was one of six gentlemen who organized Lincoln Park Commandery, and with it he has since been actively identified, having served as Prelate four years and in 1896 as Captain General. He was a member of St. Bernard Drill Corps while in that commandery, and has been Drill Master of the corps in Lincoln Park Commandery since its organization. Also he is a Noble

of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine, having his membership in Medinah Temple.

Chicago is Mr. Paulsen's native city. He was born May 26, 1857, and in his youth had the best of educational advantages, receiving his early training in the schools of Chicago and Racine and then going to Yale, where he graduated in 1878. In 1880 he graduated in law at the University of Chicago, in the spring of the same year was admitted to the bar, and has practiced more or less ever since; and in connection with his law practice he has been interested in real-estate deals and has been quite successful also in this line. He is a member of the Illinois State Bankers' Association.

It is, however, as a yachtman that Mr. Paulsen is best known, his reputation as such extending throughout the United States. He has been Commodore of Chicago's Yacht Club for the past five years, is a member of Lincoln Park, Columbia, Boston and New York Clubs, helped to organize Lake Michigan Yachting Club, and is also an honorary member of the Lower Lake Club. He owns the Crusader, which held the championship for five years and which is perhaps the best known yacht on the lakes. While not a politician, he takes an enthusiastic interest in public affairs and is stanch in his support of the Republican party.

Mr. Paulsen is married and has one of the pleasant homes of Chicago.

LEE KINCAID, who is engaged in the private banking business in Athens and is one of the best known and most reliable financiers in this section of the state, has been a member of the Masonic order since 1886. On the 10th of May of that year, in Van Meter Lodge, No. 762, he was initiated as an Entered Apprentice and passed the Fellow-craft degree and was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason. He took the degree of capitular Masonry in DeWitt Chapter, No. 119, of Petersburg, Illinois, in July, 1886, and in August of the same year was constituted, created and dubbed a Sir Knight in St. Aldemar Commandery, taking the Red Cross degree on the 1st of August and the Black Cross on the 17th of the same month. He received the grades and orders of the Scottish Rite in Peoria Consistory and was proclaimed a Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret on the 17th of November, 1892. On the 17th of May, 1894, he became a Noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine, his membership being in Mohammed Temple. He has been very active in the work and has been largely instrumental in advancing Freemasonry in this locality. In January, 1887, he was elected Generalissimo of St. Aldemar Commandery, and in January, 1888, was elected Eminent Commander, this being only one year and nine months from the time he was made an Entered Apprentice. This is said to be the shortest time in which one has ever attained to that high office after his entrance into the fraternity, but the honor thus conferred upon Mr. Kincaid was well merited.

He is also a valued and worthy member of other fraternities. As an Odd Fellow he belongs to Flora Lodge, No. 647, of Athens, of which he is Past Grand, while for ten consecutive years he served as Deputy of the Grand Lodge. He belongs to Social Lodge, No. 424, Knights of Pythias, and was made Chancellor Commander on the night of his initiation. His fidelity to the teachings and principles of these organizations is unwavering and in his life he exemplifies the true spirit of the benevolent fraternities.

Mr. Kincaid is a prominent figure in the business circles of Athens, and in his life demonstrates the possibilities which are open to young men of ambition, energy and business ability in this country. He was born in Menard county, February 7, 1859, on a farm three and a half miles north of Athens, and aided in the cultivation and improvement of the land from the time he was old enough to handle the plow until he had attained his twenty-sixth year.

He then determined to enjoy the advantages of city life and test his ability in commercial circles. He purchased a half interest in the bank at Athens owned by Charles Scott, and the following year—1887—purchased his partner's interest and has since been alone in the conduct of a private banking establishment. Success has attended his well-directed efforts, and he is now doing a large business. He is also interested in other financial concerns, holds a directorship in the Illinois National Bank, of Springfield, and is a stockholder in the First National Bank, of Pana, Illinois, and also the Bank of Commerce, of Peoria. He is general manager of the Athens Coal Mining Company, one of the largest coal companies of the state, and owns a half interest in a hardware store in Athens, besides landed interests in Menard county and in southern Illinois. He is a member of the State Bankers' Association and of the state executive committee on banks in Illinois, having served on this committee for three years. He was the first secretary of what was known as the Bankers' Association of Central Illinois, which was afterward merged into the Private Bankers' Association of Illinois, and later the State Bankers' Association.

Mr. Kincaid was united in marriage to Miss Sue B. Culver, a native of Indian Point, born in the same neighborhood as her husband. They have five children, three sons and two daughters. Mr. Kincaid is a very public-spirited and progressive citizen, and has been the chief promoter of many interests that have materially advanced the welfare of Athens. For the past two years he has served as mayor of the city and for two years was president of the school board, receiving at one election but one dissenting vote. The cause of education finds in him a warm friend, and he withholds his support from no measure or enterprise which he believes will promote the growth and prosperity of the community. He is a most able business man, of resourceful ability, sagacity and sound judgment. His investments are made after due deliberation and therefore are crowned with a full measure of success. His methods are above question and his honorable dealings commend him to the confidence and good will of all. He is liberal in support of charities, in manner is genial and affable and the circle of his friends is extensive.

EDWIN ALONZO CRANDALL, one of the substantial, public-spirited citizens of Barry and a veteran of the Civil war, is one of the oldest Masons in the state of Illinois, having been affiliated with the order for nearly forty years. In 1859 he had conferred upon him the degree of Master Mason, in Barry Lodge, No. 34, and at once became an active member, first filling the office of Junior Warden and then Senior Warden, since which time he has been constantly identified with the lodge work, and at present occupies the chair of Senior Deacon. Brother Crandall was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason in Barry Chapter, No. 28, in which he has filled nearly all the offices, and for the past thirteen years he has been faithfully discharging the important duties associated with the chair of Most Excellent High Priest. He has represented his chapter in the Grand Chapter for many years, and has given to that body a great deal of valuable time and thought. He makes a most capable and discriminating officer, being thoroughly qualified in every particular for the position. He received the degrees of Royal and Select Master in Barry Council, No. 22, and was constituted a Sir Knight in Ascalon Commandery, No. 49, Knights Templar, at Pittsfield, Illinois.

Born in Berlin, Rensselaer county, New York, on August 18, 1836, Mr. Crandall is of English ancestry who were early settlers of Rhode Island. The grandfather, Joseph Crandall, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and attained the venerable age of eighty-seven years. Joshua Crandall, the father of our subject, was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was born in New York and was there married to Miss Fanny Ben-

dick, likewise a native of that state. They came to Illinois in 1839 and located at Barry, where they reared their children, five of whom still survive. Brother Crandall's early education was received in the public schools of Barry, supplemented by a course in Shurtleff College, at Alton; later he attended Columbia College, in Washington, D. C., in which city he read law in the office of Mr. Baxter, formerly attorney-general of the state of Virginia; but, concluding to remain in business, he did not finish his legal education.

In 1855 he embarked in the business of merchandising and pork-packing, purchasing the interest of B. D. Brown in the firm of Angle & Brown, which was afterward known as the firm of Angle & Crandall. He gave his constant attention to the business, with the exception of the two years he was in Washington, until the outbreak of the Civil war, when, upon its attaining such great magnitude, he gave up his business and offered his services in defending the Union, which his father and grandfather had helped to establish. He raised a company of one hundred men and was elected its captain. Afterward this company was known as Company D, of the Ninety-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Captain Crandall was afterward promoted to the rank of major of this regiment. The campaigns and battles in which the Major, with the Ninety-ninth, participated, are now well known and matters of history, the most important of which was the Vicksburg campaign under Grant.

While in the army the Major, in company with others at home, built the Barry Woolen Mills, to which enterprise he gave his attention for several years after his return from the army. Later he established the grocery firm of Crandall, Smith & Co., of which firm he is still an active member. He is also a stockholder and director in the Exchange Bank of Barry; also a stockholder and secretary of the Barry Milling Company.

In 1861 Mr. Crandall was married to Miss Eliza Hurt, daughter of Captain Elisha Hurt, one of the pioneers of Barry and a veteran of the Civil war. Mr. and Mrs. Crandall have had two children, one of whom, Fannie L., survives and is now Mrs. T. W. Perry, of Barry. In 1867 death claimed Mrs. Crandall, and in 1870 Mr. Crandall married Miss Jennie Gordon, a native of New York city and a daughter of Nathaniel Gordon, who was an officer in the war of 1812. By this marriage there is one son, Louis E., who recently graduated, with high honors, at the Northwestern College of Dental Surgery, and is at the present time practicing his profession in Barry. He also is a member of Barry Lodge, No. 34, having been made a Master Mason in 1896.

Politically Mr. Crandall is a zealous and active supporter of the principles of the Republican party. He has never been an office-seeker, but has filled several important positions connected with his own city, such as mayor and supervisor, and has been many times elected a member of the board of education, in which place he has served altogether about eighteen years. In 1892 he represented his district as a delegate to the Republican national convention.

Socially both the Major and his wife are members of Pike Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star. He has erected a handsome residence, in which he resides at the present time.

MARTIN D. FOSTER, M. D., a prominent physician and present mayor of Olney, who has manifested considerable zeal and diligence in the work of the Masonic fraternity, is an honored representative of the order in southern Illinois. In 1886 he took the degrees of ancient-craft Masonry in Olney Lodge, No. 140, and became familiar with the symbols of the Apprentice, Fellow-craft and Master Mason, which contain the germ and are the foundation of all Freemasonry. He was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason in Richland Chapter in 1886, and has since served as King. In the same year he

became familiar with chivalric Masonry, being created and dubbed a Sir Knight in Gorin Commandery, No. 14. He has been honored with the office of Eminent Commander, and in the chapter of the Eastern Star, in which he holds a membership, he has served as Worthy Patron. He belongs to Salaam Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and has filled the office of Illustrious Potentate.

Dr. Foster was born in Edwards county, Illinois, September 3, 1861, a son of Blashel and Emma (Houser) Foster. His childhood days were spent under the parental roof, and his early education was acquired in the common-schools, after which he pursued a course of study in Eureka College, of Eureka, Illinois. Determining to make the practice of medicine his life work, he pursued his studies in the Eclectic Medical Institute, of Cincinnati, and in 1882 located in Olney in the practice of his profession, where he soon met with success. In 1894 he pursued a post-graduate course in Hahnemann Medical College, of Chicago, and is now engaged in practice as a partner of Dr. H. T. Watkins. He has a broad, comprehensive and accurate knowledge of the science of medicine and his successful application of its principles to the needs of suffering humanity has gained him a foremost place among the skilled physicians in this part of the state.

The Doctor has been twice married. In 1887 he was joined in wedlock to Miss Alice Igo, of Shelbyville, Illinois, who died in 1889. He was again married in 1891, his second union being with Miss Lula B. Cliffe, of Olney, Illinois. His political support is given the Democracy, and he stanchly advocates its principles. For eight years he served as pension examiner under President Cleveland. He is now mayor of Olney, and his administration of the city government has been most creditable to himself and satisfactory to the public, his progressive ideas being manifest in the improved conditions he has promoted. He is a public-spirited man and gives a hearty support to all measures calculated to advance the educational, social, moral and material welfare of the community. In manner he is ever kindly and courteous, and his sterling worth has gained him many warm friends.

HENRY WOHLGEMUTH, M. D.—It is with a feeling of no little satisfaction that the biographer reverts to the life history of this venerable physician. For half a century he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession at Springfield, Illinois, and for a period reaching back to 1858 he has been identified with the Masonic fraternity. He has been a Mason in thought and action as well as name. He has held near to his heart the teachings of the order and exemplified in his life many of its principles, "Brotherly Love, Relief and Truth" being his motto.

Dr. Wohlgemuth was created a Mason in Sangamon Lodge, No. 4, A. F. & A. M., in 1858; received the degrees of Springfield Chapter, No. 1, R. A. M., in 1859; in 1859 was made a Royal and Select Master in Springfield Council, No. 2, R. & S. M., and was knighted in Elwood Commandery, No. 6, K. T.,—all of Springfield, and in all of which he still maintains his membership. The Scottish Rite degrees he took in Oriental Consistory, of Chicago, in 1893, and the degrees of the Mystic Shrine were conferred upon him by Medinah Temple of Chicago, of both of which he is a worthy member. In the commandery he served one year, 1887, as Eminent Commander, and that year was a representative to the Grand Commandery. He has always been an enthusiastic admirer of Masonry and especially of the work of the commandery, and could have filled any position in the fraternity that he saw fit. The demands made upon his time as a professional man, however, would not permit him to give that attention to Masonry which official position in the same would require.

During the fifty years of his residence in Springfield Dr. Wohlgemuth has been a potent factor in promoting its best interests,

both as a professional man and citizen. Starting in life as he did with no financial resources and with many obstacles to meet, and attaining the marked success which has been accorded him, his history is replete with interest and incentive.

Dr. Wohlgemuth was born in the city of Hanover, Germany, May 22, 1822, the son of poor but industrious and respected parents, Frederick and Maria (Boehne) Wohlgemuth. His father died in Germany, at the age of forty-two years, and in 1845 the widowed mother, with her family, emigrated to America. She died at St. Louis,



Missouri, in 1859, at the age of fifty-four years. In his boyhood Henry was industrious and studious, and at the early age of sixteen years decided to be a physician, directed his study in this line, and availed himself of the advantages his parents were able to give him in an educational way. His professional studies in Germany, in the the Allopathic school, were interrupted by the emigration of the family to America. That was in the summer of 1845. After sixty-two days of rough and tedious voyage on the Atlantic they landed in safety at New Orleans, and thence made their way up the river to Illinois. The story of his early life, his emigration to this country and his experience as one of the pioneer Eclectic physicians of Illinois, is charmingly told by him in his "Fifty Years of Eclecticism" in the Eclectic Medical Journal, published in Cincinnati, Ohio, in August, 1896. He came to Springfield in November, 1845, and for fifty years has been a resident of this city, all these years engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1854, in order to further prepare himself for his life work, he took a course in the Eclectic Medical Institute, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and is a graduate of that well-known institution, which may well be termed the parent school of Eclecticism. At the organization of the State Eclectic Medical Association of Illinois, he was elected its president. He is also a member of the National Eclectic Medical Association.

Besides giving close attention to his regular practice, Dr. Wohlgemuth has from time to time filled numerous positions of public trust. He was elected city physician of Springfield in 1856, which position he filled until the office was combined with that of county physician, and the latter office he occupied in 1861 and 1862. In 1863–4–5 he was a member of the city council, and in 1866 served on the board of education. In 1865–6 Dr. Wohlgemuth, Colonel John Williams and Mr. Charles A. Matheney composed the board of commissioners which constructed the Springfield water-works. The Doctor has been a member of Oak Ridge Cemetery Association since 1864, and most of that time its president; and it is no more than justice to him to say that it is largely owing to his persevering and intelligent labor that this piece of land has been changed from a rough and forbidding harbor for wild animals to one of the most beautiful cities of the dead in all our country. Another important institution with which Dr. Wohlgemuth is connected is the Farmers' National Bank,

of Springfield, which he helped to organize and of which he has since been one of the directors.

The Doctor is a man of family. He was married in August, 1849, to Miss Elizabeth M. Wolgamot, a native of Hagerstown, Maryland. She died, very suddenly, of "heart failure," on the 8th day of January, 1897, at the age of sixty-seven years. They had six children, three of whom are living,—two having died in infancy, and one, Mariette, at the age of twenty-three years. Those living are Henry J. and William, the latter a merchant of Louisville, Kentucky; and Mabel, the wife of S. P. V. Arnold, of Springfield.

In his religious faith Dr. Wohlgemuth is a Baptist, and is earnest and consistent in his Christian life.

HENRY L. RHODES, a retired railroad man, who for more than forty years has been a resident of Centralia, has attained to a high degree in the Masonic fraternity. He is one of the most prominent members of the order in the city where he makes his home, and its advancement is largely due to his well-directed efforts in its behalf. Having been received as an Entered Apprentice into Centralia Lodge, No. 201, F. & A. M., he passed the Fellow-craft degree and was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason. He learned the lessons of universality, brotherly love and charity, and his fidelity to the teachings of the order secured him official honors in the lodge, wherein he has served two terms as Worshipful Master. Desiring to carry his investigations of the fraternity into capitular Masonry he took the degrees of Mark Master, Past Master and Most Excellent Master in Centralia Chapter, No. 93, was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason and has served his companions of the order four years in the capacity of High Priest. He took the degree of cryptic Masonry in Centralia Council, No. 28, and after being greeted a Royal and Select Master official honors were conferred upon him, and he acceptably filled for five years the position of Thrice Illustrious Master. In Cyrene Commandery, No. 23, he was constituted, created and dubbed a Sir Knight, and has six terms occupied the position of Eminent Commander, worthily observing the vows of chivalric Masonry and loyally upholding the beauseant. In the Scottish Rite he has attained the thirty-third and last degree, as a Sovereign Grand Inspector General. Thus has he rounded the circle of Masonry and has found it well worthy of his most zealous adherence. True to its teaching he exemplifies its benevolent and helpful purposes and extends the hand of generous sympathy and kindly aid to those who have met misfortunes on the hard journey of life.

The business career of Mr. Rhodes is unmistakable evidence of the fact that success is the outcome of certain qualities, chief among which are energy and resolute purpose. That he has won the honorable title of a self-made man is indicated by the fact that he started out in life for himself at the early age of ten years and without friends or wealth to aid him has steadily worked his way upward to success and in an honored retirement is now enjoying the fruits of his former toil. He was born at Port Jervis, New York, on the 24th of May, 1829, and is a son of Simeon and Jane (McDaniels) Rhodes, the latter of Scotch-Irish ancestry, the former a native of New York and of German ancestry.

When only eight years of age Henry L. Rhodes went upon the tow-path, riding a horse which was used in towing a canal-boat. For ten years he continued his connection with canal-boat transportation and when eighteen years of age was captain of a boat. He afterward entered the railroad service, which was fast taking the place of the boat, and for seven years was conductor on the New York & Erie road. In April, 1856, he came to Centralia and was conductor on the Illinois Central road for thirty-four years, when he retired to private life. He had, by his economy, industry and by judicious investment, acquired

a handsome capital, and is one of the well-to-do men of the city. His success has been worthily won and his business career is one over which there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil. It proves unmistakably that

> "He who wishes strong enough
> He who works hard enough,
> He who waits long enough,
> Will get what he wishes, waits and works for."

Mr. Rhodes exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party, and, as every true American citizen should do, he feels a deep interest in political affairs and is well informed on the issues of the day. He served as mayor of Centralia two terms, and his administration was a progressive one, materially promoting the welfare of the city. He has frequently been a delegate to the county, congressional and state conventions, and in 1896 was a delegate to the Republican national convention which nominated our present chief executive.

Mr. Rhodes was married in Port Jervis, New York, to Miss Sarah E. Smith, and they have had three children: George H. Rhodes, a leading business man of Centralia; Mrs. Libbie Little Stotlemyer, wife of B. F. Stotlemyer, died in St. Louis, Missouri, several years ago; and William A. Rhodes, who died in St. Paul, Minnesota, at the age of twenty-three years. Mr. Rhodes and his wife attend the Presbyterian church and contribute liberally to its support. He is a man of pleasing address, frank and genial in manner and is one of the most popular citizens of Centralia.

JOHN E. HAYNER, president of the Alton Savings Bank, and vice-president of the Alton National Bank, at Alton, Illinois, was made a Master Mason in Piasa Lodge, No. 27, a Royal Arch Mason in Alton Chapter, No. 8, a Royal and Select Master in Alton Council, No. 3, and a Sir Knight Templar in Belvidere Commandery, No. 2. He is Treasurer of the Alton Masonic Temple Association.

Mr. Hayner was born in Montgomery county, New York, March 29, 1827, brought up in Orleans county, that state, where he was educated in the public schools, and in 1848 emigrated to Alton, where he has since made his home and engaged in a number of lines of business.

GEORGE E. OLMSTED, one of the valued and honored members of the crafthood residing in Catlin, Illinois, has, by his consistent life and the active interest taken by him in the local bodies, won the consideration and kindly feelings of his fellow Masons. Mr. Olmsted was initiated in Catlin Lodge, No. 285, and on May 24, 1888, was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason. He obtained a dimit, and is at present affiliated with Olive Branch Lodge, No. 38. He was exalted to the Holy Royal Arch degree in Vermilion Chapter, No. 82; received the degrees of Royal and Select Masters in Danville Council, No. 37; and was created a Sir Knight in Athelstan Commandery, No. 45.

Mr. Olmsted was born in Catlin, Illinois, February 15, 1865, and is the son of A. G. Olmsted. His early life was spent on a farm and in attending the common schools. At the age of twenty-two he secured a position as clerk in the general store of the Consolidated Coal Company, where he remained for four years and was then placed in charge of their store at Missionfield, which he managed one year. In 1891 he returned to Catlin and embarked in business for himself. He established a general merchandise store, putting in a complete stock of the highest grade of goods, and has succeeded in building up a large, prosperous and ever increasing business, which is due to his honest methods and the spotless integrity of his character.

Politically Mr. Olmsted is a Democrat. He served as postmaster of Missionfield under President Harrison, and held the same office in Catlin during the years 1892 and 1893. In his social relations he is, besides sustaining the Masonic relations al-

ready referred to, a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and of the Foresters.

The subject of this review was married May 26, 1892, to Miss Nora Champion, of Catlin. Two children have been born to them, Madge and Stanley. Mr. and Mrs. Olmsted are both members of the Methodist Episcopal church, while she is prominently identified with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. They stand high in the community in which they reside, and possess a large number of warm friends.

ADAM R. POLLOCK is deserving of personal mention in this work by reason of his intimate connection with Masonry in Chicago, he being Secretary of Kilwinning Lodge, No. 311, F. & A. M., Corinthian Chapter, No. 69, R. A. M., and Recorder of St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35, K. T. He was created a Mason in the blue lodge in 1888, was exalted in Corinthian Chapter, No. 69, R. A. M., in 1889, and in 1890 was knighted by St. Bernard Commandery. Also he is a member of Chicago Council and the Mystic Shrine. From the beginning of his identity with this ancient order he has taken a deep interest in its workings, and at this writing is serving his fourth term as Secretary of the lodge. Also he has from time to time filled various other offices, is thoroughly familiar with the ritual, and, without having been elected to the chair of Worshipful Master, has had the honor of raising no less than fifteen or twenty to be Master Masons, this work having been performed at different times in Cook county and elsewhere. He was a member of the "Standard Team," which was at one time a famous body but which is not now in existence.

Mr. Pollock is a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and was ushered into life November 24, 1865. In 1873 he came to America and located in Chicago, where he has since made his home. Since arriving at mature age he has been engaged in clerical work and as a commercial traveler, having spent some six years traveling both in this country and in Europe. As he is yet a young man his life history cannot now be written; other chapters will follow in later years.

DAVID TEMPLETON SMILEY, one of the popular and rising attorneys of Woodstock, is a loyal and energetic member of the craft, who has been untiring in his efforts to promote the interests of the bodies with which he is affiliated. He took the initial degrees in Woodstock Lodge, No. 63, and was made a Master Mason in 1890; received the degrees of capitular Masonry in Woodstock Chapter, No. 36, in 1891; and was constituted a Sir Knight in Calvary Commandery, No. 25, in 1893. He was elected Worshipful Master in 1895, served as Scribe for the year 1897, and now holds the chair of Generalissimo in the commandery. In 1895 Mr. Smiley became a Noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine in Medinah Temple.

The subject of this review is a native of Ireland, having been born in Larne, county Antrim, on February 10, 1860, the son of Robert and Mary (Templeton) Smiley. His mother's ancestors were Highland chiefs of Scotland, who took a prominent part in the public affairs of their day. In 1873 our subject came with his parents to the United States and located in Illinois. Several years later the old folks returned to Ireland, Mr. Smiley remaining in this country. He moved to Valparaiso, Indiana, where he attended school and pursued the study of law, obtaining his admittance to the bar in 1888, after which he came to Woodstock and for the past nine years has been one of the successful lawyers of this city. He is well versed in all legal matters, and those who seek his professional assistance may be assured that their affairs will be attended to in careful, intelligent and capable manner. In his political relations our subject is a firm supporter of the Republican party, and holds strong convictions on the justness of its principles.

On March 16, 1887, Mr. Smiley was married at Spring Grove, McHenry county,

to Miss Libbie Hendricks, a daughter of John Hendricks, a well-known citizen of this county. One son, Lionel D., has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Smiley. They are members of the Presbyterian church, are conspicuous in Woodstock society, and possess the regard of a large number of friends.

JOHN T. E. RAGSDALE, M. D.—The years that have fled beyond recall leave within their wake a mellowed feeling in the human breast and bring a sense of peace and resignation to the heart of the man whose life has been spent in the sunshine of good deeds accomplished. Nearly a quarter of a century has passed since Dr. Ragsdale became affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, and during that time he has ever been a helpful and generous member of the local bodies in Gibson City, filling many offices, in a meritorious and painstaking manner.

Dr. Ragsdale was initiated in Logan Lodge, No. 480, in 1872, was exalted to the Royal Arch degree in Gibson Chapter, No. 183, and served as Captain of the Host and Principal Sojourner; received the degrees of Royal and Select Masters in Gibson Council, No. 72, and was elected its Thrice Illustrious Master; was created a Knight Templar in Mount Olivet Commandery; and attained the degree of Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret in Oriental Consistory Scottish Rite.

The Doctor was born at Lincoln, Illinois, May 12, 1851, and is the son of William and Margaret (Smith) Ragsdale, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. Their issue comprised eight children, four sons and four daughters. The subject of this sketch was reared in his native city, attending the public schools and later the Lincoln University. Being desirous of studying medicine, he then entered the American Medical Institute, of St. Louis, Missouri, at which he was graduated in 1875. He first located at Elliott, Illinois, and after remaining there for a short time removed to Gibson City, in 1880, where he has since followed his profession and has acquired a large and remunerative practice. He is a gentleman who thoroughly understands his calling, is well informed on all the issues of the day, and inspires the confidence and esteem of all with whom he comes in contact.

On November 14, 1892, Dr. Ragsdale was united in marriage to Miss Cora May Wilson, a young lady of education and refinement, and a daughter of W. J. Wilson, a prominent and well-known citizen of Gibson City. To the Doctor and his wife has been born one son, William Edward.

Politically our subject is a stanch Republican. He has a prepossessing personality, is an active and zealous Mason, and is highly respected by a large number of friends.

HON. JONATHAN P. MIDDLECOFF, of Paxton, Illinois, is probably the best-known citizen of Ford county, and is one of the most highly esteemed. Inheriting, as he has, the elements of a noble nature and acute intellect, he is doubtless more efficient in the practical world for his being a member of that order that has the finest working machinery in the world and extends its arms of love and benevolence to the farthest verge of earth's remotest bounds. Especially within the bounds of civilization is the magnificent work of this order seen, where indeed it is the most needed. With the moral features of this organization, equally important is its intellectual, for its legends, history and symbols are an infinite source of shining "mysteries" made known to the initiated, forever challenging his admiration and zeal.

Mr. Middlecoff, who has dipped into this limitless ocean, was initiated into the order in Paxton Lodge in 1866, where he received the blue lodge degrees. He has also received the Royal Arch degrees and also those of the Royal and Select Master, and was constituted, created and dubbed a Sir Knight Templar in Mount Olivet Com-

mandery, at Paxton, of which body he has been the Eminent Commander; and he has also held offices in all the other branches mentioned, giving satisfactory service and exhibiting a great ambition to advance in the work of the lodge-room. He is also a member of Oriental Consistory, of Chicago. Such is the impulse given by the ritual of the fraternity that when one starts out in a course of study and practice thereby prescribed, he almost invariably proceeds on and on until, if opportunity permits, he reaches the highest round of the ladder.

Mr. Middlecoff is a native of the state of Indiana, born near Richmond, Wayne county, which is in the southeastern part of the state. The date of his birth is February 20, 1838. His father, Daniel Middlecoff, a native of Washington county, Maryland, moved to Indiana in 1827; and removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1847, where Jonathan P. Middlecoff, the subject proper of this sketch, grew up to manhood, receiving his education. In 1857 he settled in Champaign county, this state, and in 1864 located in Ford county, where he has ever since continued to reside. As to business relations he has been interested in the manufacture of brick and tile, and he is now one of the leading stockholders and officers of the company owning the great Middlecoff Hotel, which cost thirty-six thousand dollars and is named in his honor. It is one of the best hotels in any town of the size of Paxton in the state of Illinois. Modern in all its plans and equipment, it is equal to any occasion and capable of serving the public in the best style. Mr. Middlecoff is also the president of the Rice Collegiate Institute.

In his political views and principles he is a stanch Republican. Locally, he is president of the board of election of Paxon; has served his county as one of its supervisors, and has served his town as its mayor three terms. In a wider capacity, in 1873, he served his district as a representative in the general assembly of the state, when Senator Cullom was speaker of the house. During that year there were two sessions of the legislature, and the statutes of the state were revised.

Mr. Middlecoff is a man of a family. In 1864 he married Miss Mary Fox, an intelligent and highly cultured lady of Cincinnati, Ohio, and from a prominent and favorably-known family. Her father, Richard Fox, was one of the founders of the Fox Starch Company.

Mr. Middlecoff, with his family, occupy the finest residence in Paxton, costing twenty thousand dollars.

The career of the subject of this sketch has been such as to be encouraging to well-meaning men who are ambitious, through industry, temperance and careful judgment, to become influential and well-to-do citizens. In this world of sickness and other accident, if one will drive only with a steady rein, labor patiently and not fret, he will be sure, barring such accidents, to succeed in establishing himself in a good position, surrounded with the comforts of life and be able to spend his declining years in rest and enjoyment.

JOHN B. FITHIAN, a prominent member of the Joliet bar and one of the best known citizens of that place, was born at Union Corners, Livingston county, New York, October 26, 1849, and with his father's family went to Iowa in 1857. He attended the public schools until 1862, in that year going to Quincy, Illinois. Although a mere lad at the breaking out of the Civil war he was anxious to do his part in the defense of the Union, and we consequently find him, in 1862, a beardless boy of thirteen, enlisted under the stars and stripes and assisting in the sanitary department at Helena, Arkansas, and later at Vicksburg, Mississippi. His record as a soldier was, however, unfortunately cut short by sickness, and he was obliged, in the summer of 1863, to return home and give up his dreams of becoming a distinguished officer in the army.

He began his business career by learning the trade of printer, and was for some time

employed on the Carlinville Democrat, and subsequently on the Litchfield Monitor and Review. In 1873 he went to Joliet and secured a position as guard at the state prison. But his ambition was to accomplish something greater than he had as yet been able to do, and he devoted every spare moment to the study of law; and on terminating his service at the institution, in April, 1876, so well had he improved his opportunities that in the fall of the same year he was admitted to the bar, at Ottawa, Illinois. Since that time he has rapidly advanced in his profession, and is admitted to be one of the best lawyers in the state. He has built up a large and lucrative practice, and his advice is sought not only by clients in his immediate vicinity but also elsewhere throughout the state.

In politics Mr. Fithian has always taken an active part and is a leader in the Republican party; but it is in the Masonic fraternity that he is perhaps best known, and in this order he has proven a most devoted and energetic member. He received the degree of Master Mason in Matteson Lodge, No. 175, in the year 1875, and has been made a life member of that lodge. He held the office of Worshipful Master for about six years and is now Secretary of the same lodge. In the same year he was exalted to the degree of Royal Arch Mason in Joliet Chapter, No. 27, of which he was Principal Sojourner and is now Secretary. In Joliet Council, No. 82, he holds the office of Thrice Illustrious Master, having held that office two terms, and in Joliet Commandery, Knights Templar, he was Eminent Commander for three terms and is its present Recorder. In the Grand Lodge he has been for several years District Deputy Grand Master, and in the Grand Council is now Grand Marshal.

In his life Mr. Fithian has carried out the principles taught by the noble order in which he has held such distinguished offices, and consequently has earned and well deserves the high esteem in which he is held, not only in his own community, but also wherever he is known elsewhere throughout the state. He is a director and the Secretary of the Joliet Masonic Association, of which he is one of the organizers, and is the superintendent of the Masonic Temple Building.

In 1878 he was married to Miss Edna C. Whitaker, and as the fruit thereof has had three children, one daughter alone surviving,—Lillian Clare.

EZRA H. BAILEY.—The enduring quality of the institution of Freemasonry lies in the fact that it aims at and satisfies the craving for human fellowship,—equal, trusting, unrestrained fellowship for its own sake, deprived, as far as possible, of all mercenary and selfish considerations. Ezra H. Bailey, of Streator, Illinois, has been a Mason for a number of years, and has always demonstrated his interest in the order by promoting its cause in every way possible. He was made a Master Mason in Streator Lodge, No. 607, of which he was elected Treasurer, was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason in Streator Chapter and received the order of knighthood in Ottawa Commandery, No. 10.

Milford, Massachusetts, is the birthplace of Mr. Bailey, he having been born in that city December 25, 1853, and there received his education in the public schools. He then began his start in life by working in a boot and shoe factory in Massachusetts, remaining there until 1874, when he came to Streator and entered the office of Colonel Ralph Plumb. After a short stay there he accepted a position with the Streator Coal Company, with which he remained until it went out of business, and was then connected with the Luther & Tyler Coal & Coke Company until 1887, when he entered the Streator National Bank as cashier. In 1890 he transferred his associations to the City National Bank and two years later, upon being offered greater inducements by the Union National Bank, he accepted, and was installed as cashier in that institution, in which capacity he is at present employed. Mr. Bailey's career has been rather an un-

usual one, as he has been cashier of every bank in Streator, changing from one to the other without any ill feeling on the part of the officers, all of whom are among his best friends.

Mr. Bailey has been remarkably successful. Beginning, as he did, at the bottom, he has by perseverance, industry and integrity of character, worked himself up to his present responsible position in life. As a cashier he performs the duties assigned to him in the most praiseworthy manner, and his probity and strict adherence to a high standard of principles inspires the greatest confidence in his employers. For a number of years he occupied the office of township treasurer, which controls the school funds, and still holds the office.

Mr. Bailey was married in 1879 to Miss Laurette Benson, whose death occurred in 1883. In 1885 he was again united in marriage, his second wife being Miss Gertrude Canfield, and one daughter, Edith L., has been born to them. Mrs. Bailey is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star. In 1895 Mr. Bailey attended the triennial conclave at Boston, with his commandery. He has a charming home in Streator, and both he and his wife are popular members of society.

A M. WERNER, agent for the American and Adams Express Companies at Decatur, is a zealous and active worker in the interests of the various branches of Masonry, with which organization he has been identified since March 2, 1867. The three degrees of the blue lodge were conferred upon him in De Witt Lodge, of Clinton, Illinois, and later he was dimitted to Macon Lodge, No. 8, of Decatur, in which he has served as Senior Warden. On the 25th of April, 1870, he was exalted to the august degree of a Royal Arch Mason in Goodbrake Chapter, from which he transferred his membership to Macon Chapter, No. 21. He has held the office of High Priest and Representative to the Grand Chapter. He passed the circle and was greeted a Royal and Select Master of Decatur Council, No. 16, wherein he has been honored with official preferment as Thrice Illustrious Master and as a Representative Grand Master of the Grand Council. He took the vows of knighthood in Beaumanoir Commandery, No. 9, has since been a faithful follower of the beauseant and has served as Senior Warden. He attended the conclaves in St. Louis, Denver and Washington, and is an exemplary Mason, whose high purpose has resulted from the lofty teachings of the order.

A native of Pennsylvania, Mr. Werner was born in Shippenburg, on the 6th of November, 1836, and began his education in its public schools. When about fourteen years of age he left the Keystone state and removed to Eaton, Ohio, where he learned the printer's trade in the office of the Eaton Democrat, serving a full apprenticeship. In 1861 he took up his residence in Clinton, Illinois, where for a short time he was connected with the newspaper business, after which he was engaged in a marble-cutting establishment. In 1869 he accepted a position as agent for the American Express Company, and in 1874 was transferred to Decatur, where he has since remained. In June, 1894, he was made joint agent for the American and Adams Express Companies, which position he still holds. His long continuation with the American Company well indicates an unswerving fidelity to duty and unyielding faithfulness to every trust committed to his care. He well merits the confidence reposed in him, for nowhere along the line could be found a more trustworthy agent.

Mr. Werner has been twice married. He wedded Miss E. B. Borders, of Clinton, Illinois, and after her death was joined in wedlock to Mrs. B. C. Nebinger, of Lewisberry, Pennsylvania. He has one child, William J., a resident of Tacoma, Washington.

In politics Mr. Werner is independent, and in his religious views he is a Methodist. He has a wide acquaintance throughout Decatur and vicinity, and ranks high in all

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N. D. Edmonds

circles. His manner is ever courteous and attentive, and his high personal worth has won him many friends.

NELSON D. EDMONDS, D. D. S.—Men of marked ability, forceful character and culture leave their impress upon the world written in such indelible characters that time is powerless to obliterate their memory or sweep it from the minds of men. Their acts live long after they have passed away, and the force of their example spurs others to emulation. In the eminent position which Dr. Edmonds occupies as superintendent of the College of Dental Surgeons, he exerts upon the young men of this country an influence the strength of which cannot be measured. He certainly needs no introduction to the public, for he stands on a commanding height in the field of dental science and directs the study and investigation of hundreds of students who are preparing to enter one of the most useful of the professions to which man can devote his energies. His profound learning, his broad and comprehensive understanding of dentistry, his original investigation and his discoveries of some of the most important truths relating to dental science have made him foremost among the professors in this line throughout the country.

Dr. Edmonds is still a young man and the future undoubtedly holds in store for him still greater successes and higher honors than he has already won. He was born in the province of Ontario, Canada, near Toronto, July 15, 1853, and spent the first nine years of his life at that place, after which he accompanied his parents on their removal to the United States. Through the following ten years he remained upon a farm in Illinois, aiding in the labors of field and meadow and performing such work as usually falls to the lot of farmer lads. But this work did not accord with his tastes and after careful consideration he determined to prepare for the practice of dentistry. His studies were prosecuted in the Philadelphia Dental College, where he was graduated in 1878; and in the Chicago College of Dental Surgery he graduated in the class of 1889. He then entered upon the practical work of his profession for which nature seemed to have especially adapted him, and met with splendid success. His ability soon secured to him a liberal patronage, which constantly increased as the years passed by until his business was very large and lucrative. Wishing, however, to still further perfect himself in his chosen calling, in 1888 he matriculated in the Chicago College of Dental Surgery, and soon after his graduation in 1889, he was appointed superintendent of that institution and has since occupied that responsible and prominent position. The growth of this institution during the past seven years is unparalleled in the history of dental institutions in America. The enrollments of the school are now over five hundred students, who, drawn hither by the high reputation of the college, enjoy the excellent advantages here afforded and go forth carrying with them into their professional life the reliable methods and teachings of the school. Graduates from this institution are now practicing their profession in many foreign countries.

Dr. Edmonds is a man of keen discernment, with an analytical mind fond of research, and a thorough student. These qualities have therefore been essential elements in his success. He is continually thinking out along new and original lines, pondering the problems of dental science and gaining the knowledge which some believe comes almost intuitively to one, but in reality is the outgrowth of long and careful study, and logical deductions from known facts. Prominent in professional circles, Dr. Edmonds nevertheless finds great enjoyment in the home circle, and some of his pleasantest hours are passed by his own fireside in the company of his wife and little daughter. He was married in 1892 to Mrs. Laura Virginia Farren, a native of Cincinnati, but a resident of Chicago at the time of their marriage. They have one child, Ethel.

Dr. Edmonds is a valued member of the Masonic fraternity, and has attained to a high degree in the order. He was received as an Entered Apprentice into Hebron Lodge, Indiana, in 1876, and was therein raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason, but was afterward dimitted to Lake Lodge, No. 157, of Crown Point, Indiana, of which he is Past Master. He was exalted to the august degree of a Royal Arch Mason in Lincoln Chapter, of Crown Point, in 1879, and passed the circle and was greeted a Royal and Select Master of Crown Point Council. He was constituted, created and dubbed a Sir Knight in Valparaiso Commandery, No. 28, in 1880, and is now affiliated with St. Bernard Commandery, of Chicago. Having taken all the degrees of ancient-craft, capitular, cryptic and chivalric Masonry, he received the grades and orders of the Scottish Rite, and was proclaimed a Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret in Oriental Consistory, of Chicago, in 1896. He is also a Noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine, his membership being in Medinah Temple. Dr. Edmonds embraces every opportunity to extend the principles of Masonry among his fellow men, and warmly advocates its teachings concerning brotherhood and beneficence.

JOHN S. CUMMINGS, engaged in real estate and insurance at Huntley, McHenry county, is a zealous and intelligent veteran in Masonry, deserving mention in this work, having been so long a faithful member of the order. He was initiated into the Masonic mysteries in 1859, at Huntley, Illinois, in Grafton Lodge, No. 328, A. F. & A. M., and since his location at Huntley he has been a member of Huntley Lodge, of which he has been Worshipful Master for eight years.

Mr. Cummings is a native of the Empire state, born at Truxton, Cortland county, New York, January 22, 1830. His father, whose name was G. C. Cummings, was a native of the same state, born in Herkimer county, of Scotch ancestry. (The name was originally spelled Comins.) Mr. G. C. Cummings married Eleanor Wheeler, the mother of the subject of this sketch. She was born in Connecticut and was of English ancestry. They had fourteen children, —seven sons and seven daughters, of whom only five are now living. This family moved to Illinois in 1838, settling four miles east of Huntley, at which time they were pioneers here, before the land was placed in market by the government. The parents both died in this county, the father at the age of seventy-four and the mother when ninety-one years of age.

Mr. John S. Cummings, who was eight years of age when brought to the west, grew up here on a pioneer farm, inured to the monotonous work and tedious life characteristic of the time. He supplemented his common-school education by attendance at Elgin Academy, and such was his advancement in learning, and such his intellectual power and personal dignity that at the early age of nineteen years he became a teacher. In 1852 he went to California, overland, being four months on the trip to that state, where he was engaged in teaming, carrying freight and mining for five years. In 1857 he returned to McHenry county.

During the war of the Rebellion he exhibited his patriotism in a heroic manner, by enlisting for service in the field in defense of his government. He served as a member of the Seventh Regiment of Illinois Volunteers. This was the very first regiment sent out by Illinois to suppress the great insurrection. Among the principal engagements in which he participated may be mentioned the battles of Belmont, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Farmington and Corinth. In October, 1863, he was mustered out, after having served faithfully as a defender of the Union.

He next engaged in farming for a time, and then in mercantile business, which latter he continued for three years, since which time he has given his attention to real estate and insurance. He owns a consider-

able amount of property, both in town and country, and some of this is in Sac county, Iowa.

Mr. Cummings has been active in every good and worthy cause, interested in the welfare of his town and county, and is a popular citizen. In politics he is an active and prominent Republican. In 1859 he served as a member of the county board of supervisors, and has held said office many times since; he has also been coroner for the county.

He was in 1859 united in matrimony with Miss Elizabeth Baldwin, a native of New York, and a daughter of Eli Baldwin. She is an intelligent and refined lady, coming of a good family. Mr. and Mrs. Cummings have one son, named Fred Sherman, who is a resident of Chicago. He is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, is now a practicing physician, thirty-six years old, and has been twice married. His first wife was Allie, *nee* Torry, a lovely young woman who died in 1893. To them one child was born, John Earl, who lived but four months. In 1895 he married Miss Jennie Van Sickle, a beautiful and highly accomplished young lady. His present address is 780 Fulton street, Chicago, Illinois.

The following story, in poetic form, shows that the subject of the foregoing sketch has the soul and sympathies of a true poet:

THE OLD MAN'S STORY.

The milestone that numbers my three score and ten,
The years by the Scriptures allotted to men,—
That landmark I've passed on time's rolling sea,
Replete with sweet memories that are dear unto me.

The friends of my noon-life are nearly all gone;
My years quickly pass as I journey along;
And yet so intensely to life do I cling
That I share uncomplaining the sorrows they bring.

And now with my cane tottering down life's decline,
I often contemplate the years of my prime, [knew,
When life seemed most fair with the friends that I
And hopes bright and golden were spread to my view.

My counsels were sought in those days that are gone;
My presence was welcomed at feasting and song;
In things of importance I always did share,
And few circles complete unless I was there.

But age's lengthened shadow has darkened the scene,
And hopes unrequited have come o'er my dream;
But what seems most sad as the end draweth nigh,
That the world rates me less as my years multiply.

Yes, I am old, and my life nearly done,
But life seems as sweet as when I was young;
The day seems as fair and my friends seem as dear,
And the songs of the birds are as sweet to my ear.

The spring with its blossoms and verdure of green,
I hail with delight as in youth's fairest dream;
The soft, gentle zephyr, with its measure of joy,
Is as sweet to my cheeks as when I was a boy.

I look out on nature as in days of my youth,
And my soul is enraptured with its beauty and truth;
Its unexplained problems, its music unsung,
Are as dear to my heart as when I was young.

My cheeks may be furrowed, my locks may be gray,
My step be uncertain, and cheerless my way,
My form may be bent by the years that are told,
But my spirit of manhood will never grow old.

—J. S. CUMMINGS.

J P. HENDERSON, M. D.—There is no organization of a social nature in the world that can do more to elevate humanity to God than the Masonic fraternity. Its influence reaches out into every recess on the face of the globe, and its teachings are impressed upon hearts in every country that has a claim to intelligence. In Chicago it has a large following, and one of the brothers who has evinced a great deal of interest in the workings of the order is Dr. J. P. Henderson, a successful and well-known physician and surgeon of this city. The Doctor was initiated in Salem Lodge, No. 21, at Salem, Indiana, from which he was dimitted to become affiliated with Covenant Lodge, No. 526, and has since been a loyal and energetic member of that body. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Odd Fellows, in the latter having taken all the degrees and filled all the principal offices in the subordinate and encampment lodges. He is a member of the Grand Lodge and Encampment of the state of Indiana.

Dr. Henderson was born in Salem, Indiana, August 19, 1863, his early mental training being received in the public schools of that city and Eikosi Academy, being graduated at the latter institution with the

honors of his class. Stimulated by a desire to follow the medical profession, he studied under the guidance of his father, Dr. H. D. Henderson, and S. W. Duff, and then served as an attendant in the Cincinnati Hospital for two years. He subsequently took up a course of lectures in the Miami Medical College, of Cincinnati, at which he was graduated with honors in 1885. He at once began practicing at Salem, but shortly after was appointed railroad surgeon of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago road, and moved to this city. For almost three years he was house physician of the Richelieu hotel, and since then has held the same position in the Leland hotel. He has built up a large and lucrative practice, and is one of the progressive, energetic young physicians of Chicago. His office is located in the Marshall Field building.

The Doctor is a member of the American Medical Association, with which he has been associated for more than ten years; the Indiana State Medical Society; the Chicago Medical Society; the Mississippi Valley Medical Association; the National Association of Railway Surgeons; and has been president of the Illinois State Institute of Physicians and Surgeons for the past five years. His many excellent qualities are readily recognized by his fellow practitioners, and he is held in high esteem by all with whom he comes in contact.

In October, 1887, Dr. Henderson was united in marriage to Miss Lena Belknap, of Salem, Indiana. They reside on the south side and possess a large number of warm personal friends.

CHARLES H. BADDELEY ranks among the foremost business men of Champaign, and his interests have not alone brought to him a handsome remuneration, but have also been the means of promoting the prosperity of the city with which he is identified. The pioneers of a country, the founders of a business, the originators of any undertaking that will promote the material welfare or advance the educational, social and moral influence of a community, deserve the gratitude of humanity. Of this class of men Mr. Baddeley is a representative, and his well-spent life should serve as a source of encouragement to others.

A native of Champaign, he is well known to her citizens and his uniform honesty and courtesy have won him the confidence and good will of all with whom he has been brought in contact. He was born on the 13th of December, 1859, and acquired his education in the public schools. Later he went to LeRoy, Illinois, where for a time he was employed by the Barnum & Keenan Milling Company, after which he accepted a clerkship in a dry-goods house. In 1882 he returned to Champaign and entered into partnership with William Dodson, opening a small grocery, but the business grew rapidly and in 1890 Mr. Baddeley purchased his partner's interest and has since continued alone, adding other lines. His store now occupies three large rooms, and is one of the largest, best appointed and most popular establishments in Champaign. He also owns a grocery and meat market in the adjoining town of Urbana, this being one of the finest markets in Central Illinois. Mr. Baddeley has been remarkably successful in his business, which desirable result is due to his great enterprise and tact. He carries forward to completion whatever he undertakes undeterred by any obstacle that perseverance and honest purpose can overcome. Studying the public taste he knows how to buy to please his patrons, and has built up a most extensive and profitable trade.

Mr. Baddeley is a director of the Champaign Building and Loan Association, and his identification with many enterprises of the city has materially advanced its progress and welfare. He was three years secretary of the Champaign Agricultural Society. His political support is given to the "gold" Democracy. Of the Masonic fraternity he is a valued member and is a loyal supporter of the order, although his business to some extent prevents him from

taking an active part in the work of the lodge room. He was initiated as an Entered Apprentice in LeRoy Lodge, No. 221, of LeRoy, Illinois, passed the Fellow-craft and was raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason in 1882. Later, however, he dimitted to Western Star Lodge, No. 240, of Champaign, in which he still retains his membership. He was exalted to the august degree of a Royal Arch Mason in Champaign Lodge, No. 50, and has served as Master of the Veil. He was knighted in Urbana Commandery, No. 16, belongs to the Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine, and in their organization has filled the offices of Viceroy and Junior General. His brethren of the fraternity hold him in high regard, and in his fulfillment of the obligations and duties which rest upon him as a member of the fraternity he has proved himself an exemplary Mason.

Mr. Baddeley has made good use of his opportunities, he has prospered from year to year, and has conducted all business matters carefully and successfully, and in all his acts displays an aptitude for successful management. He has not permitted the accumulation of a fortune to affect in any way his actions toward those less successful than he, and has always a cheerful word and pleasant smile for all with whom he comes in contact.

HON. JOHN J. McDANNOLD, of the prominent law firm of McDannold & Phelps, with office rooms in the Ashland building, Chicago, is a gentleman whose high standing and prominent connection with the Masonic fraternity make it of specific importance that his name be given a place in this volume. His life briefly reviewed is as follows:

John J. McDannold was born in Brown county, Illinois, August 29, 1851, and was educated primarily in the common and private schools of his native place, his education being completed by a course in the Iowa University, in the law department of which institution he graduated in 1874. That same year he was admitted to the bar, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession at Mt. Sterling, Illinois, where he continued his residence until 1894. There in 1886 he was elected county judge of Brown county, was re-elected in 1890, and filled the office until 1892, when he resigned. At this time he was elected to the Fifty-third congress, from the Twelfth district, and served a term of two years, refusing to be a candidate for re-election. While in congress he made a most worthy record. He was a member of the committee on pensions and as such did much to prevent fraudulent pensions; wrote a number of reports on the subject, some of which were adopted by the house. He came to Chicago in 1894 and formed a partnership with Hon. C. Porter Johnson, in November of that year. On the 1st day of January, 1897, he formed a partnership with the Hon. Delos P. Phelps, assistant treasurer of the United States, the firm name being McDannold & Phelps.

Mr. McDannold has for a number of years been an active and influential Mason. He received the degrees of ancient-craft Masonry in Hardin Lodge, No. 44, at Mt. Sterling. Also he has been initiated into the mysteries of the chapter and commandery, he having been knighted by Delta Commandery, No. 48, K. T. He is also a member of the Iroquois Club.

Mr. McDannold was married in 1876 to Miss Cora Harris, a native of Illinois, and they have two children,—Malcolm and Helen.

GEORGE MUIRHEAD is one of the most efficient and active workers of the Masonic fraternity in Chicago, and well deserves mention among the eminent representatives of the order in this city. Life fails to attain its highest purposes and exercise its noblest functions unless it is universal and coherent. The present era in the world's history demonstrates the truth of all the old proverbs that in union there is strength. It is in the helpful relation of

our time—a sympathetic union with the surrounding current of thought, feeling and purpose—that we can best realize the worth of our own individuality. This truth, known and understood centuries ago by those who were followers of Masonic banners, has been the underlying power of the ancient and honorable fraternity, and the combined efforts of its thousands of followers have formed a potentiality for good in the civilization of the race and a power which has withstood the most bitter attacks of bigotry, slander and narrow-minded prejudice.

Mr. Muirhead has been very active in the work of the society in Englewood. He was made a Mason in Wayne Lodge, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, in 1858, became a charter member of Pleiades Lodge, No. 478, of Chicago, but was afterward dimitted and became one of the organizers and charter members of Englewood Lodge, No. 690, A. F. & A. M. He also became a charter member of Englewood Chapter, No. 176, in 1876. He has taken the council degrees of Royal, Select and Super-Excellent Master, and was constituted, created and dubbed a Sir Knight in Apollo Commandery, No. 1, from which he was dimitted to become one of the organizers and a charter member of Englewood Commandery. In 1867 he attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite in Oriental Consistory, and is one of its life members. He has served as Worshipful Master in the blue lodge, and has held the office of the veils in the chapter and also offices in the commandery.

Mr. Muirhead was born in Scotland, in May, 1834, and when seventeen years of age bade adieu to the country of his birth, preparatory to seeking a home in the new world. Crossing the Atlantic to the United States, he located in Niagara Falls, New York, whence he went to Rochester, New York. He was afterward a resident of Fort Wayne for more than a year, and in 1855 came to Chicago, where he has since made his home. He learned the trade of mechanical engineer in Scotland and has since followed that vocation. In his business he has won success and has gained a competence that is well deserved.

In 1853, at Niagara Falls, Mr. Muirhead was united in marriage to Miss Isabella Purda, a native of Scotland, and they have had seven children, but only one is now living,—Hattie, wife of John Hough. Mrs. Muirhead is a member of the First Presbyterian church and Mr. Muirhead is serving as one of its trustees. During the Civil war he served on detached duty at his trade. He has been honored with a number of official duties of honor and trust, having served the town of Lake as assessor, supervisor, treasurer and water commissioner. He belongs to the Harvard Club, and is a public-spirited and progressive citizen who manifests a deep interest in the welfare of his section of the city and does all in his power for its substantial improvement.

THOMAS JOSIAH BADDELEY, a well-known merchant of Champaign, is now serving as Worshipful Master of Western Star Lodge, No. 240, A. F. & A. M. He became a member of the fraternity in 1876, being raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason in LeRoy Lodge, No. 221, of LeRoy, Illinois. He has been most active and zealous in the work, guarding most carefully the ancient landmarks and putting into practice in every-day life the lessons of brotherhood, kindness and charity, which form the basis of the society. He has passed all the chairs in the blue lodge and his record as an officer is irreproachable. He was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason in Champaign Chapter, No. 50, and has therein served as Master of the Third Veil. His zeal for and devotion to Masonry is one of the strong elements of his purposeful life and his principles have ever governed his conduct toward his fellow men. He is a Masonic student, understanding fully the mission of Masonry and the obligations it imposes upon the brotherhood in all its bearing, and

best of all lives up to their full requirements.

Mr. Baddeley is one of Champaign's native sons, born on the 8th of October, 1885. The public schools afforded him his educational privileges, and his early business experience was in the line of mercantile pursuits. This training determined him to devote his life to such a calling, and for twenty-eight years he has been connected with the commercial interests of his native city. His progress in the business world has been steady and assured. He is a man of strong purpose, of keen discrimination, of careful management, and by the exercise of these powers he has achieved in business a success which he well merits.

On the 20th of November, 1879, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Baddeley and Miss Jennie Reed, a native of Illinois. They have three sons, John W., Roy S. and Charles H., Jr. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and do all in their power to advance its interests. Mr. Baddeley has spent his entire life in this vicinity and has a wide acquaintance. The character of his well-spent life is indicated by the fact that among his stanchest friends are those who have known him from boyhood and are therefore familiar with his history.

DWIGHT C. HAVEN, a prominent young attorney of Joliet, became a member of the fraternity in 1888, and since that time has devoted his intervals from business greatly to the interests of the order. His zeal and enthusiasm have not gone unrewarded, for he has been honored with several offices in the local bodies with which he affiliated. He was initiated in Matteson Lodge, No. 175, and served as its Junior and Senior Warden; was exalted to the Royal Arch degree in Joliet Chapter, No. 27, and was elected its King; and received the degrees of chivalric Masonry in Joliet Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar, in which he held the chair of Warder. Mr. Haven quickly acquired the ritual in the blue lodge and passed through all the foregoing bodies in the same year. In 1889 he accompanied his commandery to Washington, where the triennial conclave was held that year.

Mr. Haven was born in New Lenox, Illinois, May 10, 1863, and after passing through the public schools entered the University of Illinois at Champaign, at which he was graduated in 1883. He then took up the study of law at Joliet, Illinois, and in 1886 was admitted to the bar before the supreme court at Mt. Vernon, and immediately thereafter began the practice of his profession. He subsequently become associated with Captain C. A. Hill, the firm being known as Hill & Haven, and afterward Hill, Haven & Hill. They have built up a very lucrative business, and are among the most successful lawyers in the county. Mr. Haven is a young man of brilliant mental accomplishments, energetic and progressive, and there is every indication that he has a splendid future before him.

He is also a member of the Illinois Commandery of the Loyal Legion. He was also for many years connected with the Illinois National Guard, having been captain and adjutant of the Third Infantry, I. N. G., for four or five years. He attends the Episcopalian church. Some years since Mr. Haven was united in marriage to Miss Mary Robinson, of Minneapolis, Minnesota.

AARON S. MARKLEY, a Mason who has been conspicuous for the fidelity and industry that has characterized his relations with the blue lodge and other bodies of the craft, was initiated in Montgomery Lodge, at Crawfordsville, Indiana; was exalted to the Holy Royal Arch degree in Crawfordsville Chapter; received the degrees of Royal and Select Masters in Crawfordsville Council; was knighted in Crawfordsville Commandery, and attained the ineffable degree of Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret in Oriental Consistory on November 12, 1886. Upon his removal to Danville Mr. Markley became affiliated with

Olive Branch Lodge, No. 38, Vermilion Chapter, No. 82, Danville Council, No. 37, and Athelstan Commandery, No. 45, of which body he served as Eminent Commander in 1893. He is also a member of the Chicago Orphans' Home Association and the Knights of Pythias.

The birth of Mr. Markley occurred in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, November 25, 1850, his parents being Christian and Sarah (Schwan) Markley. When eleven years old his parents died, and when thirteen years old he went to live with an uncle near Crawfordsville, in Montgomery county, Indiana, remaining with him for three years. At sixteen years of age he returned to Pennsylvania and started to learn the carpenter's trade in a sash and door factory at North Wales, that state. He served an apprenticeship for three years, from 1866 to 1869, and then again moved to Montgomery county, Indiana, where he followed his trade and shortly after engaged with the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, now a part of the Big Four system, in building bridges, holding the position of foreman for eleven years. In 1881 Mr. Markley came to Danville and accepted the post of superintendent of bridges and buildings for the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, which he is now filling in an eminently satisfactory manner.

Mr. Markley was married near Claremont, Indiana, June 28, 1877, to Miss Helen E. Warfel, of Marion county, Indiana. Three children have been the issue of this union,—Mabel I., Howard N. and Edith W. Mr. and Mrs. Markley are members of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Danville, Illinois, and are highly respected members of Danville society.

GEORGE M. WRIGHT, a young man of enterprise and ability and a public-spirited citizen of Danville, is a Mason in good standing who has been active in advancing the interests of the local bodies. The primary degrees were conferred upon him in Olive Branch Lodge, No. 38, on March 7, 1893; he was exalted a Royal Arch Mason in Vermilion Chapter, No. 82, on April 17, 1893; received the degrees of Royal and Select Master in Danville Council, No. 37; and was constituted a Sir Knight in Athelstan Commandery, No. 45, on March 3, 1894, in which body he was elected Junior Warden in 1896. A worthy brother and a zealous worker, he is an honor to the craft of which he is a member.

Danville is Mr. Wright's native city, he having been born here May 4, 1870, the son of M. M. and Annie (Robinson) Wright. His education was begun in the public schools of Danville and completed at the Peekskill Military Academy, at Peekskill, New York, which he attended for two years. After leaving school he became associated with his father in the milling business, and has successfully followed that vocation to the present time. He is an energetic, progressive young man, possesses an upright character, a genial disposition, and is an acquisition to Danville society. He served as a private in Battery A, Illinois National Guards, for three years, is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and casts his vote for the Republican party.

Mr. Wright was married in Crawfordsville, Indiana, January 16, 1894, to Miss Isabelle Allen. He and his wife are regular attendants of the Presbyterian church.

AUGUSTUS LIVINGSTON WEBSTER, one of the most prominent and well-known Masons in Danville, has for over thirty years been devoted to the best interests of the craft, his membership dating from July 2, 1863, when he became a Master Mason in Evergreen Lodge, No. 222, at Conneaut, Ohio. He obtained a dimit and is now affiliated with Olive Branch Lodge, No. 38, of Danville. He was exalted to the Royal Arch degree in Vermilion Chapter, No. 82, in 1875; received the degrees of Royal and Select Masters in Danville Council, No. 37; was constituted a Sir Knight in Athelstan Commandery, No. 45, in which he was Eminent

Commander in 1882, 1883 and 1887, and Right Eminent Grand Commander from October, 1895, to October, 1896; and has attained the ineffable degree of Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret November 24, 1882, in Oriental Consistory, Valley of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Webster were formerly members of the Order of the Eastern Star. He is now a member of the Chicago Orphans' Home Association.

Mr. Webster was born February 17, 1842, at Conneaut, Ohio, his parents being Daniel N. and Emma (Wallingford) Webster. He received an academic education in his native city and at the age of seventeen went to New York city, and there secured employment in a silk house, with which he remained until the breaking out of the Civil war, when the firm failed and our subject returned to his Ohio home. He obtained a position as clerk in a mercantile establishment, continuing there until twenty years old, when he embarked in business for himself and conducted it until the spring of 1866, when he came to Illinois, located at Aurora and opened a hardware store. In 1867 he came to Danville, and has since made this city his home. The first twelve years of his residence here he followed the hardware business. In 1879 he, with Robert Coddington, established a wholesale grocery house, and the firm continued for five years, Mr. Webster withdrawing at the end of that period and starting a wholesale grocery business of his own under the name of A. L. Webster & Company, of which he has had the entire charge, and has succeeded in building up a large and flourishing trade. The building in which he is located is a large three-story structure, supplied with all modern conveniences. He is one of Danville's enterprising merchants who has the best interests of his city and county at heart.

On September 30, 1862, Mr. Webster and Miss Eliza E. Innis were united in marriage, and of this union four daughters have been born: Emma H.; Catherine M.; Clara, who is now Mrs. J. D. Kemble, of Hamilton, Ohio; and Helen E., now Mrs. C. H. Straw, of London, England. Mr. Webster is a member of the Knights of Honor.

WILLIAM C. OLMSTED.—Time is not when the Masonic order has not figured as the conservator of the sound principles of brotherhood and the common heritage of man, and its influence is far reaching and beneficent to an extent not superficially evident—to an extent little understood by those who discredit or scoff at the intrinsic aims by which, as a body, it is animated. Among those members of the fraternity who have gained an intimate appreciation of its true value, and who have contributed their quota toward bearing its standard high aloft, is he whose name initiates this review. Mr. Olmsted's identification with Masonry dates back to May 20, 1887, when he became an Entered Apprentice in Olive Branch Lodge, No. 38, A. F. & A. M., at Danville, the city of his home. Duly advancing to the distinction of a Master Mason, he passed the degrees in Vermilion Chapter, No. 82, R. A. M.; Danville Council, No. 37, R. & S. M.; and Athelstan Commandery, No. 45, Knights Templar, having received the knightly honors on the 31st of May, 1888. His interest in fraternal matters is not confined to Masonry, for he is also prominently identified with the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and the Ben Hur Fraternal Society, being a member of the Danville organizations of these different bodies. In the auxiliary branch of Masonry, the Order of the Eastern Star, he also holds membership, as does Mrs. Olmsted.

William C. Olmsted was born at Catlin, Vermilion county, Illinois, on the 13th of October, 1861, the son of A. G. and E. A. (Wright) Olmsted, concerning whom specific mention is made elsewhere in this volume. The subject of this review received his educational discipline in the district schools, having been reared on a farm,

where he remained until he had attained the age of fifteen years, when he came to Danville and secured a clerical position in the general-merchandise establishment operated by the Consolidated Coal Company. He continued with this concern for a term of years, winning consecutive advancement through his fidelity and marked business ability, having acted as manager of the store for a term of four years. In 1893 he engaged in business upon his own responsibility, opening a finely equipped undertaking establishment in Danville. He has since devoted his attention to this enterprise, which is distinctively the leading one of the sort in the city. For five years Mr. Olmsted was a member of Battery A, of the Illinois National Guard, in whose affairs he maintained a lively interest until business matters placed such inexorable demands upon his time and attention as to necessitate his withdrawal from the military. In his political faith he holds to the tenets of the "normal," or sound-money wing of the Democratic party.

January 28, 1886, Mr. Olmsted was united in marriage to Miss Eva E. Beck, who was born in Crawfordsville, Indiana. They have two children: Lola E. and Helen. Mr. and Mrs. Olmsted are members of the Presbyterian church, and they enjoy an unmistakable popularity in the social circles of the city of their home.

JOHN T. ENGLISH.—The name which is borne by this well-known business man of the city of Danville, is one which has been most conspicuously and honorably identified with the annals of the city and those of the state for a period of nearly half a century; and in touching briefly upon the careers of those representative members who have maintained the prestige of the Masonic order in Danville there is a peculiar element of consistency in according consideration to Mr. English, who is a native son of the city with whose business affairs he is now so prominently concerned.

John T. English was born in Danville, on the 20th of November, 1857, being the son of Joseph G. and Mary (Hicks) English, whose children were seven in number, two being now deceased. The mother's death occurred in 1864, but the venerable father is still living, being one of the ablest financiers in the state of Illinois and one of its oldest bankers, if not the very oldest. He has been identified with the banking business in Danville since 1856, and has been the president of the First National Bank, one of the first in the state, from the time of its organization, in 1863, until the present day. His residence in Danville dates back to the year 1853, and no man has been more intimately identified with its upbuilding, material activities and higher development than has he.

The immediate subject of this review received his preliminary educational discipline in the public schools of Danville, supplementing the same by a course of study in the Wesleyan University at Bloomington, upon the completion of which he matriculated in the Wesleyan Law School at Bloomington, where he graduated in the year 1882. For a brief interval thereafter Mr. English was engaged in the practice of his profession in Danville, and while his prestige in his profession was practically assured, expediency and incidental circumstances deflected him from the same into mercantile pursuits, in which he has attained gratifying success, having shown a distinct capacity for the conduct of business affairs of great scope and importance. In 1888 he became a member of the wholesale grocery firm of Payton, Palmer & English, whose business is now one of the most extensive in the line conducted in any Illinois city outside of Chicago. Danville is recognized as an eligible location for wholesale trade, and the territory tributary to the same in a normal way is fully covered by the firm of which Mr. English is a member, while the continuous expansion of the enterprise shows that correct methods and effective service are brought to bear. Mr. English is recognized as one of the progressive and public-spirited business men of

the city, and has been called upon to serve as a member of its board of aldermen. In his political adherency he accords an unswerving allegiance to the Republican party.

On the 2d of March, 1887, the time-honored fraternity of Ancient Free & Accepted Masons gained an Entered Apprentice in the person of John T. English, who then became a member of Olive Branch Lodge, No. 38, of Danville. In April following he passed the Royal Arch degrees in Vermilion Chapter, No. 82, while he is also identified with Danville Council, No. 37, R. & S. M., in which he has served as Principal Conductor. On the 29th of September, 1887, the order of knighthood was conferred upon Mr. English in Athelstan Commandery, No. 45, Knights Templar, and in his commandery he has held all the offices except Eminent Commander, and at present is Generalissimo. He is also a member of the Mystic Shrine, holding his membership in Medinah Temple. He maintains a lively interest in Masonic affairs, and a more consistent and loyal member of the fraternity could scarcely be found. Mr. English is also identified with the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. In religious matters he lends his support in particular to the Methodist Episcopal church, upon whose services he is a regular attendant.

LUCIAN LAVASA LEEDS, M. D., Past Eminent Commander of Constantine Commandery, of Lincoln, Illinois, is one of the oldest Masons in that city and one of its most faithful. Kindly and generous by nature, when the exalted purposes and high aims of Masonry and Templar teaching were unfolded to him he embraced the endearing fellowship of the order in all its branches with the ardor and devotion of a true knightly soul. His affiliation with the fraternity dates from October, 1854, when he was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason in Mount Pulaski Lodge, No. 87. In 1856 he was dimitted to become a member of Lincoln Lodge, No. 210, and has since been one of its most active and zealous workers. He has held all of its offices and for three terms has served as Worshipful Master. In all other branches of the craft he has been alike honored by his faithfulness to Masonic principles, and no one is better informed on the purposes and objects of the lodge than he. In 1875 he was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason in Lincoln Chapter, No. 147, is one of its most loyal companions and has served as King, Scribe and High Priest. He was constituted, created and dubbed a Sir Knight in Mount Pulaski Commandery, No. 39, in 1878, and became a charter member of Constantine Commandery, No. 51, in which he has filled all the offices from that of Captain-General to Eminent Commander, serving in the latter position in 1880. He received the grades and order of Scottish Rite Masonry and attained the thirty-second degree in Oriental Consistory, Valley of Chicago, whereupon he was proclaimed a Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret. He is also a member of Medinah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Chicago. To the Doctor belongs the credit of having organized the chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star at Lincoln, which is now in a very flourishing condition. He served as its first Worthy Patron and has done much to promote its growth. He has frequently been a delegate to the different grand bodies of the order and is widely known throughout Illinois as one of the most worthy members of the fraternity in the state.

The life record of Dr. Leeds cannot fail to prove of interest to many of our readers, as he is so widely and favorably known among his Masonic brethren. He was born in Batavia, Clermont county, Ohio, on the 23d of April, 1831, descending from English ancestors who at an early day in American history located in New Jersey. His grandfather, Josiah Leeds, and his father, Peter Leeds, emigrated to Ohio in 1800. The latter, a practicing physician, came to Illinois in 1836 and died

in March, 1887, at the age of eighty-four years. He married Miss Jane Harding, a native of New Jersey, and they had six children, but only two are now living,—The Doctor and one sister. The mother lived to be eighty-six years of age and died in the faith of the Methodist church, of which she was long a member.

Dr. Leeds attended the schools of his native town and acquired his professional education in Rush Medical College, where he was graduated with honor in the class of 1856. He had previously opened an office and entered upon the practice in Lincoln, and after his graduation returned to this place, where he has practiced continuously for the past forty-three years. He is a man of great courage, unyielding convictions and tireless energy in his beloved profession of medicine. To the cry of the afflicted his ear is ever open, his skillful eye and hand ever ready to relieve; and the poor and needy have always found in him a helper. No labor is too arduous, no detail too trivial, no sacrifice too great for him when life and death hang in the balance, and his reward is often only the consciousness of duty well done, for he never stops to question the ability of the patient to meet his obligations. He has thus won the gratitude of many, and no one is held in higher regard throughout the county than he.

A success financially, that is well deserved, has also come to him, and he has made judicious investments in farming land and in town property. He also owns considerable stock in the People's Bank, of Tobias, Nebraska, of which he was one of the organizers. His attention, however, has been chiefly devoted to his profession, and he is a member of several medical societies, including the state and national medical societies and the Brainard District Medical Society, which covers a territory of five counties. He was one of its organizers and served as its first president.

The Doctor was married in 1852 to Miss Susan Shoup, who died fifteen months later, leaving a daughter, Sarah A., now the wife of Edward Spellman, superintendent of the Logan county poor farm. In 1856 the Doctor was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Willson, and they have had three daughters: Anna M., Myrtle Jane and Hannah Elizabeth. The last named is now the wife of E. C. Randolph. Mrs. Leeds died in 1884, since which time the two other daughters have managed the household affairs for their father in their pleasant and comfortable home in Lincoln.

In his political views Dr. Leeds has been a life-long Democrat, has served for six years as alderman of his city, and for a number of years was a member of the board of education. He is public-spirited and takes a deep interest in all that pertains to the welfare of Lincoln. He also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, has passed all the chairs in both branches and has been its representative to the Grand Lodge. His life has been a busy, useful and honorable one through a period of sixty-six years, and all who know him entertain for him the highest regard.

CHARLES L. ENGLISH, vice-president of the First National Bank of Danville, has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1868, having been raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason in Olive Branch Lodge, No. 38. On the 29th of January, 1869, he was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason in Vermilion Chapter, No. 82, and passed the circle of cryptic Masonry in Danville Council, wherein he was greeted a Select Master. On the 15th of October, 1874, the Knight Templar degree was conferred upon him in Athelstan Commandery, No. 45, and with all these bodies he is still affiliated. He was also a member of the Order of the Eastern Star. He has been honored with a number of offices, having served as Treasurer of the lodge for several years, while in the chapter he held all the minor offices, and in the council was Thrice Illustrious Master for about fifteen years. In the commandery he served as Eminent

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Yours truly

L. Gotthardt

Commander during the second and third years of its existence.

Mr. English is a native of Indiana, his birth having occurred in Perryville, July 15, 1846. In 1854 he was brought by his parents to Danville, where he was reared. He obtained his preliminary education in the common schools and later spent two years as a student in Asbury University. Before he was eighteen years of age he joined the boys in blue of Company K, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Illinois Infantry, in which he served until the close of the war as a loyal defender of the Union. His early business experience included book-keeping in a bank, contracting for railroad supplies and dealing in grain. In 1868 he entered upon his connection with the First National Bank in the capacity of book-keeper, and was promoted from time to time until, in 1883, he was elected vice-president of the institution, in which capacity he has since served, taking an active part in its management and contributing not a little to its success by reason of his safe business policy, his keen discrimination, his untiring energy and his honorable methods.

Mr. English served for three years as a member of the board of education in Danville and is deeply interested in the welfare of the city in which he has made his home for forty-three years. He established a home of his own here in 1883, at which date he was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. O'Hara, of Anderson, Indiana. They now have two children, Benjamin C. and Daniel J.

LIBORIUS GOLLHARDT.—A fact of which due recognition is not usually accorded in connection with the commercial history of the wonderful metropolis of the west is that to no foreign element is it indebted for its present prestige in so large a measure as to those who have had their nativity in or trace their lineage to the great empire of Germany. Among those who left the fatherland to identify themselves with American life and institutions, who have made their way to the front in connection with the material industries of the nation, and who are a credit alike to the land of their birth and to that of their adoption, is Liborius Gollhardt, secretary and treasurer of the Tosetti Brewing Company.

His has been a life of consecutive endeavor, in his labor there has been a marked continuity of purpose, he has ordered his affairs upon the highest plane of integrity and honor, has achieved success and is known as one of the able and representative business men of the Garden City. Mr. Gollhardt has been a resident of the United States for more than two score years, and his identification with the time-honored institution of Freemasonry covers a period of more than a quarter of a century. In the great crafthood he has attained those grades and orders which stand in distinctive evidence of his sterling worth of character and his appreciation of the exalted principles which have animated and perpetuated Freemasonry from the remote past. In the year 1870 Mr. Gollhardt became an Entered Apprentice in Waldeck Lodge, No. 674, A. F. & A. M., of Chicago, and in this body he passed the Fellow-craft degree and had the distinction of being the first to be raised therein to the sublime degree of Master Mason. His personal popularity, his signal fidelity to Masonic precepts, and his recognized ability, were such as to entail his being called upon to serve in various official capacities. For five years he was Worshipful Master of Waldeck Lodge, and his devotion, zeal and unvarying interest made his administration of this exalted office one of distinction. In 1886 he dimitted from this lodge and assisted in the organization of Constantine Lodge, No. 783, of which he is one of the charter members. Mr. Gollhardt received the capitular degrees in Chicago Chapter, No. 127, in which he was exalted to the Royal Arch in the year 1878, and with which he still maintains his affiliation. His advancement in the grades of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite was marked by the

same earnest interest which he had manifested from the time when there was first revealed to him the "light" by which Masons work, and as early as the year 1879 he had been created a Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret, in Oriental Consistory. In private and social life he is the synonym of his Masonic professions, thus commanding respect and confidence of the fraternity and the esteem of all who know him in other departments of life.

Liborius Gollhardt is a native of the province of Saxony, Germany, where he was born on the 15th day of January, 1831, the son of Michael and Katharine Gollhardt. He received his educational discipline in the excellent schools of the fatherland, after which he turned his attention to the practical affairs of life, serving an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, to which he devoted his attention until 1853, when he determined to try his fortunes in the new world. He emigrated to the United States in the year mentioned, his arrival in Chicago dating back to 1853. Here he became connected with building interests, conducting his operations with such ability and discrimination that his success was not only logical but consecutive. In 1886 he associated himself with his son-in-law, Ernst Tosetti, in the founding of the Ernst Tosetti Brewing Company, of which he is secretary and treasurer. The output of the great breweries of the company now reaches an annual aggregate of more than one hundred thousand barrels of beer,—a fact which stands as effectual voucher for the superiority of the product. The plant of the company is one of the finest in the city, being located at Fortieth and Butler streets, the company owning the entire block extending between Fortieth and Forty-first streets. Branch establishments are maintained in Iowa, Missouri and Indiana, the business of the great enterprise ramifying throughout a wide area of country.

In this connection it is but consistent to refer briefly to a notable secondary enterprise which has brought the Tosetti Brewing Company into high repute. In 1895 they opened, at 104-6 Madison street, Chicago, what has been appropriately pronounced "the most superb eating and drinking palace in the world." This is the Tosetti, the finest restaurant and cafe to be found, not only in the Union, but undoubtedly in any quarter of the globe. It is a place to which Chicago people refer with pride, as a specimen of that magnificent spirit of enterprise which has made the western metropolis what it is. The entire cost of the building as completed was fully one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, and the splendor of the interior almost baffles description. The Tosetti is a magnificent art-creation in detail and as a composite whole, and while it is impossible in this work to enter into any minutiae in regard to this popular resort, it may not be out of place to quote from the Chicago Tribune's description of one portion of the Tosetti, as affording an idea of the beauty of the full scheme: "The crowning triumph of the whole establishment from an artistic standpoint is the Gobelin room, or ladies' parlor. This room is designed in the richest rococo style of the eighteenth century (Louis XIV), and is a jewel-case of art. The highest attainments in architecture, painting and sculpture are here combined, forming an ensemble rare and exquisite in its perfect beauty. The ceiling is decorated with rich rococo ornamental work in high relief, forming the border for a most fascinating circular oil painting, thirty feet in diameter, representing the wedding of Louis XIV with Marie Antoinette, in the balconies of a big dome of the castle in Versailles. The artistic perspective of the architecture also deserves especial mention. The walls are decorated with five finely-executed gobelins representing the ideal life of the aristocratic society of the eighteenth century. These paintings convey an accurate idea of the real French gobelins. These gobelins are surrounded by elegant rococo sculpture work representing cupids holding electric lights, doves and flowers in harmonizing soft colors, richly gilded. In

the east wall of this room are two niches with mirrors in gilded frames, between which is a small dome with a group representing Vanity. This group is one of the most artistic works to be found in Chicago."

In 1855 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Gollhardt to Miss Lottie Trautvetter, who also is a native of Saxony, Germany. They are the parents of two daughters: Anna, who is the wife of Ernst Tosetti; and Lottie, wife of Richard Wagner. In politics Mr. Gollhardt is an earnest adherent of the Republican party, having cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln. As an example of what may be accomplished by perseverance, energy, application and honesty of purpose, the career of Mr. Gollhardt is well worthy of admiration and emulation.

VICTOR HUGO WEBB, rector of the Episcopal church at Monmouth, Illinois, has for twelve years occupied this position and recently enlarged his powers to "benefit mankind and honor God" by identifying himself with the great Masonic body and its auxiliary, the Order of the Eastern Star.

Mr. Webb was made a Master Mason in 1893 in Monmouth Lodge, No. 37, receiving the Entered Apprentice degree on the evening of March 16, the Fellow-craft June 20, and the Master Mason June 26. Not long afterward he was exalted in Warren Chapter, No. 30, R. A. M.; and in both the lodge and chapter he has been honored by appointment from the executive chair to the position of Chaplain, a station in which his dignity and earnestness lend additional impressiveness to the beautiful ceremony. Also he is Chaplain in the Order of the Eastern Star, the Monmouth Chapter finding in him a link that has indeed added brightness and strength to its "golden chain."

Mr. Webb was born in Hamilton, Madison county, New York, May 20, 1851, came west in early life and was educated for the ministry in Illinois. For some time he was a layman of the Episcopal church at Monmouth. In connection with Mr. E. I. Camm he built the church at this place, and for eleven years he has been its rector.

When a young man Mr. Webb was a member of the New York state militia and subsequently of the Illinois militia, in which he had training that gave him an erectness and soldierly bearing that he still retains. Personally, he is a most genial and companionable gentleman, loved by the people of his church and also those of the social organizations to which he belongs.

JOHN SCRIPPS LITTLE.—Humanizing and equalizing in its tendencies, promoting liberty and justice, and a reverent assistant of pure and undefiled religion, the fraternity of Freemasons is deserving of the highest consideration at the hands of every intelligent human being on the face of the earth. Its supporters are legion and nowhere will be found more faithful adherents to its tenets and precepts than in the city of Rushville, where the subject of this review resides and where he renders able assistance to the local bodies of which he is a member. Brother Little was made a Master Mason in Rushville Lodge, No. 9, on the 23d of November; was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason in Rushville Chapter, No. 184, on April 26, 1895; and was constituted a Sir Knight in Rushville Commandery, No. 56, on January 14, 1896. In the commandery he has adequately filled the offices of Standard Bearer and Generalissimo, the latter of which he is holding at the present time, and is taking an active and helpful interest in all that pertains to the prosperity of the local bodies.

Mr. Little was born in Rushville, February 23, 1864, and is the son of George Little, a native of Columbia, Pennsylvania, who came to this city in 1836, where he became a most successful business man and an important factor in the growth and prosperity of the place, erecting several of its business blocks and other public buildings, among them being the Masonic Hall, an

architectural triumph that is an honor to the city and to its builder, which is so arranged as to be adapted to the use of all the Masonic bodies in Rushville. Mr. Little conducted the largest department store in town until 1865, when he established the First National Bank, of which the subject of this review later became cashier. The bank, now succeeded by the "Bank of Rushville," has a capital of seventy-five thousand dollars, with a surplus of twenty-three thousand dollars, and its stock is owned by men of the highest character in the county. In 1851 Mr. Little was married to Miss Lydia Scripps, a daughter of George H. Scripps, who was likewise one of the pioneer settlers of the county, and they had three children,—our subject, Grace L. and Virginia E. Mr. Little was an active member and a liberal supporter of the First Methodist Episcopal church and was one of its pillars. His death occurred in 1896, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years, and such was the influence of his character and habits that his demise was felt to have occasioned an irreparable loss to the county of which he had so long been a valued citizen.

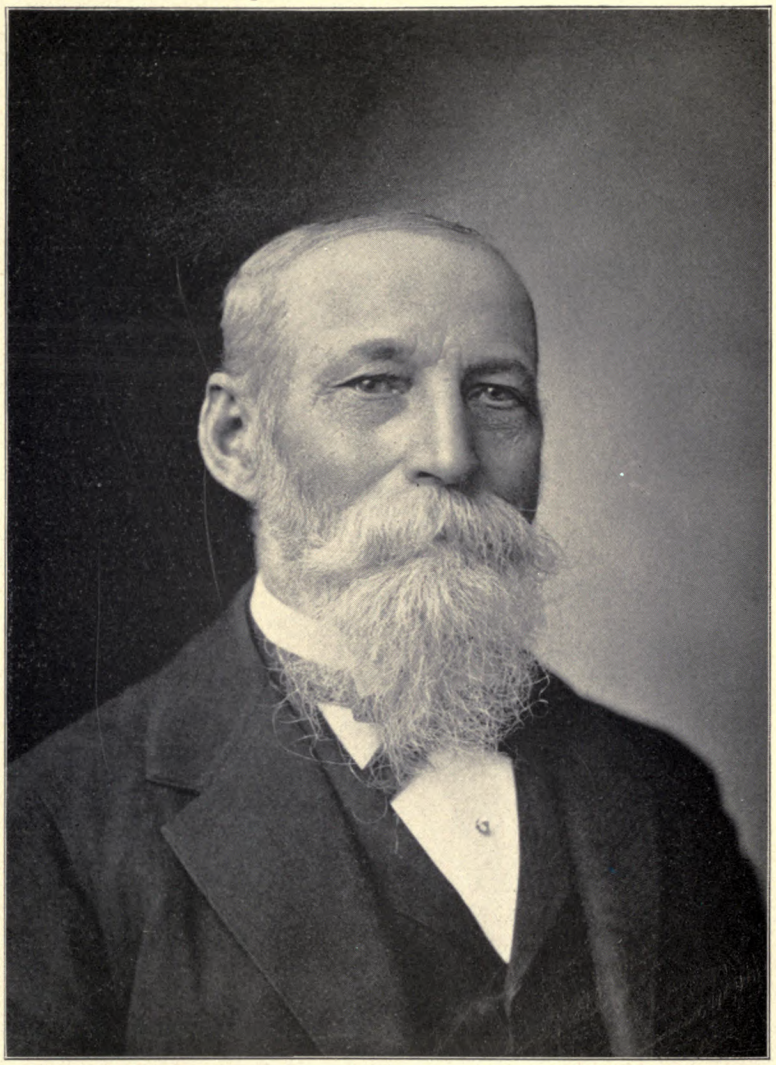
Brother Little was reared in the city of his nativity, attending the public schools and eventually entering the First National Bank in the responsible capacity of cashier. To his efforts and unremitting labor of the past sixteen years is largely due the success and prosperity of the concern, and that his services have been appreciated is evidenced by the high regard in which he is held by his business associates. Mr. Little is a man of social disposition, liberal views and upright character, and governs his life by the tenets of the fraternity. In politics he is a stanch Republican, being an ardent adherent of the principles of that party.

DAVID GILLESPIE, clerk of the county court, Lincoln, Illinois, belongs to that large class of intelligent and respected citizens of this country who date their birth on the Emerald Isle. He has, however, been a resident of the United States for over forty years and is in thorough harmony with America and her institutions. For a number of years he has been identified with Masonry. At Lincoln he has taken all of the degrees up to and including those of the commandery, and is a member in good standing in Logan Lodge, No. 210, F. & A. M.; Lincoln Chapter, No. 147, R. A. M.; Lincoln Council, R. & S. M.; and Constantine Commandery, No. 51, K. T., and with all except the council has for years been officially connected. In the lodge he served as Senior Deacon, Senior Warden and Worshipful Master, and while filling the executive chair represented his lodge in the Grand Lodge of the state. In the chapter he has filled the stations of Captain of Host and High Priest, and in the commandery those of Junior Warden, Senior Warden, Captain-General and Eminent Commander, and while the incumbent of the last named office was a representative to the Grand Encampment; and while Mr. Gillespie is loyal to his fraternity, he does not, like many, believe that it takes the place of church and church duties. He is a Presbyterian, earnest and consistent in his Christian life.

Mr. Gillespie was born in county Monaghan, Ireland, October 7, 1833, and June 2, 1855, landed in America, coming direct to Illinois, within the borders of which state he has since made his home. Until the fall of 1856 he worked on a farm in Carroll county. From there he went to Madison county, where he was one year employed in a flouring-mill, and we next find him at Greenville, Bond county, clerking in a store, remaining there six and a half years. Since March 10, 1864, he has been a resident of Lincoln, Logan county. Until February, 1870, he was engaged in the dry-goods business and from that year till 1895 dealt in both dry goods and groceries. At the November election of 1894 he was honored with the office of clerk of the county court of Logan county, which position he is now ably filling.

Mr. Gillespie was married in Lincoln April 6, 1869, to Miss Matilda Parker, a native of Morgan county, Illinois, and they

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W. D. Clark

have had four children,—three sons and a daughter. The daughter, Imogene, died November 12, 1875; and the sons, Joseph, Hiram and David, Jr., are all living.

THOMAS W. WILSON, county recorder of Sangamon county, Illinois, became a Master Mason in 1884 and for twelve years has had an honored standing in Masonic circles and practiced in his every-day life the principles and teachings of Masonry.

Mr. Wilson is a native of Sangamon county. He was born in the town of Clear Lake, January 7, 1856; was reared on a farm, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1892. In 1894 he was elected to the office of county recorder, on the Democratic ticket, and came from Clear Lake to Springfield to assume the duties of this position. Previous to his election to the office of county recorder, Mr. Wilson served as supervisor of Clear Lake township and as chairman of the board of supervisors of Sangamon county. His financial interests are at Riverton and vicinity, while his home is in Springfield.

Returning to Mr. Wilson's Masonic history, we find that the degrees of blue Masonry were conferred upon him by Dawson Lodge, No. 556, in 1884, and a few years later he was one of the prime movers in the organization of a lodge at Riverton, namely: Riverton Lodge, No. 786, which was instituted in 1888 and of which he was made first Worshipful Master, an office he filled two successive years. The chapter degrees he took in Sangamon Chapter, No. 124, at Dawson, and the mysteries of the council and commandery were revealed to him in Springfield, in Springfield Council No. 1, and Elwood Commandery, No. 6. In 1890 he was made Deputy Grand Lecturer by appointment from the Grand Lodge of the state of Illinois, and has since filled that office. He has served several years as a member of the committee on chartered lodges in the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

WILLIAM DANA CLARK.—Onward and upward has ever been the watchcry of Masonry; through the fast-flying centuries it has kept pace with the universal progress, and has developed a system of moral teaching that has been a light to the pathway of thousands. Advocating the most beautiful sentiments, supporting the most practical benevolences, advancing ever the true and the good, it has been an essential element in the world's progress toward a higher, nobler life; its influence is immeasurable as eternity, and its work as continuous. It is an important public duty to honor one who, by his blameless and honorable life and straightforward career reflects credit upon all organizations with which he is connected, and to perpetuate his memory as far as possible.

Mr. Clark is a representative of this class of citizens and is a leading member of the Masonic fraternity in Chicago. Through many years he has been connected with the fraternity, having become acquainted with the esoteric doctrines in Port Byron, Illinois, when, as an Entered Apprentice, he joined Philo Lodge, No. 436. Having passed the Fellow-craft degree, he was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason, was called to office in that organization and is now Past Master. After his removal to Chicago he affiliated with Landmark Lodge, No. 422, in which he has retained membership since 1878. He has served as Senior Warden and Treasurer and is a most acceptable representative of the society. On the 12th of December, 1877, he was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason in Fairview Chapter, No. 161, and of Temple Council, No. 69, Royal and Select Masters, he is a charter member. On the 29th of June, 1878, he was knighted in Apollo Commandery, No. 1, and in the Scottish Rite he has advanced to the thirty-second degree, receiving the Ineffable degrees of Perfection in Oriental Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret, on the 10th of October, 1884. Neither has the social department of Masonry been neglected by Mr. Clark, who since April

25, 1885, has been a Noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine, his membership being in Medinah Temple. His fidelity to Masonry, its principles and teaching, is exceptional and should incite others to like service, and the branches of the fraternity with which he is connected claim him as a valued member.

Mr. Clark is a son of the old Granite state, born in New Boston, on the 19th of December, 1831. To farm life he was reared, spending his time largely in field and meadow until twenty years of age, when he left the parental roof to enter business life for himself. In 1850 he removed to Massachusetts, where he resided until 1861, engaged in the pursuits to which he was reared. At the beginning of the war, however, he entered the government service and for five years was paymaster's clerk in the army, being stationed for three years in Washington, two years in New Orleans and five months in New York. In 1866 he came to the west, his destination being Rock Island, Illinois. Near that city he purchased a farm and for eight years successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits. On the expiration of that period he came to Chicago, arriving in the city in April, 1875. In June he embarked in the grocery business, which he has since followed with excellent success. He has enlarged his facilities to meet the constantly growing demand of his trade and now carries an extensive stock of carefully selected goods and enjoys a splendid trade. He has a complete store and market, at 3915, 3917 and 3919 Cottage Grove avenue. The drug store is at 3915. He does a business of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum.

Mr. Clark is a man of stern integrity and honesty of purpose, who despises all unworthy or questionable methods, to secure success in any undertaking or for any purpose, or to promote his own advancement in any direction. He has won respect by a well-spent life; he has gained success by methods above question; he has secured many friends by his sterling worth.

Mr. Clark is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, of the Continental Guards, of the order of the Sons of New Hampshire, the Congregational Club, of Chicago, and a charter member of the Oakland Club. He is also a member of Plymouth Congregational church.

In 1854 was celebrated the marriage which united the destinies of Mr. Clark and Miss Mary B. Snell, of Ludlow, Vermont. They have two daughters, Mary E. L., wife of Judson A. Root; and Nancy Josephine.

FREDERICK S. DETRICH, of Alton, has almost rounded the circle of Masonry, having taken the various degrees of the York Rite and thirty-two of the Scottish Rite. He is well known among Masons in Illinois and has the respect of his brethren of the craft, for he is true and faithful to Masonic teachings and exemplifies in his life its honorable principles. As an Entered Apprentice he was received into Hope Lodge, No. 162, A. F. & A. M., of Sparta, Illinois, and having passed the Fellow-craft degree was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason in December, 1868. Later he was dimitted to Piasa Lodge, of Alton, and of that organization served as Secretary three years. He is connected with capitular Masonry as a member of Alton Chapter, No. 8, R. A. M., and was also Secretary in that body for five years. He passed the circle in Alton Council, No. 3, and was greeted a Royal and Select Master, while later, in 1883, he was honored by his brethren by being chosen Recorder, a position he still occupies. In Belvidere Commandery, No. 2, he was created and dubbed a Sir Knight, and there served as Recorder from 1886 to 1897. He attended the Triennial Conclave in St. Louis in 1886 and is a worthy follower of the beauseant. Having received the grades and orders of the Scottish Rite he was proclaimed a Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret in Oriental Consistory, of Chicago, and in Moolah Temple, of St. Louis, Missouri, he became

a Noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine.

Born in Sparta, Illinois, on the 1st of February, 1847, Mr. Detrich was educated in the public schools, and after attaining to man's estate was employed in the United States revenue service for seven years at Alton. He then resigned from the revenue service, and for one year was engaged in business at St. Louis, Missouri. At the expiration of the year he returned to Alton, and, on the 1st of January, 1876, embarked there in the drug business, which he successfully followed until 1896. He then sold, and has since lived retired, enjoying a well-earned rest. He is a man of excellent business and executive ability, and by the exercise of his native and acquired powers steadily worked his way upward. His energy and enterprise secured to him a large trade, and he conducted for many years one of the best drug stores in Alton. Thus, by perseverance and industry he acquired a handsome competence, which now enables him to live retired.

Mr. Detrich some years since lost his wife, but has one child, a daughter, Mrs. Clara L. McDonough, of St. Louis. In politics he is a Republican, and during the legislative session of 1869 served as one of the enrolling and engrossing clerks of the house. He is a man of pleasant, affable manner, of genial nature and gentlemanly deportment who easily wins friends wherever he goes, and in Masonic and social circles he is a valued factor.

MILTON E. BLANCHARD, M. D., a well-known physician and surgeon, is one whose diligence and zeal in behalf of the order make him one of the most worthy and honored representatives of Masonry in Marseilles. In 1874 he was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason in Remington Lodge, No. 351, of Remington, Indiana, and has been a faithful member of this basic branch of the society, whose symbolic color of "blue" is indicative of the expansive dome of the heavens, which teaches universality, and that friendship, morality and brotherly love should be as continuous as the blue vault of heaven itself. His membership is now in Marseilles Lodge, No. 417, to which he was admitted June 24, 1882, and in this organization he has served as Worshipful Master. He was exalted to the august degree of the Holy Royal Arch in Shabbona Chapter, No. 37, in 1883, and therein has been honored with the office of High Priest. He passed the circle of Oriental Council, No. 63, Royal & Select Masters, and on the 9th of July, 1886, was knighted in Ottawa Commandery, No. 10, of Ottawa, Illinois. He received the ineffable degrees of the Scottish Rite in Oriental Consistory, of Chicago, and was proclaimed a Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret on the 23d of April, 1895. He is active in the work of these various branches of Masonry and has an irreproachable record as an officer. He has attended the triennial conclaves at Denver, St. Louis and Boston with his Commandery, and has a wide acquaintance in Masonic circles, while by his brethren of the craft he is held in the highest regard.

Mr. Blanchard is one of Illinois' native sons, born in La Salle county, on the 30th day of September, 1852. His literary education was acquired in the public schools and he began reading medicine in his youth, from which time he has been deeply interested in the science. Resolving to make its practice his life work, he was later graduated in the Cincinnati Medical College, January 22, 1878, and still further perfected himself by pursuing a course in Rush Medical College, of Chicago, where he was graduated May 23, 1894. He began the practice of his profession in Norway, Illinois, and in June, 1880, located in Marseilles, where he has since built up an extensive and lucrative business. He has informed himself thoroughly on many lines of the medical science, and his ability is recognized by the public which grants him a liberal patronage. He is a member of the La Salle County Medical Association and the Illinois State Medical Society. He is

surgeon of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, which position he has held for the past seven years. He served as coroner of La Salle county for four years and has been a member of the board of education of Marseilles. He manifests a deep and commendable interest in all that pertains to the welfare of the community and withholds his support from no movement which tends to the public good.

In 1874 the Doctor was united in marriage to Miss Ella M. Bartlett, and they have four children, namely: Florence, who is now a student in the Art Institute, of Chicago; Vivian, who is a teacher in the public schools; Alfa and John, at home. The Doctor's father was a charter member of Marseilles Lodge and served as its first Junior Warden.

NORMAN J. CARY.—To say that the world has attained to anything approaching a degree of ideality regarding human happiness would be a statement which the most enthusiastic optimist could hardly bring himself to make; but in so far as it is possible for an organization of men who have the welfare of their fellow creatures at heart to do so, vice and wickedness in their worst forms have been reduced to a minimum and the crusade against evil and selfishness is being waged more strongly than ever before by their greatest enemy, the Masonic fraternity. The city of Utica, Illinois, has a flourishing membership, and no one has obtained greater distinction in the local bodies than Norman J. Cary, who has filled a number of offices with credit to himself and honor to the craft. He was initiated in Acacia Lodge, No. 67, at LaSalle, and was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason in 1890, subsequently being elected Worshipful Master of the lodge. He was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason in Peru Chapter, No. 60, of which he was Royal Arch Captain; received the degrees of Royal and Select Master in Oriental Council, No. 63, and was made Conductor of Peru Council, No. 12; was created a Sir Knight in St. John Commandery, No. 26, holding the chair of Eminent Commander, to which he was elected in 1896, and was proclaimed a Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret in Oriental Consistory, Scottish Rite. Mr. Cary takes more than ordinary interest in the craft, is thoroughly familiar with all its tenets, and as a Sir Knight accompanied the commandery to the triennial conclaves held in Denver in 1892 and in Boston in 1895. In his other social affairs he is a member of the Ancient Arabic Order, being a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, in Medinah Temple, and also of the Order of the Eastern Star.

Mr. Cary was born in La Salle, Illinois, June 2, 1855, and was reared and educated in the public schools of Chicago, later attending Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College. For two years he was employed in the office of a cement company, and in 1879 came to Utica and accepted a position with the Utica Hydraulic Cement Company, of which he is now secretary and treasurer. He is also cashier of Clark's Bank, of Utica, and in both of these positions he has made an honorable record for efficient and faithful service. By perseverance, industry and application he has risen from the ranks to his present place of prominence, and is most favorably regarded by all who know him.

The marriage of Mr. Cary to Miss Manda M. Collins was consummated March 24, 1885, and of this union two sons have been born. Politically the subject of this review is a stanch Republican and a firm supporter of the principles of his party.

FRANK H. BARTON.—The light that is diffused by the order of Freemasonry is gradually spreading throughout the universe, and its glow will soon be felt in the hearts of many who are but beginning to realize the aims and object of the institution. Ever consistent in its work, logical in its reasoning and conscientious in its endeavors, its star is ever in the ascendant, and the time will come when its glories will

be revealed in all their effulgent splendor to a waiting world. Frank H. Barton is a valued member of the fraternity, receiving his first three degrees in Western Star Lodge, No. 240, at Champaign, Illinois, in which he was elected to the office of Junior Deacon. He was exalted to the Royal Arch degrees in Champaign Chapter, No. 50, and occupied the Secretary's chair for one term, attained the degrees of Royal and Select Masters in Urbana Council, No. 19, and was created a Knight Templar in Urbana Commandery, No. 16, and a Knight of the Red Cross of Constantine. Mr. Barton is also affiliated with the Order of the Eastern Star, holding the office of Past Worthy Patron of Vesper Chapter, No. 128. In all his associations he has proved himself to be a brother worthy of the consideration and regard of his fellow Masons.

Mr. Barton was born in Brookville, Indiana, July 19, 1861, at which place he was reared and received his education in the public schools. Later he followed teaching as a vocation for three years, and was then employed in office work for a while. In 1891 he came to Champaign and accepted the position of secretary of the Empire Cordage Company, manufacturers of all kinds of twines, ropes, etc. The plant was destroyed by fire in October, 1895, and Mr. Barton went to Rome, Georgia, where he embarked in the cotton-tie business for several months, returning home in time to vote for William McKinley. He formed a partnership with Charles H. Baddeley and opened a grocery and meat market in Urbana, in December, 1896, and it can be said, with all due credit to Messrs. Baddeley & Barton, that they have the finest, neatest and best appointed store in the state, not even excepting Chicago. They carry on a prosperous business, and by their courteous manners, strict integrity and honorable methods have succeeded in building up a large and lucrative trade. All the staple articles are kept constantly on hand, and all the delicacies of the season are always at the command of their patrons.

In his social affiliations Mr. Barton is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he is a Past Grand and a Past Chief Patriarch in the Encampment; the Improved Order of Red Men and the Home Forum.

Mr. Barton and Miss Mary F. McClung, of Connersville, Indiana, were united in marriage in 1881, and they are the parents of six children, who are still living. They have a pleasant home, which is ever open to their large circle of friends.

GEORGE W. BRIGHT.—Masonry will continue to flourish until time is no more. Her honored rites and symbols have secured a hold upon the people that will endure until the end of mortality and her members will increase and multiply year by year as her divine truths are more clearly perceived by those now outside her temples. In Illinois alone there are thousands to-day observing the vows taken in the blue lodge, and thus are unconsciously advancing the cause to which they are allied.

Mr. Bright is one of the oldest and best known Masons in the state and has faithfully followed the tenets of the order for over forty years. He has taken a great pride in the craft; and in the early days when the fraternity was yet in its infancy here he traveled over most of Illinois, helping with the work and advancing its welfare to the best of his ability. He was a member of Central Commandery, which was formed at Decatur before there was any Grand Commandery in the state. Two other bodies were then in existence, Apollo and Belvidere, and Central Commandery should have been No. 3, but its proceedings were said to have been illegal and it was kept on probation for a while.

Mr. Bright received the first three degrees in Macon Lodge, No. 8, in 1855, and held the chair of Worshipful Master in that body. He was exalted to the degree of Royal Arch Mason in Macon Chapter, No. 21, in 1856 and served one term as its High Priest; was made a Royal and Select Master in Decatur Council, and was created a

Knight Templar in Belvidere Commandery, No. 2, at Alton, Illinois, in 1856, in which he has held the office of Eminent Commander, and has been its Prelate for over thirty years. Mr. Bright is a member of the Masonic Veteran Association, and has in his possession the old chair that the first Master of Macon Lodge used, over forty years ago.

The birth of Mr. Bright occurred in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 16, 1832, and there he obtained his education in the public schools, upon leaving which he began his business career in a dry-goods store, where he remained for some time. He came to Decatur in 1854, and pursued the same occupation here, continuing in it for ten or twelve years. He was then appointed assistant postmaster, which position he retained for eight years. In 1876 he became associated with the Decatur National Bank, and has been connected with that institution ever since, in the capacity of cashier and assistant cashier, fulfilling the duties of those positions in a manner that reflects credit upon himself, and to the entire satisfaction of the officials, who have the utmost confidence in his integrity and efficiency.

Mr. Bright was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Krone in 1856, and both he and his wife are consistent adherents of the Methodist Episcopal church, contributing liberally to its support. Politically Mr. Bright is a stanch Republican, and a firm advocate of the party's principles.

JACKSON M. SHEETS, one of the most prominent Masons in Edgar county, has been an honored member of the order for over thirty years, during which time he has creditably occupied numerous chairs in the bodies with which he has been affiliated, and is one of the most thoroughly informed brothers on Masonic history in the state. His connection with the fraternity dates from 1864, when he was initiated in Paris Lodge, No. 268, and he has since held various offices in that lodge; he received the Royal Arch degrees in Edgar Chapter, No. 32, in 1865, and was chosen its High Priest; was made a Royal and Select Master in Young Council, No. 9; and was a charter member of Palestine Commandery, No. 27, which was organized in 1867, and of which he is the present Eminent Commander. In October, 1867, Mr. Sheets represented this commandery under dispensation, and went to Chicago to receive its charter. He has always been zealous in lodge work, and is to-day regarded as one of the most valuable brothers in Paris.

Mr. Sheets was born near his home city, in Edgar county, Illinois, October 6, 1841, and is the son of Reuben and Elizabeth (Henning) Sheets, both of whom were natives of Virginia, the father being a member of one of the oldest families of that state, who came to Illinois in 1836. The boyhood days of our subject were spent upon the farm, attending the district schools when the opportunity to do so presented itself, until, at the age of sixteen, he came to Paris and engaged in the art preservative, etc.

In 1861, answering his country's call to arms for the purpose of defending the Union, Mr. Sheets enlisted in the Twenty-first Illinois Infantry, under the command of U. S. Grant, and served for two and a half years. He was wounded at Stone river by a ball weighing one and a half ounces, which passed entirely through his body. He still has this bullet, which he has preserved as a souvenir of the occasion. In this battle his regiment entered the engagement with six hundred and sixty-six men, of whom but three hundred and eighty-three survived. Mr. Sheets remained in the south until the close of the war, and early in 1865 was appointed military state agent for Illinois with the rank of colonel.

He took a course of lectures at Rush Medical College, of Chicago, and subsequently returned to this city, where for twenty years he has been editor and publisher of the Paris Republican, one of the leading papers of Edgar county. In his political affiliations Mr. Sheets is a stanch Re-

publican, and has held various city and township offices, and has been postmaster, serving in the latter capacity under General Grant's administration. He was presidential elector on the Republican ticket in 1880 and voted for Garfield and Arthur in the electoral college at Springfield, in December of that year. He is a member of Driskell Post, No. 209, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he was commander, and is the present presiding officer of Home Forum, No. 159.

Mr. Sheets was united in marriage to Miss Nancy Clark, a daughter of Daniel Clark and a native of Ohio. They have one child, Bessie by name. Our subject has been associated with the Methodist Episcopal church for the past thirty years, and with his wife and daughter is one of its earnest supporters.

SAMUEL MILES KNOX, ex-judge of the county court of Bureau county, is a distinguished citizen of Princeton who has for over forty years been identified with the ancient fraternity that for centuries has exerted such a wide influence for good in the civilization of mankind. He was made a Mason in Bureau Lodge, No. 112, A. F. & A. M., of Princeton, in 1856, from which he was dimitted to Wyanet Lodge, in the same county, and for a number of years took an active part in the work of the latter, holding various offices in the same. On the 8th of May, 1862, the Royal Arch degrees were conferred upon him in Princeton Chapter, No. 28, R. A. M., and in that branch was equally active, holding all the offices up to the highest, and declining that only as his business called him from the city too often to discharge its duties faithfully and well. On the 2d of September, 1865, he was greeted a Royal and Select Master in Orient Council, No. 8, Princeton; and on the 19th of November, 1866, was created a Sir Knight in Temple Commandery, No. 20, also of Princeton. In these two bodies he has filled all the offices with the exception of the highest, which he was forced to decline on account of his business.

Mr. Knox received the consistory degrees up to and including the thirty-second in Princeton prior to making a trip to Europe, and was one of the prime movers in organizing the Princeton Valley Consistory, the charter of which has since been surrendered. With others, he appealed and was elected a member of Oriental Valley Consistory, of Chicago, to which he now belongs. In his practical life he manifests the spirit of the fraternity and exemplifies its honorable teachings in his upright career.

The subject of this sketch is a native of Juniata county, Pennsylvania, born November 11, 1826, tracing his ancestry back to Scotland and to the noted religious reformer, John Knox, while on his mother's side the Paulings were members of the Society of Friends, who came to the new world with William Penn and settled in Pennsylvania. Some of his ancestors were active participants in the Revolutionary war, by reason of which he is a member of the Patriotic Sons of the American Revolution. Samuel Pauling, his maternal grandfather, served over four years in the colonial army in Colonel Moses Hazen's regiment, known as "Congress' Own." Hugh Knox, his paternal grandfather, was for many years a resident of Ashtabula county, Ohio, where he died, at the advanced age of ninety-four years. The members of the family of Knoxes have principally been farmers by occupation and Presbyterians in religious belief.

The father of Judge Knox, who bore the historical family name of John Knox, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and married Miss Eunice Pauling, also a native of that state, where they continued to reside until 1848, when they emigrated to Bureau county, Illinois, becoming the owners of a valuable farm in that section. They finally died in Princeton, both in the year 1858, Mrs. Knox in July and Mr. Knox in November following. In his native state the latter had served as collector and justice of the peace for many years. In the family

were five sons and five daughters, of whom two sons and four daughters are still living.

Of this family Samuel M. Knox, the sixth in order of birth, was educated in Tuscarora Academy, and when a young man engaged in teaching for two or three terms during the winter seasons, in order to earn the means for defraying his expenses in attending schools during the summer seasons. Having a desire to enter the medical profession, he studied for two years with that end in view, but, on account of lack of means to complete his course at college, he temporarily abandoned it. Seeking employment with the view of replenishing his purse, he was for three years engaged in various localities in selling a German history of the United States, in which he was successful, lending his money as fast as he accumulated it to some responsible farmer in Bureau county, and when he desired to resume his medical studies he was persuaded to take payment in corn at twenty-five cents a bushel. When ready to ship his corn a difficulty arose in the way of securing cars, and he concluded that the best way out of the trouble would be to go to Chicago, purchase a couple of car-loads of lumber for the Pond Creek station on the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, and unloading fill with grain for shipment back to Chicago. This he did, making a fair profit on both the lumber and the corn, and he concluded to make this a regular business at that station.

In a short time, however, he removed to Wyanet, continuing in the same business and in general merchandising. He also was appointed postmaster there, the first to fill that position at Wyanet, and while there, also, he was elected and served four years as justice of the peace.

In 1857 he commenced reading law, under the instructions of Charles Barry, having given up the idea of becoming a physician. A year or two later he sold out his business in Wyanet, and in 1861 removed to Princeton and read law under the preceptorship of Milton T. Peters, until he was admitted to the bar in the fall of the same year. That year also he was elected county judge, and served a term of four years, giving entire satisfaction. The year previous he was the Democratic candidate for the legislature, when his party was in the minority. In 1867–8, in company with J. I. Taylor, he made an extended tour of Europe.

He continued in the practice of law until 1876, though for about four years he had devoted but little attention to it, having in 1870 commenced dealing in real estate, in connection with the land department of various railroads. For a time he was with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, later with the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston, and in 1873 he became connected with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Burlington & Missouri River land department, operating principally in Illinois and Indiana, selling lands owned by these companies in Iowa and Nebraska. In the settlement of these states Judge Knox was instrumental in locating many thousands of permanent settlers. His plan was to take people out on excursion trains to show them the land, selling at a reasonable price, on long time and low interest, and crediting the amount of the railroad fare on the purchase made; and it is said that he disposed of more land in those western states for these railroads than any other of the twenty agencies. From 1875 to 1880 the sales of his office averaged about twenty thousand acres per month, some months running up to fifty thousand acres. Some land in Iowa which he sold for five to twenty dollars an acre is now worth forty to sixty dollars an acre. He himself acquired large landed interests there. From 1880 to 1895 he was agent for the Union Pacific lands, and now he is again with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Company.

In his political views Judge Knox has been a lifelong Democrat, is strongly in favor of the double standard of currency, and had the honor of being a delegate to the national silver convention which nominated William J. Bryan for president of the United States. He is a gentleman of broad

general information, liberal in his views and acts upon his convictions. He is one of the most public-spirited and enterprising citizens of Princeton, where he has a host of warm friends. His life affords an example of what can be accomplished by determination. Coming to Bureau county a poor medical student, without means to complete his course, he commenced work in a calling despised by some but really as honorable as any, and continuing perseveringly he has attained a signal success.

On the last day of December, 1854, Mr. Knox was happily married to Miss Hannah H. Weaver, a native of Allentown, Pennsylvania, the ceremony of union taking place at Wyanet. Her parents, Obadiah and Elizabeth (Heimbach) Weaver, emigrated from Allentown to Bureau county, Illinois in 1844. Mr. and Mrs. Knox have had two sons and three daughters, of whom four are still living, namely: Anson H., a farmer near Sheffield, this county; Mary K., wife of Justus M. Stephens, of Princeton; Ada L., a resident of Highland Park, near Chicago; and Samuel F., a practicing attorney living at the same place. Mr. Knox has provided his children with excellent educational advantages, both his daughters having finished their studies at Dresden and Paris, where they perfected themselves in the cultured languages. He has just reason to be proud of his children. The wife of his youth is still spared to him, and in their declining years they are surrounded by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances who esteem them highly for their sterling worth.

JOHN I. SMITH, M. D.—The duties of a physician bring him into contact with every phase of life, and he has need of every assistance which can give him a closer insight into human nature, or a helping hand in relieving the suffering of which he must be the witness. To the various fraternal orders is the physician indebted for the care of his patients which otherwise could not, in many instances, be obtained. The Masonic order inculcates principles of charity, humanity and brotherly love which its members are bound to carry out, and to their honor be it said they seldom fail in their duty to their brethren. Many a sorrowing home has been made glad by their ministrations, and the pathway of the toiling widow made smoother by the timely succor from the lodge to which her husband belonged.

Among the well-known and popular Masons residing in Shannon, Illinois, no one holds a more honored position in the hearts



of his fellow citizens than does Dr. John I. Smith. He entered the ranks of Masonic brotherhood in 1873, when he became a member of Shannon Lodge, No. 490, and a Royal Arch Mason in Lanark Chapter, receiving his degrees as follows: Most Worshipful Master, May 13; Most Excellent Master, September 20; Royal Arch, September 30.

Dr. Smith was born in Canada, June 29, 1843, of English parents. His father, John Smith, was also born in Canada, where he met and married Miss Margaret Blackburn, a native of the same place. After

their marriage they came to Illinois and settled in Stephenson county, when the subject of this sketch was two and a half years old. The senior Mr. Smith was born in 1802, and upon attaining his majority he entered the ministry, preaching the doctrines of Wesleyanism. He was a man of great oratorical powers, and was one of the most devoted and energetic exponents of the gospel in northern Illinois. He went from town to town, held meetings, and by his untiring efforts accomplished a great deal of good, succeeding in converting a large number of people. He departed this life in 1879, at the age of seventy-seven years. Mrs. Smith was born in 1809, and died in 1859, leaving seven sons and two daughters, all of whom with the exception of one are still living.

Dr. Smith, the seventh child, after finishing his studies in the public schools, entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, at which he graduated in 1873; he also attended Fulton College. Soon after graduating he began the practice of his profession in Shannon, where for over twenty-three years, through sunshine and rain, he has administered to the wants of the sick and the suffering. His efforts have been most successful, and he has acquired the reputation of being an excellent physician, in whom his patients have unlimited confidence. During the great fire of 1871 he was in Chicago, where he held the position of assistant demonstrator of anatomy with Professor Parks in the college, and lost his collection of books and everything else that he possessed.

In 1862 when the president of the United States called for volunteers to assist in suppressing the great insurrection, Dr. Smith answered the call and enlisted as a private in Company G, Ninety-second Illinois Mounted Volunteer Infantry, and served under Kilpatrick in the Army of the Cumberland. He was an active participant in most of the engagements in which his regiment took part. On August 30, 1864, while on a skirmish south of Atlanta, on the Flint river, he received a gunshot wound in the elbow, causing a stiffness in that arm from which he never recovered. He was laid up for eight months, and when convalescing did duty at the hospital in Mound City, Illinois.

In June, 1877, Dr. Smith was married to Miss Wealthy Ann Tabor, a native of Ohio. She is a member of the Baptist church, a prominent worker in the cause of temperance and holds the position of superintendent of the Sunday-school. Dr. and Mrs. Smith have no children of their own, but have adopted Edith, a daughter of Judge Leffingwell. She is now thirteen years old, and is a very bright and interesting young miss, in whom the Doctor and his wife take much delight.

In politics Dr. Smith is a stanch Republican, and has served two terms as alderman of his town. He is now the oldest practicing physician of Shannon, and is highly spoken of as a thoroughly reliable man in every respect.

SCHOBAL VAIL DEEM, cashier of the First National Bank of Galva, at Galva, Illinois, became interested in Masonry some fourteen years ago, and his connection with the Masonic order has been one of progression, he having advanced through its various degrees until he has attained high rank. He was initiated in Galva Lodge, No. 243, January 3, 1882, passed to the Fellowcraft degree January 18, and was made a Master Mason February 13. He still affiliates with this lodge, and has served two years as its Junior Warden. Also he maintains a membership in Kewanee Chapter, No. 48, R. A. M.; Galesburg Commandery, No. 8, K. T.; and Mohammed Temple, Mystic Shrine, of Peoria.

Mr. Deem was born on a farm near Tampico, Ohio, August 1, 1849, and in his native state spent the first seven years of his life, then being brought west to Geneseo, Henry county, Illinois, where he lived till 1862, since which time his home has been at Galva. His attention has been divided between farming, stock-raising, mer-

cantile pursuits and banking, and his career has been a successful one. In 1887 he was one of the incorporators of the Farmers and Merchants' National Bank at Galva, now the First National Bank, and in 1893 became its cashier, which position he holds at present. He has been a stockholder in the bank ever since it was organized. He is one of the stockholders and directors in the Hayes Pump & Planter Company, the Mulford Heater Company and the Gas Company.

Public-spirited, interested in the welfare of his town, county and country in general, Mr. Deem has at different times been called upon to fill numerous important official positions. He served four years as a member of the city council of Galva. Through his earnest efforts he secured the water-works for the city during his term of office. He is a member of the congressional central committee of the Tenth district, and has at various times served on other prominent committees, both county and state. He is an ardent Republican, and in religion he was raised a Methodist, for which church he still retains the highest regard. It is reported that no worthy Mason ever turned away from him empty-handed. He is married and has one son and one daughter.

ROBERT ANSLEY.—The most learned enemies cannot point to the time when Freemasonry or some institution like it did not exist, thus giving it a pre-eminence which the history of other institutions affords no parallel. Just when and where it first originated is not definitely known, but there can be little doubt that in an age before the birth of history, in the valleys and on the highest mountain tops, its mystic rites were practiced. It has witnessed the rise and fall of many of the once powerful kingdoms of the earth, and has seen nations perish and lost in the oblivion of the past centuries; but despite the havoc of time and the constant changes that are ever occurring in the minds of men the order has come down to us of the present day with its creed of universal brotherhood, its signs and symbols and its significant ceremonies, intact and unimpaired. During those periods when the world was enveloped in paganism and inhuman tortures composed a part of religious rites, the light of Freemasonry gleamed through the darkness and shed its rays upon the retina of the blind and groping people. In its steady progress its scope has been enlarged, its influence for good greatly increased and its precepts more thoroughly understood, until to-day it has attained to a high state of perfection and includes in its membership some of the most prominent men of the times. In the United States alone there are more than seven hundred thousand Free and Accepted Masons, and Illinois possesses seven hundred lodges, with more than fifty thousand members.

In Chicago the fraternity is supported by a large number of adherents, who do everything in their power to promote its interests and maintain the high standard to which the local lodges have aspired. In the suburbs the bodies have developed rapidly, owing to the enthusiasm and industry of the brothers who compose them.

Robert Ansley, whose name heads this review, has been a zealous and faithful Mason, who by his daily life demonstrates how fully he understands the precepts and teachings of the society. After receiving the degrees of Entered Apprentice and Fellow-craft in the blue lodge, he was raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason in Englewood Lodge, No. 690, in 1891; was exalted to the august degree of a Royal Arch Mason, and created a Sir Knight in the same year; was made a Royal and Select Master in Englewood Council in 1893; and became a Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret in Englewood Consistory in 1893. He is at present affiliated with the Englewood Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, the Imperial Council and the Oriental Consistory. In his connection with the brotherhood he has been faithful to every trust committed to his care.

Mr. Ansley was born in Linden, Iowa

county, Wisconsin, February 6, 1850, and after receiving a common-school education in his home city he came to Chicago, at the age of nineteen, and began a business career which resulted in placing him among the foremost ranks of Chicago's successful citizens. Gifted with an energetic nature, a keen, analyzing mind and a strength of purpose that would not be daunted by those impediments that obstruct the pathway of every self-made man, he has steadily progressed toward the goal aimed at, and today holds the responsible position of business manager of the Chicago Times Herald, in which his natural abilities are given a wide scope.

In 1874 Mr. Ansley was united in marriage to Miss Lucena B. Morse, and they have one son, named William. Socially he is a member of the Harvard, Chicago Athletic and Union League Clubs, and possesses the high regard of a large circle of friends.

BENJAMIN F. BECKER.—Each year sees new accessions to the ranks of the Masonic fraternity, and they come from among the best class of citizens,– men of substantial worth who in the business world command the confidence of all with whom they are brought in contact, while in social circles their many excellent qualities gain them an extended friendship. Of this class Mr. Becker is a representative. He was among those who passed the threshold of Masonry in 1895, being initiated as an Entered Apprentice in Home Lodge, No. 508. Therein he also passed the Fellow-craft degree and was raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason. In 1896 Mr. Becker received ten of the Scottish Rite degrees in Van Rensselaer Lodge of Perfection, then took the degrees of Chicago Council, Princes of Jerusalem, and Gourgas Sovereign Chapter of Rose Croix and attained the thirty-second degree in Oriental Consistory, wherein he was proclaimed a Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret.

Mr. Becker has spent his entire life in Chicago, being one of the native sons of the city. He was born on the 20th of November, 1869, and when he had reached the proper age entered school, acquiring there a good practical education. At length he laid aside his textbooks in order to learn the more difficult lessons in the school of experience, and became interested in the manufacture of trunks, traveling bags, etc., to which industry he has since devoted his energies. He has met with good success and is well known in the line of his trade.

WILLIAM H. ROBERTS.—It is a question to-day as to whether the world is more given over to sin than it was centuries ago, when ignorance resulted in inhuman tortures and vice ran rampant throughout the universe. Has the open wickedness of those days been replaced by a more refined corruption, all the more potent from its very refinement, or are the influences for good gradually overcoming the desire for evil deeds and instilling in the minds of the people a craving for something better, something nobler to make life more bearable and existence a trifle sweeter? If such is the case, there can be but little doubt that the grand institution of Freemasonry has been instrumental in bringing about the much longed for reform and starting on its triumphal march the movement that will in time bring about the existence of a brotherhood of man and a fraternal intercourse that will have for its foundation the principles of love, charity and truth. This has been the aim of the order for hundreds of years; and when at last it has achieved its ends, all the bitterness will have been extracted from life, leaving but the sweetness of eternal friendship and a state of existence that shall at least border on the ideal. Such a consummation is devoutly to be wished for, and every encouragement should be rendered an organization of men who spend their lives in spreading the divine truths that are drawn from the holy bible.

One of the prominent and industrious

Masons of Chicago is William H. Roberts, who has attained the Knights Templar degree and who has been conspicuous in the workings of the local bodies of which he has been a consistent member. He was made a Master Mason in Covenant Lodge, No. 526, and at present is affiliated with Tracy Lodge, No. 810, of which he was Master. He was exalted to the Royal Arch degree in Corinthian Chapter, No. 69, was made a Royal and Select Master in Chicago Council, No. 4, and was created a Sir Knight in Englewood Commandery, No. 59. He has since dimitted from the chapter and council. Mr. Roberts has always been faithful to the tenets of the fraternity, is an enthusiastic Mason and possesses the high regard of his brethren in the fraternity.

The birth of Mr. Roberts occurred July 11, 1856, at Joliet, Illinois, where his early mental training was received in the public schools. In the spring of 1873 he came to Chicago and attended the Englewood high school, at which he was graduated with honors. He then started out on his business career and secured a position with the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, remaining in their employ twelve years. In the spring of 1890 Mr. Roberts engaged in his present business of real-estate loans, in which, as a result of perseverance, industry and a strict adherence to a high standard of principles, he has met with more than ordinary success.

The subject of this review was united in marriage to Miss D. A. McDonald, of Chicago, and by this union three children have been born: Helen H., Jessie M. and Wesley K. In social matters Mr. and Mrs. Roberts are both members of Tracy Chapter, No. 189, Order of the Eastern Star, in which they are very popular.

JAMES MUSSER.—Thirty years ago the brother whose name initiates this review took the vows of allegiance in the blue lodge, thereby declaring his intentions of entering the lists in a crusade against vice and of offering his assistance in uplifting humanity, encouraging virtue and creating a condition of unselfish ambitions and universal brotherly love. That he has faithfully followed the precepts and teachings of the order is evidenced by his daily life, and that he has been energetic in the workings of the fraternity may be shown by this brief record of his Masonic career.

In 1868 Mr. Musser was made a Master Mason in M. R. Thompson Lodge, No. 381, at Freeport, Illinois, which in 1890 became consolidated with Excelsior Lodge, No. 97; but he dimitted from the latter in order to assist in organizing Orangeville Lodge, No. 687, becoming one of its charter members, and since then he has been one of the helpful, diligent brothers of that body, filling all the offices, including that of Worshipful Master. He acquired the ritual thoroughly, thus becoming competent to assume any duties that may be required of him by his "fraters." He was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason in Freeport Chapter in 1872, was constituted a Sir Knight in Freeport Commandery, No. 7, in 1876, and in 1881 attained the Scottish Rite degrees in the lodge of perfection and was proclaimed a Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret in Freeport Consistory, Valley of Freeport. Upon accomplishing a successful pilgrimage across the sands of the desert he became a Noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine in Medinah Temple, and is a charter member of Tebala Temple, the former of Chicago and the latter of Rockford. As a member of the Grand Army of the Republic he has been commander of his post ever since its organization. Faithful to every trust reposed in him, possessing a kindly consideration for all with whom he comes in contact, and zealous in his labors to advance the interests of the fraternity, Mr. Musser retains the merited personal regard in which he has ever been held by the brotherhood.

Mr. Musser is a native of Pennsylvania, his birth having taken place at Penn Hall, Center county, on January 17, 1843, and is

the descendant of an old Pennsylvania family of German-Scotch ancestry, both of his parents, Jonas and Maria (Durst) Musser, being also born in Pennsylvania. He was next to the youngest of a family of twelve children, eight of whom survive, and when twelve years old his father died. In 1857 our subject came to Orangeville, Illinois, and secured employment at the rate of fifty cents a day, assisting to clear the town site on which it was later laid out, until the beginning of the Civil war, when, on September 10, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Forth-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which served with the Army of the Tennessee under General Grant while he was in the west; and our subject took part in the battle of Fort Donelson and in all the other engagements with his company. In January, 1864, the entire regiment re-enlisted and was given a furlough of thirty days, after which it was sent south under the command of General Canby, Mr. Musser continuing in service until February 20, 1866. All throughout the conflict he took an active part with his regiment, was never relieved a day on account of illness, was never wounded throughout the campaign, and received no promotion.

Upon being honorably discharged from his long and faithful service in behalf of his country Mr. Musser returned to Orangeville, and on the 1st of September, 1867, he engaged in mercantile pursuits, in which he has since continued with gratifying success, and now conducts the largest business in general merchandise in his home city, where he has erected a commodious brick building called the Big Store, besides which he has two other buildings, used for storage and reserve stock. In 1881 he added to his other business that of banking, and commands the patronage not only of Orangeville but also of the surrounding counties, his sterling integrity of character and high moral principles inspiring with confidence all who know him. A liberal, progressive, honorable man, his record is one of which he may well be proud, and his successful career, resulting from application, perseverance and industry, one that he richly merits.

A Republican in his political affiliations, Mr. Musser has attended many of the state conventions for the past twenty years, and for the last eighteen years he has held the position of county supervisor. He is a representative citizen, active in every public enterprise which he thinks will be beneficial to his town and result in the greatest good to the community in which he resides, and he possesses to an eminent degree the respect and good will of his fellow men.

In 1871 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Musser, when he was united to Miss Kate E. Zimmerman, a native of Center county, the following children being the issue: Herbert A., Mabel E., Royston D., Marc C. and Clive Newcomb.

HORACE WILBER BOLTON, better known as the Rev. Dr. Bolton, preacher, lecturer and author, of Chicago, forms one of the links in the great Masonic chain, and is an ornament to the order.

He was initiated, passed and raised to the degree of Master Mason by William Warren Lodge, No. 209, A. F. & A. M.; was exalted a Royal Arch Mason by Corinthian Chapter, R. A. M.; was knighted by St. Bernard Commandery, K. T.; and by Chicago Consistory was made a Mason of the thirty-second degree. With all of these organizations he still affiliates with the exception of William Warren Lodge, having dimitted from it and joined Dearborn Lodge, where his membership remains. Immediately following his reception into Dearborn Lodge he was chosen and installed its Chaplain. He is an honorary member of Apollo Commandery. In response to an invitation from the Knights Templar of Chicago, Dr. Bolton delivered an Easter sermon in 1896, which was highly appreciated by his brother Knights, and which won him the following expression of thanks:

"In accordance with a unanimous vote passed by Apollo, Chevalier Bayard and Montjoie Commanderies of Knights Temp-

lars, of Chicago, Illinois, we, the Eminent Commanders of said Commanderies, were instructed and do hereby extend our sincere thanks to Sir Knight Rev. H. W. Bolton for the impressive and instructive sermon delivered to us on Easter Sunday, April 5, 1896. As Christian Knights our faith was strengthened by his eloquent exposition of the beauties of Christianity and we were inspired with renewed vigor to press forward and manfully fight our way to that Asylum above, where we shall 'be permitted to enjoy the blessed companionship of saints and angels in the realms of life and light eternal.'

"F. F. HAIGH,
"*E. C. Apollo Commandery.*
"JOHN FIGEL,
"*E. C. Chevalier Bayard Commandery.*
"H. C. THOMPSON,
"*E. C. Montjoie Commandery.*
"CHICAGO, April 5, 1896."

Dr. Bolton is also identified with numerous other fraternal organizations and is prominent therein. He was elected Chaplain of the Patriarchs Militant, with the rank of Major General, of I. O. O. F., is Chaplain of the Second Regiment, Illinois National Guards, with rank of captain; stands at the head of the United Boys' Brigades of America; is a member of the G. A. R. and the Royal Arcanum.

Dr. Bolton is a native of Maine. He was born in Orrington, a small hamlet, in the year 1839, the son of poor but highly respected parents, and in his youth, while working hard to obtain an education and to aid in the support of others in the family younger than himself, learned those lessons of self-sacrifice, perseverance and pluck which have helped him to meet manfully and overcome the many obstacles which have presented themselves in his pathway. In 1854 he was apprenticed to the trade of lumberman, at which occupation he worked until the outbreak of the Civil war. He entered the army in 1862 and was on active duty till the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged, and immediately thereafter began to prepare himself for the work of the ministry. In the spring of 1866, while pursuing his studies, he was given a circuit of forty miles in Aroostook county, Maine, where he labored faithfully as a Methodist "circuit rider." Four years later he was ordained deacon by Bishop D. W. Clarke, in the city of Bangor, and two years later, elder, by Bishop E. R. Ames, at Dexter, Maine. After serving six terms of from one to three years, he was transferred to Boston, where he filled a prominent pulpit six years, and whence he was transferred to Chicago. For ten years he has occupied leading pulpits in this city. He received the degree of D. D. and also that of LL. D. from Grant's Memorial University, Tennessee.

As a lecturer Dr. Bolton has a wide popularity, has been greeted by large audiences in many of the towns and cities throughout the country, and never fails to please. Among his most popular lectures are "What to Shoot and How to Hit," "What of the Hour?" "Hernando Estevan," and "The Bicycle." Also as a writer he is popular. He is the author of "Home and Social Life," "Fallen Heroes," "Patriotism" and "Cry of the Soul." He is one of the most gentle and kindly of men, yet positive in his convictions, and hence fearless in denouncing all manner of evil. The measure of his influence for good is untold.

MILTON HANEY SPENCE, editor and proprietor of the Elmwood Gazette, Elmwood, Illinois, is a bright young business man full of push and enterprise, and, like many young men wishing to get a right start in life, has identified himself with the great brotherhood of Masons. In this he had an example set by his honored father, W. M. Spence, who was one of the oldest Masons of Farmington Lodge, No. 192. For a period of twenty-seven years the elder Mr. Spence "Tiled" his lodge, always prompt and faithful at his post, and was the incumbent of this office at the time of his death in August, 1895, when, his life

work ended, he was "presented by the All-sufficient Conductor at the great throne of the Almighty and Eternal Master of the heavenly lodge above." At his funeral both the Masons and the Odd Fellows officiated. Milton H. Spence was made a Mason in Elmwood Lodge, No. 363, in 1893, receiving the Entered Apprentice degree July 18, the Fellow-craft September 26, and the Master Mason October 17. The Royal Arch degrees were conferred upon him by Eureka Chapter, No. 91, Yates City, and he was made a Knight Templar in Peoria Commandery, No. 3, in November, 1894, while the degrees of the Shrine were given him by Mohammed Temple, of Peoria, December 9, 1895; and in all of these bodies he maintains a membership and a deep interest. At this writing he is Worshipful Master of his lodge.

Mr. Spence is a native of Fulton county, Illinois, born April 26, 1860, and from his third year was reared in Farmington, that county. In 1876 he entered the office of the Farmington News to learn the trade of printer, and worked there for three years. The next three years he was employed on the Lewistown Democrat, and from Lewistown he came, in 1882, to Elmwood, at that time purchasing the Elmwood Gazette, which he has since owned and edited and which under his able management is a decided success, Republican in politics and bright and newsy.

GEORGE D. STRECKER is a Mason who takes an unusual interest in the craft, and who is an earnest and enthusiastic worker in the lodge. He received the primary degrees in D. C. Cregier Lodge, No. 643, in 1892, of which he was elected Senior Warden in 1897. The duties pertaining to that office he has dispatched in such a way as to gain him the highest praise of his brethren.

Mr. Strecker was born in Chicago, May 22, 1866, and here attained his education in the public schools. He then entered upon his business career as salesman for Burley & Company, dealers in china, glass and queensware, where he has performed faithful service for the last ten years. He is a young man of upright character, strict integrity and a genial disposition.

On March 3, 1897, Mr. Strecker was united in marriage to Miss Lydia M. Clark, of Chicago.

WILLIAM F. BUNDY, of Centralia, was made a Mason in Centralia Lodge, No. 201, A. F. & A. M., February 1, 1890. In the following year he took the chapter degrees and became a member of Centralia Chapter, No. 93, R. A. M. In June of this year, 1897, he was knighted in Cyrene Commandery, No. 23, K. T. He served as Worshipful Master of his lodge for two years and is at this writing completing his second year as High Priest of his chapter. Wisely has he chosen the field of Masonry as a fruitful one for investigation and study, for here there is sure reward.

The subject of this sketch is a native of Illinois, born in Marion county, June 8, 1858. His father, the Rev. Isaac Bundy, and his mother, Amanda M., are both also natives of this county, his father having been born here in 1828 and his mother in 1832. John Bundy, his grandfather, was one of the earliest settlers of Marion county, having located there in 1817, emigrating from North Carolina by way of Tennessee. Mr. Bundy's father is still living, and is noted for his sterling honesty and patriotic devotion to his country. He served as a soldier in the Mexican war and in the war of the Rebellion, devoting almost five years of his life to the service of his country. His father is a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church, but has not for several years been engaged in active work. The mother of the subject of this sketch is also still living and is a daughter of the Rev. James I. Richardson, now deceased, who was one of the pioneer Methodist preachers of southern Illinois. "Uncle Jimmy," as he was popularly called, was a unique char-

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C. E. Caldwell

acter. While being intensely religious he was not one of those who was in any way averse to asserting his rights, when infringed upon, by the usual argument resorted to in those days,—physical force.

Many are the stories told of his forceful manner of rebuking evil-doers. There are few of those characters left. He took a prominent part in politics in an early day, and was at one time a member of the Illinois legislature. He was a great abolitionist and furnished asylum to many a fugitive slave on his way to freedom.

Mr. Bundy was educated at the Southern Illinois Normal University, at Carbondale, and studied law in the office of W. & E. L. Stoker, at Centralia. After being admitted to the bar he opened an office in Centralia, in 1887, where he has since given his entire time and undivided attention to the practice of his profession. He has become a successful practitioner, having been interested in the most important litigation in the courts of his county, and is one of the leading members of the bar of southern Illinois. In politics he is a Republican, and while taking an active interest in political affairs does not seek office.

In 1890 he was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. McNally, daughter of James J. McNally, who, in his lifetime, was an active and prominent member of the Masonic fraternity. Three children have been born to them: Donald M., Dorothy E. and Sarah Pauline.

CHARLES E. CALDWELL, M. D., one of the most worthy representatives of the medical profession in Chicago, has been identified with the Masonic fraternity for a period of almost a quarter of a century, and his identification therewith has been as honorable as it has been long. His life shows forth the true spirit of Masonry and is the exponent of those principles which, through all the ages since the founding of the order, have awakened the admiration and commanded the respect of all people.

Dr. Caldwell joined the society in 1872, being initiated into its mysteries in San Jose, Illinois. He was exalted to the sublime degree of Royal Arch Mason in Chicago Chapter and was chosen a member of the Royal and Select Knights. In 1882 he was knighted in Apollo Commandery, No. 1, and attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite in Oriental Consistory the same year. He is also a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, holding his membership in Medinah Temple, and with all these branches of Masonry is still affiliated. He understands fully the true purpose of the fraternity with all its exalted principles and lives up to the full requirements of the order, which is an able supplement of his professional duties. The kindliness and charity which Masonry inculcates makes him the better physician, and, added to his extensive knowledge of the science of medicine, has won him prestige as a successful practitioner.

Dr. Caldwell is one of the native sons of Illinois, born in Scott county on the 24th of March, 1851. His parents, Brice and Mary C. (Thompson) Caldwell, were both natives of Ireland and came to America in early life. Their first home was in New York but for more than half a century they were residents of Illinois and spent their last days in New Holland, Logan county. Both had attained to about the age of seventy-six when called to their final rest.

At his parents' home in the state of his nativity Dr. Caldwell passed the days of his boyhood and youth, spending much of his time in the public schools, to which he is indebted for his early educational advantages. Becoming interested in the science of medicine and its application to the needs of suffering humanity, he determined to engage in its practice as a life work, and as a preparation entered Rush Medical College, of Chicago, in 1873. He pursued a thorough and systematic course of study, covering four years, and was graduated in the spring of 1877. He was at that time awarded the honor of being made one of the internes of Cook County Hospital, where he continued until 1879, when he established

an office at the corner of State and Thirty-ninth streets and has since been located there. He has built up a good business, and his continued research and study of medical literature and his careful attention to his patients have made him very successful.

In 1885 was consummated the marriage of Dr. Caldwell and Miss Kittie Eigemann, of Chicago, daughter of Christian Eigemann, one of the pioneers of the Garden City. Their family now numbers four sons, as follows: Christian Brice, Charles Edwin, Reginald Alexander and Millet Benton.

Always honorable, Dr. Caldwell is welcomed in professional, Masonic and social circles, and his genial manner, his innate courtesy and his kindly disposition have won him a host of friends, the number of which is limited only by the circle of his acquaintances. The place he has won in the medical profession is accorded him in recognition of his skill and ability, and the place which he occupies in the social world attests his nobleness of character and the possession of those upright qualities which, the world over, command respect and esteem. His life has been one of continued progress. With high and laudable ambitions he has eagerly availed himself of every opportunity to reach their level, and his motto has ever been "Excelsior."

HENRY M. FOWLER, M. D., a prominent physician and druggist of Scales Mound, Illinois, is a Sir Knight Templar, and his Masonic record is one which worthily exemplifies the precepts and principles of the craft. He was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason in Apple River Lodge, No. 544, in 1872, and having thus crossed the threshold and witnessed the beauties of the structure, he advanced farther into the realms of historic truth through his affiliation with Galena Chapter, in which he was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason, and also took the cryptic degrees and was greeted a Select Master. In 1873 he was created a Sir Knight in Galena Commandery, No. 40, of Galena, Illinois, and from the time of his earliest association with the order he has been a practical worker in its interest, laboring earnestly for its growth and for the inculcation of its principles among men.

Dr. Fowler was born in Steuben county, New York, on the 1st of November, 1833, and comes of a family which for eleven generations has been identified with American interests. He is the son of Dr. William B. Fowler, a lifelong physician, and a brother of Dr. B. F. Fowler, of Galena, Illinois, a prominent Mason. The subject of this review, after obtaining a good education in the public schools, determined to follow the medical profession, and took a preparatory course of reading under the direction of his father. Later he was graduated in the medical department of the Michigan State University, at Ann Arbor, with the class of 1864, and at once came to Scales Mound, where he opened an office and has since engaged in practice with gratifying success. Two years later he opened his drug store and to the two business interests has devoted his energies with untiring perseverance. His ability and skill in both lines have secured to him a liberal patronage, and his success is certainly well deserved.

In 1856 Dr. Fowler married Miss Charity A. Arbor, a native of Livingston county, New York, and to them were born five children, of whom two are yet living,—Julia E. and Annie. The former is now the wife of Rev. James T. Knuckey, a Methodist minister now living in Nebraska, while the latter is the wife of William A. Knuckey, of Iowa, cousin of her sister's husband. The Doctor and his wife attend the Methodist church and contribute to its support. He has been a lifelong Republican in his political views and served as postmaster of the town for seventeen years, when he refused to longer continue in that position. He is deeply interested in all that pertains to the welfare of Scales Mound and withholds his support from no measure calculated to advance the educa-

tional, moral, social or material welfare. As a physician he has been very successful, and has attained a high reputation as a skilled member of the profession. Throughout the town he enjoys the highest esteem, for he has long filled a useful and honorable place in its midst.

B F. MASON, of Paxton, Illinois, is one of the most prominent and widely known veteran Masons in the state, dating his membership back to 1864. He has held nearly all the offices in the bodies to which he belongs, and as Grand Master of the Third Veil he served as Grand Pursuivant in the Grand Lodge. His relations with his brothers in the lodge have always been of a most cordial character, and he is everywhere regarded with admiration and respect by his *confreres*.

Mr. Mason was initiated in Pulaski Lodge, No. 415, at Pulaski, New York, and was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason in 1864; was exalted to the Royal Arch degree in Ford Chapter, No. 113, in 1869; was created a Sir Knight in Urbana Commandery, at Urbana, Illinois, in the same year; and attained the ineffable degree of Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret, in Oriental Consistory, Scottish Rite. His present affiliations are with Paxton Lodge, No. 416, of which he was Worshipful Master for nine consecutive years, and represented it in the Grand Lodge; Ford Chapter, R. A. M., being the High Priest of that body; Gibson Council, R. & S. M., in which he has held the office of Thrice Illustrious; and Mount Olivet Commandery, K. T., of which he was Eminent Commander and served on the Grand Master's staff. Mr. Mason has ever been faithful and true to every principle of the craft, and has guarded jealously every trust committed to his care.

Our subject was born in Orwell, Oswego county, New York, June 15, 1827, and is a son of B. F. and Mary (Porter) Mason, both of whom were natives of New York state. They were the parents of seven children, three sons and four daughters, of which Mr. Mason was the youngest. The latter was reared and educated in Oswego county, and was there engaged in the blacksmith trade for several years. At the outbreak of the Civil war he offered his services and enlisted in the Twenty-fourth Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, with which he remained for two years. He re-enlisted in Company G, Twenty-fourth New York Cavalry, with the rank of sergeant, and was later promoted to that of quartermaster. His regiment was attached to the First Brigade, First Division, Army of the Potomac, under General Sheridan, during which time he saw a great deal of active service. In 1869 Mr. Mason came to Paxton and again took up his trade of blacksmithing, in which he continued until the fall of 1886, when he was elected sheriff of Ford county, and served four years. In 1894 he was re-elected to the same office; and it is commonly admitted that he has made one of the most efficient and popular sheriffs the county has ever had. Faithful to the trust imposed in him, cool and courageous in the face of danger, his conduct while in office has won for him the confidence of his fellow citizens in Paxton and throughout the county.

Mr. Mason was married in the state of New York in 1851, to Miss Eliza Jane Van-Derhoff, an excellent woman who comes of good old Dutch stock. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Mason,—Mary, Nora and Harry. He is a charter member of Paxton Post, No. 387, Grand Army of the Republic, in which he held the position of first officer of the day for five years. Although over seventy years old, Mr. Mason bears his years lightly, is of a frank and genial disposition, and is one of the most favorably known in Ford county.

PHILIP H. OYLER, M. D., of Mount Pulaski, is a thoroughgoing Mason who deserves a place in a volume of this character, for the nature of the institution of Freemasonry itself is such that its best

representatives should be honored in all proper ways for the wise choice they have made for their social relations. These relations include all the beneficent work in which the Masonic order is engaged, as well as the fraternal helps and recreations incidental to co-operation.

Dr. Oyler received the primary degrees in Mount Pulaski Lodge, No. 87, A. F. & A. M., in 1885; the capitular degrees in Mount Pulaski Chapter, No. 121, R. A. M., the same year; the chivalric degrees in Mount Pulaski Commandery, No. 39, K. T., in 1886, and the cryptic degrees in Clinton Council, R. & S. M., in 1891. Twice he has been Worshipful Master of the blue lodge, High Priest of the chapter three years, Principal Conductor of Work in Mount Pulaski Council, No. 84, and Eminent Commander of the commandery for three years. These facts prove that the Doctor is fully interested in Masonic work, and has made great advancement in the same, and has been honored by his brethren, who hold him in high esteem.

He was born at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, October 13, 1846, a son of George and Sarah (Hickman) Oyler. In the summer of 1862, when a boy of fifteen, he offered his services at Washington city to the government, and thence on served in many capacities in lieu of the soldier, accepting all the hardships and privations of the enlisted men, including the trying places of teamster and forage master. Thus from 1862 to 1865, first with the Army of the Potomac; second, with Grant to within sixteen miles of Richmond; and thirdly, in the Shenandoah valley. At the time President Lincoln was assassinated he was in Frederick City, Maryland, on his way to Washington city, when in 1865 he received an honorable discharge from the government. For most of this service he received from thirty-five to forty-two dollars per month.

For the want of means to continue the study of medicine, in the year 1867 the Doctor engaged, at Indianapolis, Indiana, in the manufacture of the Sarven patent buggy wheel, by which he accumulated three thousand dollars, and then resumed the study of medicine, in connection with the drug trade. In 1878 he graduated at the Louisville Medical College in Kentucky, and came to Mount Pulaski, where he has built up a large practice, amounting to about four thousand dollars a year. He has been a student all his life, and is thoroughly equipped in his chosen profession. He has one of the best offices and sanctums in this part of the state, modern in all its furnishings and arrangements.

In 1868 he was happily united in matrimony with Miss Sarah J. Westover, and they are now blessed with three children, namely: Harry S., a graduate of the State University, of the class of 1896; Bessie Lee, and May Irene.

In his political preferences Dr. Oyler is a Republican, taking an intelligent view of the issues of the day. Also, he is well posted on reform movements, as well as the history of his craft and of the world generally.

CHARLES JOSEPH MANVEL.—The founders of the grand organization of Freemasonry perhaps never realized the breadth and extent which their original ideas would assume, nor the important position such a society would hold throughout the universe. Honored indeed would be the man or men who should raise such a monument to posterity, and the name or names would ever be revered by the generations that have profited by the existence of an order that has for its object the lifting up of mankind by the noble teachings incorporated in the principles of the Masonic fraternity, of which Mr. Manvel is a prominent and popular member. After passing the two degrees of Entered Apprentice and Fellow-craft, he was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason in Union Lodge, No. 28, at Union City, Michigan; was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason in Temple Chapter, No. 21, Coldwater, same state, and was made a mem-

ber of Palestine Council, R. & S. M., Chicago, Illinois, was knighted in Jacob's Commandery, No. 10, K. T., at Coldwater, and is at present affiliated with the Chevalier Bayard Commandery, in which he holds the office of Sentinel. Mr. Manvel is at present a member of Lakeside Lodge, No. 739, in which he was Worshipful Master in 1884 and 1885, and he was also a knight of St. Bernard Commandery, K. T., from which he was dimitted in order that he might give his assistance in organizing Chevalier Bayard Commandery, No. 52, of which he has since been an active member. He is Tyler of six different bodies of Freemasonry, and is a member and Worthy Patron of Miriam Chapter, No. 1, Order of the Eastern Star. Ever since becoming associated with the Masonic fraternity Mr. Manvel has taken more than an ordinary interest in the workings of the order and has given much of his time and attention in laboring for the bodies with which he is connected. That this labor of love has not been in vain is shown by the respect and veneration in which he is held by his brother Masons.

Mr. Manvel is a native of the state of New York, born in Genesee county, October 2, 1838. He received his education in the Genesee and Wyoming Seminary, of Alexander, New York, at which he was graduated in 1858. He then entered a commercial life at Coldwater and Union City, Michigan, where he remained for a few years, and then, desiring to widen his field of work, he came to Chicago and secured a position with the Davis Sewing Machine Company, of which for eighteen years he was manager, and during which time he gave entire satisfaction to his employers, by his close attention to his work and his capacity for doing a large amount of business.

Subsequently the fascinations of politics appealed to Mr. Manvel and he became interested in local political matters, his sympathies being with the Republican party. For two years he was custodian of the county buildings, and served two years as deputy sheriff under James Gilbert. In 1895 he was appointed to the position of deputy clerk of the circuit court at Chicago, which position he holds at this writing. The field of politics is a large one, and Mr. Manvel's many friends will look forward to seeing him achieve something more than local fame, and the probabilities are that he will not disappoint them.

In 1866 Mr. Manvel was married to Miss Elzada Meader, of Coldwater, Michigan, and three children have been born in their family.

HENRY MAYO, one of the most prominent citizens of Ottawa, whose leadership in politics and professional circles is widely acknowledged, is also numbered among the valued members of the various Masonic societies of the city. He belongs to Occidental Lodge, No. 40, A. F. & A. M., and was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason, his membership being in Shabbona Chapter, No. 37. He passed the circle of Ottawa Council, Royal and Select Masters, and is a Sir Knight of Ottawa Commandery, No. 10. He also belongs to Mary E. Chapter, No. 76, Order of the Eastern Star, of which he was the first Worthy Patron. He is especially active and prominent in the commandery and has served as Eminent Commander and Generalissimo. He has attended nearly all of the conclaves and in 1895 took the Ottawa Commandery to the conclave in Boston, having one hundred and sixty in his party, and as Eminent Commander marched at the head of sixty faithful knights in the brilliant procession, which passed through the streets of that city. He most faithfully observes the vows of knighthood and is indeed a worthy follower of the beauseant.

A native of Tompkins county, New York, Mr. Mayo was born July 28, 1836, and acquired his early education in the public schools of that county, after which he continued his studies in Hillsdale College, Michigan.

Mr. Mayo settled in Ottawa in 1854,

and with the exception of 1858 and 1859, when he was in college, has continuously resided in that city. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he was principal of one of the ward schools of Ottawa, which position he resigned to enlist in Company I, Eleventh Illinois Infantry. After his term of enlistment expired he was re-appointed principal of one of the ward schools of said city, which position he filled until January 1, 1866. In the meantime he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1865. Since January, 1866, he has been successfully engaged in the practice of his profession. He has been engaged in much of the important litigation of his county. In 1872 he was elected state's attorney, which office he filled for eight years. He was appointed by the board of supervisors county attorney for the county of La Salle in 1869, and was successively re-appointed to that position for thirteen years. He has been honored with many official positions of the city and county, and no one has done more for the substantial development and improvement of Ottawa than Mr. Mayo. For several years he has been a member of the board of library trustees of the public library, and was largely instrumental in making that institution a most creditable addition to the educational facilities of the city. For the past seven years he has served as supervisor of South Ottawa township. He is one of the most influential and prominent men in Republican ranks in Ottawa, and has zealously supported that party since 1860, when he went upon the platform in advocacy of the election of Abraham Lincoln. He was chairman of the Republican county central committee for six years; has been a member of the Republican state central committee; and in 1888 was a delegate to the national Republican convention in Chicago. He continues his relations with his old army comrades through his membership in the Grand Army Post of Ottawa. In daily life and action he is ever genial and affable, and in the highest and best sense of the term he is essentially a gentleman, having the highest respect of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

Mr. Mayo was married in 1862 to Miss Isabelle M. Kistler, and they have six children.

WILLIAM R. ALLAN needs no introduction to the citizens of Morris and to the traveling public who visit that city, for as the popular proprietor of the Corson House he has formed a wide acquaintance. His pleasant, genial manner has gained him many friends, and in Masonic circles he is recognized as a valued member of the order. When, in 1878, he was on a visit to his old home in Scotland, he petitioned Kilwinning Lodge, No. 10, A. F. & A. M., of Dalkeith, and received the ancient-craft degrees. A year later he obtained a dimit from that lodge and joined Cedar Lodge, No. 124, A. F. & A. M., at Morris, Illinois. His connection with capitular Masonry dates from the time when he was exalted a Royal Arch Mason in Orient Chapter, No. 31. He received the grades and orders of Templar Masonry in Blaney Commandery, No. 5, and was proclaimed a Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret in Oriental Consistory, wherein he attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. As a Noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine, he crossed the sands of the desert, and is now affiliated with the members of Medinah Temple. He belongs to Laurel Chapter, No. 145, Order of the Eastern Star, and in all the various branches of Masonry is deeply and actively interested, his zeal prompting him to do all in his power for the advancement of the cause of the fraternity and the promulgation of its principles.

Mr. Allan comes from Scotland, the land which gave to Masonry one of its important branches. He was born in Newton Grange, county Edinburg, June 16, 1848, and in the public schools obtained his education. In 1870, when twenty-two years of age, he sailed for the United States, landing in New York, whence he came di-

rect to Morris, Illinois, where he had a brother living. He worked in the mines for about two years and afterwards was employed in various ways until embarking in the hotel business in 1888, as proprietor of the Corson House, of which he has since been the host. He has made this one of the most popular hostelries in this section of the state. It is equipped with the most modern improvements and accessories, and Mr. Allan's evident desire to please his customers has gained him a very liberal patronage. In manner he is very social, genial and courteous and wins friendship from all with whom he comes in contact.

On the 22d of September, 1875, Mr. Allan was united in marriage to Miss Janet B. Patrick, a native of Maryland and of Scotch parentage. They have five children,—Thomas A. N., David A., William R., Lillie J. and Roy C. Mrs. Allan is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star and is now serving as Conductress in Laurel Chapter. In connection with his Masonic relations Mr. Allan is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is now Past Chancellor. He has never sought political honors, preferring to give his entire time and attention to his business interests, in which he has met with signal success. He came to this country empty-handed but with a resolute spirit and courage to attempt any work that might come to him. His industry, perseverance and energy have overcome all the difficulties and obstacles of his earlier years, and by the exercise of his excellent business ability he has achieved a success of which he is indeed worthy.

WILLIAM ABRAHAM HASKELL, the well-known physician and surgeon of Alton, is a worthy member of the Masonic fraternity who was made a Master Mason in Piasa Lodge, No. 27, and held the office of Worshipful Master in that body; was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason in Alton Chapter, No. 8, of which he was High Priest; received the degrees of Royal and Select Master in Alton Council, No. 3, and was elected to the chair of Thrice Illustrious Master; and was made a Sir Knight in Belvidere Commandery, No. 2, serving as its Eminent Commander for several years. In 1880 and 1886 the Doctor took the commandery to the triennial conclave. He is a zealous brother and is ever ready to perform the duties assigned to him to the best of his ability.

Dr. Haskell was born in Hillsboro, Illinois, June 22, 1845, and after passing through the public-school course of his native city he attended Harvard University, at which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1866. He took a post-graduate course in medicine and received his diploma in 1869, after which he began to practice in Edwardsville, remaining there about a year and then moving to Alton, where he has since resided, and has succeeded in establishing a large and remunerative business. He is employed as surgeon for the C. C. C. & St. L. R. R., C. P. & St. L. R. R., the Alton Electric road, and for St. Joseph's Hospital. The Doctor was a member of the state board of health from 1880 to 1892, holding the office of president during the last six years, after which he resigned. He also is a member of the American Medical Association, the Public Health Association, the Illinois State Medical Society, and the Madison County Medical Society. He is a director in the Alton Savings Bank, is Commodore of the Illinois Yacht Club, and is a member of the Harvard Club, of Chicago, and was vice-president of the Harvard Medical Alumni Association, of Boston, when it was first organized. He holds the office of medical examiner for the New York Life and the Mutual Life, of New York city, the Mutual Life of Newark, New Jersey, the Connecticut Mutual, the Ætna, Manhattan, the Northwestern, of Milwaukee, the Northwestern Masonic Aid Association, of Chicago; and the Fidelity Mutual Life Association, the Netherland, and the John Hancock, of Hartford, Connecticut.

The Doctor was married in 1877 to Miss Florence E. Hayner, and of this union three children have been born. Our subject has made an exhaustive study of medicine and surgery during the twenty-seven years he has been in practice, and that he is competent and reliable is evidenced by the confidence placed in him by the above mentioned associations. In his home city he has acquired an enviable reputation as a physician of ability, and is popular in both Masonic and social circles.

GEORGE L. WOELFEL, secretary and treasurer of the Woelfel Leather Company, of Morris, has been affiliated with Masonry for only four years but is now one of the active and influential members of the society in his native city. He was initiated in 1893 as an Entered Apprentice of Cedar Lodge, No. 124, and has been honored with the offices of Junior Warden and Senior Deacon. He was exalted to the august degree of a Royal Arch Mason in Orient Chapter, No. 31, and took the vows of knighthood in Blaney Commandery, No. 5. He gives his earnest support to the fraternity whose beneficent purpose has been such an important factor in civilization. Its charity has served to ameliorate many human ills, and its sympathy has made easier the rough path of many a traveler on the highway of life. Developing the best elements in man's nature, Freemasonry naturally draws to it the support of the most worthy and respected citizens, and its membership in Illinois includes the substantial representatives of the Prairie state.

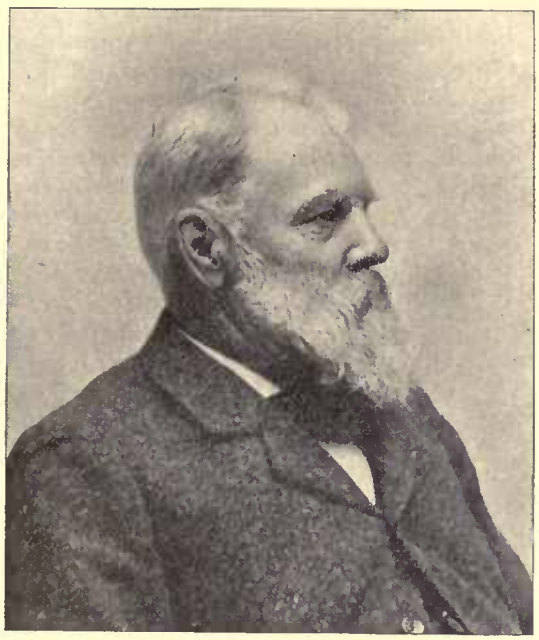
Mr. Woelfel has spent the greater part of his life in Morris, where he was born on the 11th of July, 1864. He was educated in the public schools, and for two years was employed in a Chicago office. On the expiration of that period he returned to Morris and entered his father's office. Since that time he has been interested in the extensive leather business, and on the incorporation in 1894 was made secretary and treasurer. The name of Woelfel in this section of Illinois is synonymous with the best business ability, and the well-known secretary has fully sustained the reputation made by his father. He is a man of determined purpose who carries forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes.

Mr. Woelfel is now serving as alderman of Morris and lends his influence and support to the promotion of the best municipal interests. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity and enjoys the warm regard of his brethren of that fraternity. He was married in 1895 to Miss Isabelle Brown, and their pleasant home is the center of a cultured society circle. Mr. Woelfel is yet in the noontime of life, but has long since forced his way through the ranks of the many and become one of the successful few, a man honored and respected, whose greatest pride is an honest consciousness of a good name, and whose love of home and friends he enjoys as a valuable heritage.

JONATHAN LEAVITT MOORE, a prominent and influential citizen of Polo, Illinois, and for half a century a resident of this state, enjoys high standing in Masonic circles and is deserving of more than a passing notice on the pages of this volume.

Mr. Moore's Masonic history had its beginning in 1874, when Mystic Tie Lodge, No. 187, of Polo, conferred upon him its degrees, the Entered Apprentice being given January 15, Fellow-craft January 26, and Master Mason February 19. He joined Tyrian Chapter, No. 61, of Polo, in 1877, his passing the various degrees being as follows: Mark Master, January 29; Past Master, February 19; Most Excellent Master, March 26; and the Royal Arch, April 9. He is also a member of Dixon Commandery, No. 21, having been made a Sir Knight November 19, 1878. In the chapter he filled the office of King two terms, and now has the honor of serving his fourth term as High Priest. The work of the order

has all these years received his earnest and enthusiastic attention, "brotherly love, relief and truth" have been prominent factors in his make-up, and he has by his every-day action proved himself a worthy member of this the greatest of all civic societies,—the Masonic fraternity. Also he is identified with the Masonic Veteran Association of Chicago, the order of High Priesthood and the Lutheran church. Steadfast in his Christian life, zealous and active in the church, he is all the more fitted for performing effective and appreciative lodge work.



J. L. Moore

Mr. Moore is a native of the Granite state, born at Acworth, Sullivan county, New Hampshire, March 8, 1827, and is of Scotch-Irish descent. Great-great-grandfather Moore was killed at the massacre of Glencoe, Scotland, and his wife escaped by hiding in a malt kiln, and the family escaped to Ireland. John Moore, the progenitor of the American branch of the family, came to this country at an early day and settled in New Hampshire. He was one of the founders of the town of Londonderry. Grandfather Samuel Moore served all through the war of the Revolution as a patriot, doing his part in helping to bring about independence, after the war lived to a good old age, being eighty-seven at the time of his death. Our subject's father, John Moore, was born in New Hampshire and was there married to Miss Mahatabell Foster, a native of that state. He was a wheelwright and farmer by occupation, and died of fever, at the age of thirty-seven years. His wife lived to be eighty-five. Their household of faith was that of the Congregationalists.

In their family of six children, Jonathan L. was the second born. He was seven years of age when his father died, was reared to farm life and in his youth attended school in Franklin county. At eighteen he came to Chicago, where he clerked in a store two years, and from there, in 1847, came to Ogle county and located a quarter section of land, which he still owns. Here by honest industry and perseverance he got a start, and from time to time added to his original holdings until his landed estate now comprises five hundred acres, a most valuable property.

In the year 1851 Mr. Moore was happily married to Miss Stata M. Hawks, a native of Deerfield, Massachusetts, with whose life his was blended until death called her away in 1894, at the age of sixty-three years. Her life was adorned by many virtues and none knew her but to love her.

Politically, Mr. Moore was in his young manhood a Whig, but when Fort Sumter was fired upon he joined the ranks of the Republican party and has since been stanch in its support. In many ways he has showed himself to be a generous and public-spirited man. He has rendered most efficient service as school trustee, road commissioner and township clerk, at present being the

incumbent of the last named office. He has for thirty years been a director of the Exchange National Bank. He was one of the organizers of the Polo Library, is a director of the same, and has done much to advance the interests of the enterprise which has been highly beneficial to the city. Also he is a member of the Cemetery Association and at this writing is its president. He was also vice-president eight years of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture from the sixth district. Thus in many ways is his name linked with the history of the town. As an honorable and upright citizen, a Mason and a Christian gentleman, he is worthy of the high esteem which is accorded him.

EDGAR H. WOELFEL.—It is much to achieve success through unaided personal effort; it is more to achieve it worthily and to establish a business which not only secures prosperity to the founder but also adds to the general welfare and progress. This Mr. Woelfel has done. He ranks among the prominent business men of his locality, where his industrial interests have proved an important factor in the upbuilding of Morris. His career has been a remarkable one, and what he is to-day he owes solely to himself. His record is clean and highly creditable, and he is exceedingly popular with all classes; for in all the relations of life he is courteous, just and kindly.

Mr. Woelfel is a native of Ottawa, Illinois, born on the 28th of October, 1862. His public-school course was supplemented by study in Bryant & Stratton's Business College, of Chicago, after which he entered upon his business career in the office of his father, who was then conducting a small establishment for the manufacture of leather,—the nucleus of the present extensive business of which Edgar H. Woelfel is now the head. The enterprise and hopeful energy of the young man being added to the experience and mature judgment of the elder produced a strong combination which at once had its effect on the business. Their trade constantly grew until it had assumed extensive proportions, and facilities were constantly enlarged in order to meet the growing demand for their products. In 1894 the business was incorporated under the name of the Woelfel Leather Company, with our subject as vice-president and general manager. He served in that capacity until succeeding to the presidency on his father's death. This company has a large plant and furnishes employment to one hundred and seventy-five men. Its products are sold throughout the country, and the excellent quality of the goods manufactured and the thorough reliability of the stockholders have gained to the company a most enviable reputation. In connection with the plant in Morris they have also a branch store in Boston, Massachusetts, whereby the trade with eastern markets is facilitated. Mr. Woelfel has secured his success along familiar lines. His energy, careful management and keen discrimination are the important elements which have led to his prosperity, and his efforts have ever been conducted according to the old maxims of honesty and fair dealing.

Mr. Woelfel is a progressive, public-spirited citizen, deeply interested in the welfare of his adopted city, and has done much to add to its progress and improvement. He has served as a member of the city council, but business has largely interfered with any inclination he may have had to promote the welfare of Morris through official channels. He is a valued member of the Masonic fraternity, his interest therein being awakened through his father, who was a prominent member of the fraternity. Mr. Woelfel joined the order as an Entered Apprentice of Cedar Lodge, No. 124, passed the Fellow-craft and was raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason. He was exalted to the august degree of a Royal Arch Mason in Orient Chapter, No. 31, in which he has served as Master of the Veil, and in Blaney Commandery, No. 5, was constituted, created and dubbed a Sir Knight. He has been especially prominent in the work of the commandery and has served as Captain-

General and Generalissimo. He also belongs to Laurel Chapter, No. 145, Order of the Eastern Star. He accompanied the New Albany Commandery on a tour to Europe, traveling all over the continent and visiting the many points of historic interest and of renown. He also attended the Triennial Conclave in Washington, D. C., and is widely known among the Sir Knights.

RUDOLPH BRAND.—The German element is one which has found many representatives in the new world, and is one that has ever been found foremost in giving impetus to the march of progress, in retaining a clear mental grasp and in directing material affairs along safe and conservative lines. America owes much to the German stock, and has honored and been honored by noble men and women of this extraction, while the type has stood representative of the most absolute American spirit and as the upholder of our national institutions.

The subject of this review has proved himself to have a rare capacity for affairs of great breadth and importance, has attained a distinctive prestige in connection with the industrial activities of the great western metropolis, and has so ordered his life as to gain and retain the respect and confidence of his fellow men. Not alone has his ability been such as to enable him to guide his business affairs to a magnificent success, but his integrity has been as unbending as his individuality has been reliant and resourceful. Such are the men who have given Chicago her great prestige and such are the men whom the time-honored crafthood of Freemasonry welcomes and honors, knowing well that thus the exalted principles and lofty teachings of the order will be held inviolate and given a greater practical value and efficiency as touching the world in general.

Rudolph Brand, who stands at the head of one of the great industrial enterprises of Chicago—being president of the United States Brewing Company and vice-president of the National Brewers' Association—has been identified with the Masonic order for nearly a score of years, having become an Entered Apprentice in Germania Lodge, No. 182, A. F. & A. M., of Chicago, in the year 1881, and having duly received in the same body the Fellow-craft and Master Mason's degrees. Within the succeeding year he advanced to the capitular grades, being exalted to the Royal Arch in Lincoln Park Chapter, No. 611. His interest in the noble fraternity was cumulative and sincere, as is evident when is taken into consideration the fact that within the year 1882 he has received the various grades and orders of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite and has gained the distinction of the thirty-second degree, being proclaimed a Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret in Oriental Consistory, in the Valley of Chicago. His distinct manhood and his manifest integrity of purpose in all the relations of life have gained to him a marked popularity in the Masonic fraternity, for he has been true as a man and as a Mason.

It is but consistent to accord in this connection an epitome of the private and business career of the representative citizen whose Masonic record has already been touched upon. Rudolph Brand is a native of the German empire, his birth having occurred in Odernheim, on the 10th of April, 1851. His educational discipline was received in the excellent schools of his native province, while the sturdy self-reliance so typical of the German people soon led him to become identified with the practical affairs of life. He was alert and ambitious and had a distinct prescience of the wider opportunities for individual accomplishments offered in America, and thus, in 1868, as a youth of seventeen years, he left the loved fatherland and emigrated to the United States, soon making his way to Chicago, with whose progress and business life he was destined to become so conspicuously identified. He has been a resident of the Garden City for more than a quarter of a century,—a period of unprecedented

growth and one in which have been recorded many of the most important chapters in the history of the great city at the head of Lake Michigan. His business career has been such as to redound to his honor and credit as well as the city which he has chosen as his home and field of successful endeavor.

Mr. Brand became concerned in the brewing business as a youth, and his experience has been exact and thorough in this line of industry, his knowledge comprehending every detail and process and making him an authority as to methods and results. His mature judgment and strong executive ability were recognized at the time of the organization of the United States Brewing Company in 1889, and he was chosen president of the great corporation, whose business represents the consolidation of six of the largest breweries in Chicago. His administration of the affairs of the company has been one of exceptional wisdom, and the pronounced success attained has been in a large measure due to his well directed efforts and his sagacious counsel.

As a man of capacity and unswerving honor, Mr. Brand has been called upon to serve in positions of public trust and responsibility, and has shown the same fidelity and scrupulous care which have conserved his success in business life. He served as city treasurer of Chicago from 1881 to 1883, and as a member of the board of education from 1884 to 1887. In politics Mr. Brand is a stanch supporter of the Democratic party, and while never a seeker for official preferment he has not withheld a ready and effective support to the cause.

On the 15th of May, 1875, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Brand to Miss Clara Uhlich, who was born in Blue Island, Illinois. They are the parents of three children—Hedwig, Philip R. and Alfred. As a man of progressive ideas and thorough public spirit and one whose life has been ordered upon a high plane of rectitude and honest endeavor, Mr. Brand has impressed his individuality upon the city of Chicago, and is to be known as one of her representative business men.

FAYETTE SMITH HATCH, one of the oldest and most prominent and zealous members of the craft in the state, at present residing in the city of Kankakee, dates his association with the order back to forty-two years ago, in which time he has held most of the offices in the bodies to which he belongs, giving faithful, conscientious service and proving himself to be a loyal brother, true to the vows of the blue lodge taken so long ago, and still active in the work of the fraternity. Mr. Hatch received his initial degrees in Geneva Lodge, No. 139, at Geneva, Illinois, on September 20, 1855, and after perfecting himself in the ritual he was advanced to the degrees of capitular Masonry, in Fox River Chapter, No. 14, R. A. M., on November 25, 1856, while residing in the town of Sugar Grove, Kane county; and after removing to Kankakee was, on October 25, 1876, made a Royal and Select Master in Siloam Council, No. 53, and received the order of knighthood in Joliet Commandery, No. 4, K. T., on November 27, 1867. He attained to the ineffable degrees of the Scottish Rite in Oriental Consistory, Valley of Chicago, and was proclaimed a Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret on October 7, 1875. Upon moving to Kankakee Mr. Hatch was dimitted from the foregoing York bodies and became affiliated with Kankakee Lodge, No. 389, Kankakee Chapter, No. 78, and was a charter member of Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 33, K. T. In the blue lodge his services were of such a nature that his brothers elected him Worshipful Master, which office he has held eight years, five of which were successive from 1892, and he represented the Grand Lodge as District Deputy Grand Master in the sixteenth Masonic district for seven successive years from 1885. He was Excellent High Priest of his chapter repeatedly, serving in that capacity with a degree of fidelity and efficiency that won for him the

highest praise of his *fratres*, and as Eminent Commander of his commandery he performed the duties of that office with energy, abililty, and greatly to his own credit and to the honor of the order. In filling the various offices to which he has been called Mr. Hatch discharged the duties pertaining thereto with discrimination and unswerving faithfulness, giving to his work the best energies of which his nature is capable. At this present writing he is both Worshipful Master of his lodge and High Priest of his chapter.

Chenango county, New York, is where the birth of Mr. Hatch occurred, on October 9, 1832. He obtained his early education in the district schools and Sherburne Academy until October 7, 1846, when he came to Kane county, Illinois, and continued his mental training in the Elgin high school and Beloit College. The early part of his manhood was spent as an agriculturist in tilling the soil, relinquishing that vocation to embark in business as a dealer in household furniture. After moving to Kankakee in 1866, he became interested in politics. As a Republican he cast his vote for John C. Fremont in 1856, was superintendent of the Kankakee county schools for four years, and has held the office of deputy treasurer of Kankakee county for the last six years, as such giving universal satisfaction to his party and to the public. At the outbreakof the Civil war he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Forty-first Illinois Infantry, and for meritorious conduct was promoted to the rank of sergeant. As both a man and a Mason his many sterling qualities of mind and character commend him to the highest consideration and esteem of his many friends.

BETHUEL HAINES ROWAND, who has been conspicuous for his devotion to the precepts and tenets of Freemasonry, was made a Master Mason in Barry Lodge, No. 34, in 1895, in which he has served as Secretary, and in the same year was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason, in Barry Chapter, No. 88. He is also a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, has passed all the chairs in both branches of the order, and represented his lodge in the Grand Encampment of the state. He is a loyal and true Mason and merits the high opinion of his brothers.

Mr. Rowand was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in August, 1844, and is the son of Josiah S. Rowand, a native of Haddonfield, New Jersey, where he was born April 25, 1813. He has the distinction of being the oldest druggist in the state, sixty-one years of his long and honorable career having been devoted to that business. He established his first drug-store in Barry in 1856, and since that time has enjoyed the fullest confidence of the people throughout the county in which he is so widely and favorably known. The handsome brick building in which the firm of J. S. Rowand & Son is now located was erected in 1876. The venerable founder of the pharmaceutical business in Barry is a devout member of the Baptist church, a stanch Republican, and possesses the sincere regard of all the citizens in the county with which he has been so closely identified for over half a century.

The subject of this review came to Barry with his parents while in his infancy and received his education in the public schools of this city. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in Company B, Sixty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was promoted to the rank of sergeant. He re-enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Regiment, and discharged the duties of a soldier in a loyal and courageous manner. After the cessation of hostilities he returned to Barry and became associated with his father in the drug business and has since attained prosperity and affluence, and is one of the leading and public-spirited citizens of the place. In politics Mr. Rowand is a Republican and takes an active interest in the affairs of his party, especially as they concern the welfare of his home city. He is a most efficient member of the city council

and does everything in his power to promote the good of the community.

In 1866 Brother Rowand was united in marriage to Miss Lottie G. Gray, the daughter of Thomas Gray, of Barry. One child was born to them, Maie, who is now the wife of Lieutenant John T. Nance, of the Sixth United States Cavalry. In 1891 occurred the death of Mrs. Rowand, and in 1893 our subject married his present wife, who was formerly Mrs. Ella McClain. They have a charming home, where they frequently entertain their many friends.

SAMUEL N. CLARKSON.—The moral laws of the universe are based upon that greatest literary work that ever emanated from the inspired brain of mortal man, the Holy Bible, and the tenets of Freemasonry have for their foundation the same origin. While not religious in the strictest sense of the word, its symbols, its precepts and the truths it teaches to all mankind are derived from the scriptures, and no one who is not a believer in a Supreme Being is eligible to membership within the temple. As the brother advances in the order and drinks from the cup of knowledge held to his lips, he appreciates with increasing consciousness the beauties of the lessons taught him, and is thrilled with a joy hitherto unknown. For nearly a quarter of a century Mr. Clarkson has been a faithful and consistent member of the craft, receiving his first three degrees in Athole Lodge, No. 384, at Kirkintilloch, Scotland, November 7, 1874, from which he was dimitted on coming to this country, and is now affiliated with Covenant Lodge, No. 526, of Chicago, which he entered April 27, 1888. He was exalted to a Royal Arch Mason in Corinthian Chapter, No. 69, and attained knighthood in St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35. On April 17, 1894, Mr. Clarkson was constituted a Noble of the Mystic Shrine in Medinah Temple.

The subject of this review is a native of Stirlingshire, Scotland, where he was born June 7, 1851. The early years of his life were passed in that country, and there he acquired such an education as was afforded by the public schools. In 1873 he came to the United States, but after a short stay went back to Scotland, remaining there until 1881, when he returned to America and located in Albany, New York. In 1884 he moved to Chicago and embarked in the wholesale and retail jewelry business, which he has since carried on successfully, his excellent business habits, his integrity and high order of principles gaining him the confidence and good will of all who know him. He is at present located in the Columbus Memorial Building.

N L. KRONE.—Masonry contains the essence of all moral teaching. The fraternity had its organization in remote regions of the past and in a spirit in advance of the times embodied the best teachings that had then been given to the world. As the years have passed in their noiseless march to eternity, it has added to the basic principles the best truths extracted from an enlightened civilization, and in its creed of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man it embraces all the duties and obligations of life. Its membership, constantly increasing, includes the best citizenship of America, and among the prominent men of Decatur whose names are found on its rolls is Mr. Krone. He was made a Master Mason in Macon Lodge, No. 8, A. F. & A. M., and has served as its Secretary. He was exalted to the august degree of a Royal Arch Mason in Macon Chapter, No. 21, and has manifested that zeal which is symbolized by its prevailing color of red. His diligence, noted by his companions, led to their selection of him for official honors and he served the chapter as Secretary and High Priest; was also chosen as its representative to the Grand Chapter. He passed the circle of Royal and Select Masters in Decatur Council, No. 16, wherein he has held the offices of Thrice Illustrious Master and Recorder, and has also represented it in the Grand Council. The

secrets of chivalric Masonry were revealed to him when he was constituted, dubbed and created a Sir Knight in Beaumanoir Commandery, No. 9. He has filled the office of Recorder in the commandery and has been the representative in the Grand Commandery. He is a member of Chapter No. 111, Order of the Eastern Star, and has been very active in all the bodies of which he is a member.

Mr. Krone is one of the worthy citizens that the Keystone state has furnished to Illinois. He was born in York county, on the 14th of March, 1833, and was brought to Decatur in 1839, when this city had a population of only two hundred, and people had to journey hither by stage or private conveyance, for there were no railroads. Mr. Krone was educated in the public schools and entered upon his business career as an employee in a carding mill, the first of its kind in this section of the state. In 1852 he secured a clerkship in a drug store and was thus employed until 1894, when he embarked in business on his own account. For forty-six years he has been connected with the drug trade of this city, and is one of the most prominent business men of Decatur, enjoying the confidence and good will of the public in an unusual degree.

In 1854 Mr. Krone was united in marriage to Miss E. J. Frederick, and has one living son, Charles O. His political support is given the Republican party, and from 1862 until 1869 inclusive he served as city treasurer.

Not to know Mr. Krone in Decatur is to argue one's self unknown. Probably no merchant of the city has been longer identified with its interests, or has witnessed more of its growth and development. He has ever borne his part in the work of progress and has ever manifested a deep and sincere interest in the welfare of the city which has been his home from early childhood. He never wavers in support of any cause which he believes to be right, and his public career and his private life are alike above reproach.

ALLEN S. BUSHNELL, a successful business man of Paxton, Illinois, is well advanced in the science, literature, history, morals and arts of that great fraternity, the Masonic. Masonry, by its very name as well as by its nature, relates to building, building up, and not to tearing down. Every person naturally desires to "look before he leaps," to see what building he is going into before he leaves the one he has, to fully understand the newly proposed system before he abandons the one he already maintains. It is, therefore, in great part due to this feature of "building up" that Freemasonry has taken such a strong hold upon the intellectual class of men. When one is fairly housed in the new domicile, his attachment to the peculiarities of the old unconsciously leaves him, and he is satisfied, without inquiring about the exact intellectual processes by which he lost his old prejudices.

In the great structure erected by the Masonic fraternity, Mr. Bushnell has been an effective participant. He received the first three degrees of the order in Paxton Lodge, A. F. & A. M., in 1884, and in the same year, such was his advancement in the study of the complex system, he attained the Royal Arch degrees, in Ford Chapter, and the chivalric degrees in Mount Olivet Commandery, No. 38, at Paxton, when he was constituted, created and dubbed a Sir Knight Templar. The cryptic degrees of the Royal and Select Masters he received in Gibson Council, No. 72, in 1886; and even the Scottish Rite degrees have been conferred upon him. Of all these bodies he still holds his affiliation. Of the blue lodge he has been Worshipful Master, of the chapter he has served as King, and of the commandery he has been Eminent Commander four terms. Thus, Mr. Bushnell can be relied upon as an appreciative brother and a Mason of the highest integrity.

Mr. Bushnell was born in Lisbon, Kendall county, Illinois, December 8, 1855, a son of Sherrill Bushnell, a native of the state of New York, who became one of the

first settlers of Lisbon during the fourth decade of this century. He married Adaline McEwen, of Oneida, New York. Allen S., the only son, was reared here in Illinois, receiving a good business education. He has spent three years in Colorado for the benefit of his health, and for three years he was engaged in the grain business at Elliott, this state; but at length, his father being the president of the First National Bank at Paxton, he was given the position of cashier of that institution. This bank is a solid, reliable financial institution. Mr. Bushnell is a successful business man, well known for his integrity, etc.; and this fact has been manifestly recognized by his fellow citizens, who have elected him three times to the office of city treasurer, the responsibilities of which position he discharged to the satisfaction of the public. He is a gentleman of pleasing address, frank, genial and sincere.

On the 7th of April, 1881, he was united in matrimony, at Sandwich, Illinois, with Miss Carrie M. Hills, of that place, a lady of a good family and highly cultured. Her father, Hubert S. Hills, deceased, was for a time engaged in banking at Sioux Falls, South Dakota. Mr. and Mrs. Bushnell have five children,—Winifred, Howard Blaine, Horace Leland, Ethel May and Florence Emily.

ALBERT LAWRENCE FARR, M. D., a prominent physician of Chicago, is a member of the Masonic fraternity who has evinced considerable interest in the order, giving to it his personal attention and taking an active part in all its workings. Dr. Farr received his blue-lodge degrees in Kilwinning Lodge, No. 311, and was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason in the same body. He was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason in Lincoln Park Commandery, No. 177, and was knighted in St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35. He was a charter member and one of the original seven Masons who organized Lincoln Park Commandery, in which he held the office of Recorder for two years. In March, 1896, he was dimitted and again became affiliated with St. Bernard Commandery. Dr. Farr has always been an enthusiastic, industrious Mason, ever ready to perform any duties in the craft that may be assigned to him and faithful to every trust committed to his care.

Dr. Farr is a native of Peacham, Vermont, where he was born April 6, 1849, and is the son of Dr. Ashel Farr. Upon moving to Kenosha, Wisconsin, he entered the public schools, through which he passed, and then attended the high school and later the Lake Forest Military Academy. After completing a course in that institution he read medicine with his father for a time and then attended lectures at the Chicago Medical College, subsequently entering Rush Medical College, at which he was graduated in 1879. Dr. Farr has virtually followed his profession in Chicago ever since receiving his diploma, and has succeeded in attaining an enviable reputation as a physician of more than usual ability. He has been medical examiner for the Home Life Insurance Company, of New York, for fourteen years, the Northwestern Masonic Life Insurance Company, of Chicago, and has held a similar position in several other companies in this city. The Doctor is an intelligent, well-read man, thoroughly versed in everything pertaining to his profession, and commands the respect of his fellow practitioners. He is ever ready to devote his time and medical knowledge to the cause of humanity, and to answer the call of duty, from whatever quarter it may come. He is a member of the National Union, and was the first president of Lincoln Park Council.

Dr. Farr was in 1872 united in marriage to Miss Flora A. Myers, of Bennington, Vermont, and of this union two children have been born: Albert M., a rising young dentist of Chicago, and Jessie L. The Doctor has a large general practice, and is universally liked for his personal traits as well as respected for his medical skill.

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J. J. Haigh

FREDERICK FRALEY HAIGH.—There are few, indeed, in Chicago whose rise in Masonry has been more rapid and who have been more highly honored by the lodges with which they are connected than the gentleman whose name initiates this review. His devotion to the fundamental truths of the fraternity, its means and its methods is such that he is ranked among the most able and esteemed representatives of the order in this city, and he is certainly deserving of mention in connection with the history of Masonry in Illinois.

He was made a Mason in Landmark Lodge, No. 422, F. & A. M., March 11, 1892, and was exalted to the sublime degree of Royal Arch Mason in Fairview Chapter, No. 161, on the 7th of April following, while on the 31st of May of the same year he was knighted in Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T. He has filled all the positions from that of Guard to Eminent Commander in the Commandery, to which he was elected in December, 1895. His rapid promotion is without precedent in the history of Apollo Commandery, he having risen to the highest position therein in the brief space of three and a half years, which honor is well deserving and came as a recognition of his great interest in the work and careful, painstaking preparation for the places he filled. He is a most zealous, earnest member, giving an intelligent support to the fraternity, and his own interest is an inspiration to others.

Mr. Haigh is a native of the neighboring state of Indiana, his birth having occurred on a farm near Lafayette, April 23, 1846. The family is of English lineage, and the grandfather, Abraham Haigh, a native of England, was the first of the name to seek a home in America. Crossing the Atlantic to the United States he took up his residence in Ohio, where he spent his remaining days. Job Haigh, the father, was born in Highland county, Ohio, in 1803, and died near Lafayette, Indiana, in 1849. He married Sarah W. Fraley, also a native of Highland county. Her death occurred at Battle Ground, Indiana, in 1872, at the age of sixty-seven years.

On his father's farm Frederick F. Haigh remained until seventeen years of age and early became familiar with the labors and duties that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. His elementary education, acquired in the common schools, was supplemented by a course of study in the Battle Ground Collegiate Institute, and soon after he entered upon his business career. Tiring of the monotony of farm life and wishing to enter the broader fields of merchandising with its varied opportunities, he established a store in Battle Ground, conducting the same for about six years. He then removed to Lafayette, Indiana, where he was engaged in the cigar business for two years, after which he secured a position with J. R. McCarthy & Company as traveling salesman, serving in that position for four years. In 1879 he came to Chicago and has since been identified with the commercial interests of the metropolis of the west. He studied closely the methods followed by reliable business houses, thus becoming fitted for the responsible position which he now holds with the house of Sweet, Dempster & Company, of Chicago, wholesale dealers in hats and caps, and is one of their most trusted and efficient representatives. He is well and favorably known to the trade and is able to command a considerable patronage by reason of his courteous, affable manner, which wins him many friends. He is a typical business man of this progressive, advancing city, and has the respect and confidence of all his business associates.

Mr. Haigh was married on the 25th of October, 1871, to Miss Eva L. Colton, a daughter of Colonel C. W. Colton, of Lafayette, Indiana. They now have a family of four children, namely: Raymond C., George W., Ethel M. and Mildred. In politics Mr. Haigh is an uncompromising Republican, who stanchly advocates the principles of the party that stands for reciprocity, protection and sound money. His close study of the issues and questions

of the day has made his exposition most forceful and his advocacy most effective. During the campaign of 1896 he served as treasurer of the original McKinley Commercial Club, No. 1, of Chicago, which numbered more than twenty-five thousand members.

DR. ROBERT A. LETOURNEAU, interne, Mercy Hospital, Chicago, is a young man of much professional ability, and one whose identity with the time-honored institution of Freemasonry brings him into notice at this place.

Dr. Letourneau was initiated, passed and raised in Home Lodge, No. 508, F. & A. M., in 1891; was exalted a Royal Arch Mason in LaFayette Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M., in 1892; received the degrees of Royal and Select Master from Palestine Council, No. 66, and was knighted by Chevalier Bayard Commandery, No. 52, K. T.,—all of Chicago, and with all of which he at present affiliates. From the beginning of his connection with this order the Doctor has taken an active interest therein. He has served as Senior Steward of the lodge, and in the commandery as Warden, Senior Warden and Captain-General.

A native of Kankakee, Illinois, Dr. Letourneau was born February 9, 1862, and in his native town had the advantage of a college education, residing there until 1881, when he came to Chicago. Here he learned the drug business and on the West Side opened a drug store, which he conducted a few years, then selling out. Next he was manager for D. R. Dyche & Company, druggists at the corner of Randolph and State streets, and afterward occupied the same position with the firm of Bodemann & Conrad, corner of State and Jackson streets, studying medicine in the meantime and attending the Northwestern University, in the medical department of which he graduated in 1895. The same year of his graduation he entered Mercy Hospital as interne, a position he filled most acceptably until December 1, 1896. He is a scholarly gentleman, well equipped for the line of profession he has entered, and will doubtless make his mark in the ranks of this honored calling. He is a member of the Chicago Medical Society. Dr. Letourneau is now located at 34 East Monroe street, is attending physician to the Provident Hospital Dispensary, and assistant demonstrator of anatomy in the Northwestern University Medical School.

As his name indicates, Dr. Letourneau is of French origin, his father, the Hon. George R. Letourneau, having been born in France and having come to America and settled in Chicago when quite young. Here he was for a time associated with Dr. Henrotin's father in the hotel business. He was state senator from the sixteenth district for one term, and has held all the county offices of Kankakee county.

JOHN L. HAMILTON, JR., one of the substantial citizens and a prominent banker and business man of Hoopeston, is a Mason who has merited the gratitude of his brothers by his industry in lodge work and the capable manner in which he has filled many offices of importance, giving to them both his time and the best energies of his nature. He was made a Master Mason in Watseka Lodge, No. 446, in 1883, and was elected its Senior Warden and served as its Worshipful Master; he was exalted to the Holy Royal Arch degrees, in Watseka Chapter, in the same year, and occupied the office of Master of the Second Veil in that body; received the cryptic degrees in Kankakee Council, R. & S. M.; was knighted in Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 33, at Kankakee, in 1885; and attained the ineffable degree of Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret in Oriental Consistory, Scottish Rite. He has also journeyed successfully across the sands of the desert and become a Noble of the Mystic Shrine in Medinah Temple. He was elected Master of Starr Lodge, No. 709, at Hoopeston, and served during the year 1896.

Mr. Hamilton was born in Macoupin

county, Illinois, May 8, 1862, passing his boyhood's days upon a farm, and receiving his education in the high schools of Watseka, Illinois, and the commercial school of Keokuk, Iowa. He was for seven years deputy county treasurer of Iroquois county, and held the office of deputy county clerk for one year. He assisted in the organization of the Citizens' Bank, at Watseka, and was connected with that institution until 1889, when he came to Hoopeston and here established the bank of Hamilton & Cunningham, who succeeded the firm of Burnell, Hamilton & Morgan, bankers. It is a solid concern, and is one of the flourishing enterprises of the city of Hoopeston. He is a member of the executive council of Illinois State Bankers' Association and has served on many of its important committees. Mr. Hamilton served as alderman of his ward from May, 1895, to May, 1897, and he is always ready to support any measure that has for its object the welfare of the community and the advancement of the city's interests. He was elected mayor of the city of Hoopeston in April, 1897, defeating his opponent by three to one and he is now serving as mayor.

The marriage of Mr. Hamilton to Miss Mary A. Hall was celebrated in February, 1892, and of this union two children, Lawrence Hall and Donald, have been the issue. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton are popular members of society and possess the high regard of a host of friends.

ALLEN SALTER, M. D., an active and zealous member of the fraternity in all its grades, has, by his genial disposition, Masonic knowledge and brotherly deportment, won the respect and confidence of his brethren everywhere; and as the high aims of Masonry and Templar teachings were unfolded to him he embraced the enduring fellowship of the order with the devotion and enthusiasm of a true knightly soul. After receiving the two preliminary degrees in the blue lodge the Doctor was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason, in Lena Lodge, No. 174, in 1885, advanced to the degrees of capitular Masonry and exalted to the august degree of Holy Royal Arch in Lena Chapter, No. 112, in 1886; and he was constituted a Sir Knight in Freeport Commandery, No. 7, in 1895. He attained the Scottish Rite degrees in the ineffable lodge of perfection and was proclaimed a Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret in Freeport Consistory, Valley of Freeport, in 1896. He is connected with the social branch of Freemasonry, being a member of the Order of the Eastern Star, and having made a successful pilgrimage across the sands of the desert he was made a Noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine, in Tebala Temple, at Rockford, Illinois.

Dr. Salter was born in the state of Michigan on April 23, 1864, and is a son of the late Dr. S. C. Salter, who for twenty years was engaged in the active practice of his profession in Lena, Illinois. Upon completing his literary education the subject of this review decided to adopt the calling of medicine, and with this end in view he began to read with his father and then attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Chicago, at which he was graduated in 1893, and since that date he has devoted his time to the vocation of his choice in the town where the major portion of his life has been spent. He has a fine office, containing a large, well chosen librabrary of over two thousand volumes, and furnished with all the latest improvements pertaining to his profession. He is in the enjoyment of an extensive lucrative practice. He is a member of the Stephenson County Medical Society, the State Medical Society of Illinois and other medical associations. Although comparatively young in years, he is old in experience and knowledge, and the intelligent disposition of the cases entrusted to him tends to increase the already great amount of confidence held in him by all who seek his services. In his political faith Dr. Salter is a Republican, a member of the Marquette Club, of Chi-

cago, and is a credit alike to his profession, the fraternity, and to the community in which he resides.

J. F. TODD, M. D., a prominent medical practitioner of Chicago, has been connected with Masonry since 1864, in which year he joined the blue lodge in Wyanet, Illinois. In 1871 he took the Royal Arch degrees in the chapter at Kewanee, Illinois, but from these two branches is now dimitted. In Galesburg, Illinois, in 1876, he was made a Knight Templar, and since 1892 has been a member of Chevalier Bayard Commandery, of Chicago. He is prominently identified with the commandery, although his business is so extensive that it will not permit him to take an active part in the work.

The Doctor is one of the native sons of Illinois, his birth having occurred in Lafayette February 3, 1841. His education was acquired in the public schools of that town and when a boy he did considerable work on a farm, earning his own livelihood in this way. At the age of twenty he took up the study of medicine and entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York city, where he was graduated in the spring of 1863. Returning to Illinois he located in Wyanet, where he successfully engaged in practice for four years, when in 1867 he removed to Kewanee, Illinois, where he remained until 1874. During his residence there he served for five years as a member of the board of education. Removing from Kewanee to Galva, Illinois, he was numbered among its able practitioners until 1882, and was a valued and honored citizen of the town. He served as president of the town council for one term and was also president of the board of education for three years. In 1882 he came to Chicago, where he has built up an extensive and lucrative practice. He is a member of the Chicago Medical Society, the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. His standing in the profession is enviable, for he occupies a place in the front ranks of the medical fraternity in this city.

Dr. Todd was surgeon of the Fourth Regiment National Guards in 1875, and later was surgeon of the Second Regiment of Chicago. He was examining surgeon for pensions in Chicago during President Cleveland's first administration, from 1885 to 1889, was county physician in Cook county in 1890, and city physician under Mayor Harrison's administration. In 1888 he was the candidate for congress from the first district of Illinois, but was defeated with the remainder of the ticket. He is well known in the region of his old home, and in Chicago, where his ability as a medical practitioner and his sterling worth as a man have gained him high standing with the profession and with the public.

REV. HIRAM W. THOMAS, pastor of the People's church, Chicago, is a gentleman of scholarly attainments, and one greatly beloved in this city, where he has long lived and labored. Shortly after he entered the ministry he identified himself with the great Masonic order, from time to time made advancement in the same until he had received all the degrees from that of the Entered Apprentice up to and including the thirty-second of the Scottish Rite, and for nearly forty years he has been an interested and appreciative Mason, much of the time a working member. It was in 1858, at Marshall, Iowa, that the mysteries of ancient-craft Masonry were made known to him, and in 1864, at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, the Royal Arch degrees were conferred upon him. He was made a Knight Templar by St. Bernard Commandery and received the Scottish Rite degrees in Oriental Consistory, with both of which he has since affiliated, and in the former of which he served as Prelate under Dr. Carr. His membership in the blue lodge is now and has for some years been with Thomas J. Turner Lodge, F. & A. M., in which he has long served as Chaplain; and two years

he served as Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

Mr. Thomas is a Virginian by birth and a descendant of ancestors long resident of the "Old Dominion." He was born in Hampshire county, West Virginia, April 29, 1832, and in 1855 came west, locating in Iowa. He was educated at Berlin Seminary; privately under the able instruction of the Rev. Dr. Charles Elliott, of Mount Pleasant, Iowa; and took his degree at Asbury (now De Pauw) University, Greencastle, Indiana. He entered the ministry in 1852, and from that date to the present time has devoted his life to pastoral work, Chicago being the field of his labors since 1869. Here success has crowned his efforts, and he ranks to-day as one of the brightest scholars and most popular ministers of this city. He has been chaplain of the First Regiment, I. N. G., for fifteen years.

Such is an epitome of the life of one of Chicago's popular ministers, and a Mason of high degree.

JOHN HENRY KINCAID has for over twenty-five years been a sincere member of the Masonic fraternity, during which time he has been faithful to the precepts of the order, and is well versed in its laws and usages. He was initiated in Greenview Lodge, No. 653, on July 4, 1871, passed July 20, and was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason on July 27; he was exalted in De Witt Chapter, No. 119, at Petersburg, taking the degrees as follows: Past Master, January 1; Most Excellent Master, January 15; Royal Arch, January 24, 1876; was created a Sir Knight in St. Aldemar Commandery, No. 47, at Petersburg, in 1885, and attained the ineffable degree of Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret in Peoria Consistory on November 15, 1892. On May 25, 1894, he became a Noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine, his membership being in Mohammed Temple, Peoria. In 1895, '96 and '97 Mr. Kincaid served as King in his commandery.

On July 9, 1848, Mr. Kincaid was born on the farm which is now his home and which is situated three and a half miles north of Athens, Illinois. Here he is extensively engaged in raising stock, making a specialty of a high-class breed of horses for track, carriage and road purposes, and among his possessions is the famous stud, Guy Corbitt. The farm, which is called Indian Point Stock Farm, has an area of six hundred and six acres, is in an excellent state of cultivation, the out-buildings are all supplied with the latest and best improvements, and during Mr. Kincaid's fourteen years' management everything has been reduced to a well-ordered system. He is one of the best judges of horses in the state and is an authority on all matters pertaining to the equine world.

John Kennedy Kincaid, the father of our subject, was one of the early settlers of Menard county, where he became prominent as an energetic and progressive agriculturist.

In 1878 Mr. Kincaid was married to Miss Ella Culver, who was born in the vicinity of Athens, and they have two children, namely: James Earle and John Kennedy. In his religious faith our subject is a member of the Presbyterian church, of which he is one of the ruling elders.

JULIUS H. RAIBLE has long been a prominent figure in society circles. His identification with Masonry began in 1872, when he was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason in Erwin Lodge, No. 315, A. F. & A. M., of Alton. He has been very active and zealous in its work, and by his ardor has greatly advanced its cause. For several terms he served as Worshipful Master, and under his administration the lodge prospered and grew. He was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason in Alton Chapter, No. 8, in which he has served as Captain of the Host, passed the circle in Alton Council, No. 3, and was afterward elected its Treasurer. He was knighted in Belvidere Command-

ery, No. 2, has served as Sword Bearer, and went with the Commandery to Boston and Chicago to attend the conclaves in those cities. He has a wide circle of friends in Masonic ranks. He is also a member of the Masonic Veteran Association in Chicago.

Mr. Raible is also one of the distinguished Odd Fellows of the state and served as the Forty-sixth Grand Patriarch of the Grand Encampment of Illinois. He became a member of the order December 16, 1872, by initiation in Germania Lodge, No. 2, of Alton, and has since been appointed and elected to various offices therein, twice serving as Noble Grand and for ten years as Treasurer. On the 16th of May, 1873, he was exalted to the Royal Purple degree in Wildey Encampment, No. 1; received the degree of Rebekah in Lily Lodge, No. 63, Daughters of Rebekah, November 19, 1894, and was Chief Patriarch of his encampment in 1875. Entering the Grand Encampment at the session of 1885, he soon became known as an earnest, active worker. He was appointed Grand Marshal in 1891, elected Grand Junior Warden in 1892, Grand Senior Warden in 1893, Grand High Priest in 1894 and Grand Patriarch in 1895. At the Grand Lodge session of 1896 he was appointed a member of the board of trustees for the establishment and erection of the "Illinois Old Folks' Home," I. O. O. F., which institution is now located at Mattoon.

Mr. Raible was born in Rottweil, Wurtemberg, Germany, April 12, 1845, and resided in that place until he had attained his majority. Having acquired a good education in the public schools, he then entered a mercantile house, where he soon gained an excellent knowledge of business methods. In October, 1866, he sailed for America, and took up his residence in St. Louis, Missouri, where he remained until January, 1872, when he removed to Alton. Here he has since made his home, engaging in business as a wholesale liquor merchant. He has served as alderman of the city and as city auditor, and takes an active part in many enterprises that have for their object the substantial improvement and material welfare of Alton.

DR. JAMES FRAZIER HOOVER, a prominent dentist of Washington, Illinois, is a gentleman who has been identified with the Masonic order for a period of thirty-two years and in whose life has been illustrated many of the teachings as set forth in this ancient and honored fraternity. Some of the salient points in his life history as gleaned for publication are herewith presented.

James Frazier Hoover was born in St. Clairsville, Belmont county, Ohio, March 15, 1838, and in the "Buckeye state" passed his youthful days up to 1855. That year he came to Illinois, settling first at Peoria, where he made his home until 1863, and since that date has been a resident of Washington. He studied dentistry in Peoria, in the office of Dr. Charles Greenlief, under whose instructions he worked diligently for two years. Then he was for two years engaged in practice in Peoria, and since 1863 has had an office in Washington and enjoyed a successful practice here, in this time acquiring a comfortable competency. He has always manifested a deep interest in the affairs of the town, served nine years on its board of education, and is recognized as one of the most generous and public-spirited men.

Dr. Hoover was married in Washington, Illinois, January 30, 1864, to Miss Emma S. Couch, a native of Peoria, this state, and they have three children,—May E., Abbie E. and Edna E.

It was January 6, 1864, that Dr. Hoover was made a Master Mason, Taylor Lodge, No. 98, of Washington, performing the work. In that lodge he filled all the offices from Tyler up to Worshipful Master and occupied the executive chair for six or seven years. He was made a Royal Arch Mason in Tazewell Chapter, No. 97, in 1866; started in at the lowest official position and filled successively all the chairs of the chap-

ter, occupying that of High Priest two years. Tazewell Chapter having become extinct some years ago, he was in 1890 instrumental in organizing Washington Chapter, No. 199, which was instituted December 30, and of which he was first High Priest. The council degrees were conferred upon him at the same time he received the degrees of the chapter, and he has served as Thrice Illustrious ever since the organization of Washington Council, No. 77, October 1, 1891. He was knighted by Peoria Commandery, No. 3, K. T., and was made a member of Mohammed Temple, Mystic Shrine, in 1894. Also both he and his wife are identified with the Order of the Eastern Star, their names being on the list of charter members of Washington Chapter, No. 115, which was instituted in 1889, and of which they served as first Worthy Patron and Worthy Matron, each filling office two years. Throughout his Masonic life Dr. Hoover has seldom been absent from the meetings of the various bodies with which he affiliates, has been an earnest and active worker in the same, and has so shaped his life that he has been worthy of the many honors bestowed upon him by his brother Masons.

JOHN S. WOLFE, one of the prominent attorneys of Champaign, Illinois, has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for a great many years, during which time he has faithfully adhered to the precepts of the order and has proved himself a worthy and consistent brother. He was initiated and raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason in Western Star Lodge, No. 240, of which he was Worshipful Master; was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason in Champaign Chapter, No. 50; received the degrees of Royal and Select Master in the council: and was created a Sir Knight in Urbana Commandery, No. 16. Mr. Wolfe is a member of the Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine, and holds the office of Puissant Commander in the council. He is one of the venerable Masons of the state and is admired and respected in all the bodies with which he is affiliated.

Mr. Wolfe was born in Morgan county, Illinois, September 21, 1833, and remained on the home farm until twenty-four years old, obtaining in the meantime such education as was afforded by the district schools of his native county. Following the bent of his early youth he entered the law office of Palmer & Putnam, of Carlinville, Illinois, with whom he studied until January 8, 1858, at which time he was admitted to the bar. On May 1, 1861, he moved to Champaign and began the practice of his profession in this city. In 1864 our subject enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, for ninety days' service, and was shortly after made colonel of the regiment, with which he remained for about six months, being stationed during that time in the state of Missouri. He subsequently returned to Champaign and has since devoted his time and attention to legal practice. He is a brilliant lawyer and one of the lights of the profession in this section of the state, throughout which he has acquired considerable reputation. Colonel Wolfe has been the local attorney for the Illinois Central Railroad Company for nearly twenty-five years.

Politically the Colonel's sympathies are with the Democratic party. In his social relations he is an enthusiastic and honored member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

EDWIN AUGUSTUS KRATZ.—"Let not thy right hand know what thy left hand doeth," is an axiom that is closely followed in the spirit by the Masonic fraternity. Silent energy, systematically applied, is more potent in its effects than blatant diligence, expounded with all the vociferous power of which its promulgators are capable. In Champaign the order is steadily gaining force, and her membership is being increased by the best citizens in the place, among whom is Dr. Kratz. He was raised to the Master Mason's degree in

Western Star Lodge, No. 240, of which he was Worshipful Master for nine years, and represented it in the Grand Lodge as Grand Sword Bearer and Grand Steward. He was exalted to the Royal Arch degree in Champaign Chapter, No. 50, and was for six years High Priest of that body; was made a Royal and Select Master of Urbana Council, No. 19, and created a Sir Knight in Urbana Commandery, No. 16, but dimitted from both of those bodies; and attained the ineffable degree of Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret in Peoria Consistory, Scottish Rite. He is also a member of the Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine, of which he was one of the organizers in Champaign, and was elected Second Officer Vice Roy. He has been very prominent in this body, as well as in the blue lodge, and is one of the best posted in the work of these bodies of all in this section of the state.

Dr. Kratz was born in Plumsteadville, Pennsylvania, July 12, 1844, and obtained his primary education in the public schools of his native village and the Carversville Normal Institute. He settled in Champaign, Illinois, in February, 1867, and, taking up the study of medicine, he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in March, 1869, after which he returned to Champaign and began the practice of his profession. He was examining surgeon in the pension department for twenty-one years.

In August, 1864, the Doctor enlisted at Philadelphia in Company A, One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until the close of the conflict. On March 29, 1865, he was severely wounded at Gravelly Run, by a gunshot through the chest and both arms, which disabled him for life. He was taken from the battlefield to Washington, and was confined in the hospital until July 13, 1865, when he was discharged from service and returned to Plumsteadville, Pennsylvania.

Politically the Doctor is a stanch Republican and has served his party in many positions of trust and responsibility. In 1881 he was elected city clerk of Champaign, which office he held for four years, was elected supervisor in 1884, and in 1893 was appointed to the same position to fill a vacancy. He is now director and secretary of the public library board. In November, 1894, Dr. Kratz was elected treasurer of Champaign county and is now serving his third year in that capacity. He has proven an admirable officer, trustworthy and capable, and commands the respect and admiration of his many friends, and possesses the entire confidence of the people. He is a popular and honored member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

SAMUEL McFEELEY, whose connection with Masonry has been of material benefit to the different branches of the order in Streator, has since 1866 been identified with the fraternity, when he took the Entered Apprentice degree in Mount Horeb Lodge, of Woburn, Massachusetts, passed the Fellow-craft and was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason. He afterward was dimitted to Topeka Lodge, at Topeka, Kansas; then assisted in instituting Eldorado Lodge, at Eldorado, same state, from which he was dimitted to Streator Lodge, No. 607, of which he has served as Worshipful Master. In capitular Masonry his connection is with Streator Chapter, No. 168, and he has been honored by his companions by election to the office of High Priest. He also belongs to Streator Council, Royal and Select Masters, and was created and dubbed a Sir Knight in Ottawa Commandery, No. 10, of Ottawa, Illinois. He is well known in the fraternity and has been especially active in the work of the lodge and the chapter. He also belongs to Streator Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, and his virtues as a man and a Mason are of the highest order and worthy of imitation.

Mr. McFeeley first opened his eyes to the light of day in Woburn, Massachusetts, his natal day being May 23, 1843. Having

acquired a practical English education in the schools of Woburn, he turned his attention to the carpenter's trade, which he followed for some years in the east. When the tocsin of war was sounded, however, he laid down his tools and shouldered the rifle, going to the front in 1862 as a member of Company K, Thirty-ninth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until the close of the war. He participated in all the engagements of the Army of the Potomac, was once slightly wounded and for a short time was held by the enemy as a prisoner of war. He now belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic and is commander of the post in Streator.

When hostilities between the north and the south were ended Mr. McFeeley returned to his home in the old Bay state, where he followed carpentering until 1867, when he went to Kansas, where he was engaged in contracting for some years. In 1873 he came to Streator, followed carpentering in the employ of others for a period and then began contracting on his own account. He did a good business, which he carried on until 1880, when he accepted the position of manager for the Ames Lumber Company, with which he was connected in that capacity until 1891, when a stock company was formed, with Mr. McFeeley as vice-president and manager. His pronounced business ability, his capable management and his enterprise have been the means of securing to the company an extensive patronage and their reputation for reliability has enabled them to retain the support of patrons whose business is once gained. Mr. McFeeley was married in 1871, while living in Kansas, to Miss Mary Close, and in the best homes of Streator this worthy couple are welcome guests.

HON. JAMES HERVEY CALKINS, a prominent manufacturer of Galesburg, Illinois, is a gentleman who has passed the meridian of life and who is ripe in business experience and Masonic lore. His business career has been a long and prosperous one and for nearly forty years he has been associated with the great brotherhood of Masons.

Mr. Calkins is a native of Wyoming county, New York, born March 1, 1828, and for many years has been a resident of Illinois. His Masonic history had its beginning in Ames Lodge, No. 42, in December, 1858, when he was initiated into its first degree. In January of the following year he entered the craft and the next month was made a Master Mason. His present lodge affiliation is with Alpha, No. 155. The degrees which made him a Royal Arch



Mason were conferred upon him in Galesburg Chapter, No. 46, on the evenings of May 4, June 1, June 8 and June 24, 1875, and three years later, on August 6 and October 13, 1878, he was made a Royal and Select Master in Galesburg Council, No. 14. The sublime teachings of the chivalric degrees were made known to him in Galesburg Commandery, No. 8, on December 27, 1875, and January 10, 1876, and in the Scottish Rite he has advanced to the fourteenth degree. He affiliates with the chap-

ter, council and commandery at Galesburg and the Scottish Rite at Peoria.

In all these bodies, except the last named, he has filled important official positions, always performing his duty with the utmost fidelity and dignity and winning the commendation of his brother Masons. In his blue lodge he was Treasurer seven years, Secretary two years, and twenty-four years trustee of the Masonic Hall Company. In the chapter he served two years as Scribe and for eight years represented the chapter as trustee in the Masonic Hall Company, also serving a like number of years as trustee in this company for the commandery, and for eighteen years he was Recorder in the commandery. In the council he filled the office of Treasurer. Also he was a director of the Illinois Masonic Benevolent Society from July 1, 1874, to January 1, 1875, and was a member of the finance or executive committee during the whole time

Mr. Calkins has also been honored with official position outside the Masonic order. He was justice of the peace for the city of Galesburg eight years, and was mayor of the city one term, in these positions as elsewhere performing prompt and faithful service, giving general satisfaction. In the Independent Order of Mutual Aid (a state insurance company) he served fourteen years as chairman of the Grand Lodge Finance Committee. Religiously, he was educated in the Congregational faith.

JOSEPH H. RAY has made an enviable record as a loyal and devoted adherent of Masonic principles. Since 1882 he has been a member of the order, having in that year been raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason in Wilmington Lodge, No. 208, A. F. & A. M. Having taken the three preliminary degrees of capitular Masonry he was exalted to the august degree of a Royal Arch Mason in Wilmington Chapter, No. 142, in which he has since served as Principal Sojourner. He took the vows of knighthood and has since been a worthy follower of the beauseant of Joliet Commandery, No. 4. He also crossed the sands of the desert as a Noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine, and maintains his membership in Medinah Temple, of Chicago.

Mr. Ray is a successful, leading and influential business man of Wilmington and a representative of one of the pioneer families. His father located there about 1838 and took an active part in the development and upbuilding of the town. In 1849, attracted by the discovery of gold on the Pacific coast, he made his way to California, but later returned to Wilmington and for some years was a leading merchant here. Our subject was born in the city which is now his home, May 17, 1859, and obtained his education in the schools of Wilmington and Naperville, graduating in the latter city in 1876. For a year he engaged in contracting in Kansas City, Missouri, and for ten years carried on the stock business in Wilmington. In 1890, however, he embarked in the lumber business and now has a large lumber-yard at Wilmington, where he carries in stock all kinds of building materials and in addition also deals in coal. He also has branch yards at Custer Park and Ritchie, Illinois. His trade is extensive, and he is recognized as an enterprising, energetic and honorable man who well deserves the success that has crowned his efforts.

Mr. Ray is deeply interested in politics and is well informed on all the political problems which separate the two political parties. Believing the tenets of Republicanism best calculated to promote the nation's welfare, he gives that party his support and on that ticket has been elected to the offices of supervisor and alderman of the town of Wilmington. He is a recognized leader in local politics and for several years has been chairman of the town central committee of his party. In addition to his other business interests he is now a stockholder and director in the Wilmington Electric Light and Power Company. A man of resolute purpose, untiring energy and keen discrimination, he carries

forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes and has been an important factor in the business life of his native city.

JOHN NATHAN BEERS.—There is something sublime in the thought that there are in this world men who are devoting their lives to the moral education of their fellow beings, who are precipitating a force into the earth's atmosphere that cannot but be felt, and which will in time shake the very foundations of vice, demolish the evils of crime and malice, and erect amid the ruins a temple wherein all shall worship at the altar of love, peace and happiness. Illinois contains her share of these noble men, and among those who have won a high place in the brotherhood is the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch.

Mr. Beers took the first three degrees of the order in Western Star Lodge, No. 240, at Champaign, Illinois, was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason in Champaign Chapter, No. 40, of which body he was Steward, received the degrees of Royal and Select Master in Urbana Council, No. 19, and was created a Sir Knight in Urbana Commandery, No. 16, in which he held the offices of Captain-General and Generalissimo. He is also a member of Vesper Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star. Mr. Beers has conscientiously observed the precepts of the craft, and has been particularly active in the commandery.

The birth of Mr. Beers occurred October 24, 1849, in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, and there received his education in the common schools, after which he began his business career in a retail cutlery store, where he remained for five years. He was then employed in a fancy grocery and dry-goods store in Indianapolis and Mahomet, coming to Champaign in 1889, where he became engaged in the real-estate and loan business, under the firm name of Rayburn & Beers. Mr. Rayburn retiring in 1890, Mr. Beers continued the business alone until 1891, when Mr. Davidson was admitted and the business was conducted under the firm name of Beers & Davidson, which continued for six years, when Mr. Davidson retired. Mr. Beers purchased his interest and since February, 1897, has continued alone. He has one of the best offices in the state and does a prosperous and ever increasing business. He is one of Champaign's well-to-do citizens, honored for his upright character, and the possessor of a large number of friends. He is secretary and superintendent of the Urbana and Champaign water works, and secretary of the Champaign county agricultural board.

The marriage of Mr. Beers and Miss Izora Nebeker was consummated January 13, 1875, and of this union two children are living.

D. E. HUGGANS.—The seeds of Masonic truths having once been sown in a community, the fruit springs up in luxuriant profusion and is spread broadcast throughout the land, refreshing the mental and moral nature of mankind and bringing a sense of keen relish to the jaded faculties of our fellow men. One of the most enthusiastic members of the craft in Streator, Illinois, is D. E. Huggans, who was initiated in Streator Lodge, No. 607, July 12, 1887, and served as its Secretary for two years, and later as its Junior Warden. He was exalted to the Royal Arch degree in Streator Chapter, No. 168, in which order he served as Secretary, Scribe and King; received the degrees of Royal and Select Master in Streator Council, No. 73, and was created a Knight Templar in Ottawa Commandery, No. 10. He is also a member of Streator Chapter, No. 301, Order of the Eastern Star.

Mr. Huggans was born in New York city April 12, 1853, and came to La Salle county, Illinois, in 1857 with his parents, who settled one and a half miles north of Streator, and are both still respected residents of La Salle county. Mr. Huggans received a common-school education, and at the age of fifteen entered the coal mines

near Streator as an employee and remained there until twenty-two years of age, when he began to learn the profession of stationary engineering. He remained in that capacity for nine years in the employ of the Vermilion Coal Company, and on August 12, 1886, he entered the employment of the Streator Aqueduct Company as an engineer and gave such evidence of energy and efficiency that in July, 1891, he was promoted to the position of superintendent, which he held until, in July, 1893, he was made vice-president and manager of the company, which office he has since filled in an efficient and satisfactory manner.

In his political affiliations Mr. Huggans is a stanch Republican, has been a member of the board of education for three years, and is now serving his second term as county commissioner. Socially he is a member of the Modern Woodmen.

The marriage of Mr. Huggans to Miss Margaret E. Jenkins was celebrated in 1877, and of this union one son, Ralph, has been born. Our subject and his wife have a pleasant home in Streator, where they are ever ready to welcome their many friends.

JAMES A. CURRY, D. D. S., of Streator, is a worthy examplar of Masonry and a faithful follower of the ancient fraternity, which through many centuries has taught its followers the all-embracing creed of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. He began the study of its symbolic truths in 1891, when he was received as an Entered Apprentice of Streator Lodge, No. 607. Passing the Fellow-craft and being raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason, he has since been diligent in the work of the order and is now Worshipful Master of the blue lodge. He was exalted to the august degree of a Royal Arch Mason in Streator Chapter, No. 168, and assumed the vows of knighthood in Ottawa Commandery, No. 10, of Ottawa, Illinois. He also belongs to Streator Chapter, No. 173, Order of the Eastern Star, of which both he and his wife are charter members, while Mrs. Curry served as its first Worthy Matron.

Dr. Curry is not only numbered among the leading Masons of Streator but is also regarded as one of its most prominent citizens in other walks of life. He was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in September, 1865, and obtained his early education in the public schools of this state, completing his literary course in the high school of Streator, after which he pursued a business course in the Streator Commercial College. He served an apprenticeship at the machinist's trade in the Streator Novelty Works and was afterward employed in the Industrial Machine Works, but preferring professional life he prepared for the practice of dentistry in the Chicago Dental College, where he was graduated in 1889. On the 10th of April of the same year he opened an office in Streator and has now a large and lucrative practice. His well-appointed office is supplied with the latest and best improved dental appliances and his methods are not surpassed in the profession. His thorough and accurate knowledge of the science of dentistry has secured him the confidence of the public and his business is constantly increasing. On the 18th of July, 1891, Dr. Curry was united in marriage to Miss Nelle Egbert, and they have two interesting children, Hazel Leah and Milton Lewis, aged respectively three and one years. The parents are members of the Presbyterian church and faithfully perform their part in all benevolent work. The Doctor is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Order of Red Men, and in professional and social circles is alike honored.

JASPER N. PIERCE, whose devotion to the cause of Freemasonry and whose unfaltering zeal and industry have gained for him the highest encomiums of praise from his *fraters*, had the degree of Master Mason conferred upon him in Watseka Lodge, No. 446, in 1880, and in 1896 was elected its Worshipful Master; he was ex-

alted to the Royal Arch degrees in Watseka Chapter, No. 114, in which he has held the chair of High Priest for the past four years; received the degrees of Royal and Select Masters in Watseka Council, of which he is a charter member, in 1888, and in 1896 held the office of Thrice Illustrious Master, and is now Conductor of the Work; and was created a Sir Knight in Mary Commandery, No. 67, in February, 1896, serving as its Junior Warden for that year. Mr. and Mrs. Pierce are members of the Order of the Eastern Star, in Royal Chapter, No. 217, of which Mrs. Pierce is now serving her third term as Worthy Matron.

Mr. Pierce was born in Iroquois county, Illinois, April 6, 1850, and is the son of David and Louisa (Webster) Pierce, the latter of whom has lived in this county since 1830. Our subject was reared on the farm and has spent the major portion of his life on the old homestead, engaged in cultivating the soil and raising live stock. This vocation he followed until 1890, when he came to Watseka and embarked in the lumber and coal business, in which he has met with more than usual success. He is a substantial, enterprising citizen of Watseka, firm in character, honest in principle, and possesses the good will and high esteem of all with whom he comes in contact.

The marriage of Mr. Pierce to Miss Francila Hill was celebrated in 1873. She was born in the state of Pennsylvania and was brought to this county when three years old. Mr. and Mrs. Pierce are the parents of five children, two of whom, Charles and Jessie, still survive. Mrs. Pierce is a devout member of the Methodist church. In his political relations Mr. Pierce is a stanch adherent of the Republican party. Both he and his wife enjoy the regard of a large circle of friends.

WILLIAM J. MAIDEN, of Chicago, has rounded the circle of Masonry, passing from the degree of Entered Apprentice to the highest degree of the order. His thorough understanding of the symbolic truths has led him to give to the fraternity a loyal support, and he is a worthy exemplar of the ancient and beneficent society which contains in its brief but comprehensive creed,—the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man,—the essence of all the moral teaching whereby humanity has advanced on the highway of civilization. Truth is eternal and the noble principles of this order cannot therefore be destroyed. Promoting kindlier and closer relations between the brothers of this large human family, its followers have carried forward the work of charity and mutual helpfulness upon which the society rests and have accomplished for the world a good that can never be estimated.

Mr. Maiden dates his affiliation with this order from May 25, 1892, when he joined York Lodge, No. 563, A. F. & A. M., of Columbus, Ohio. He was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason November 5, 1892, in Temple Chapter, No. 155, and on January 13, 1893, learned the secrets of the sacred vault in Columbus Council, No. 8, of which he is a life member. He took the vows of knighthood March 9, 1893, in Mount Vernon Commandery, No. 1, also of Columbus, and advanced through the various degrees of the Scottish Rite until he had attained the thirty-second and was proclaimed a Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret in Oriental Consistory, of Chicago. His present affiliation is with Garfield Lodge, No. 686, York Chapter, No. 148, Columbus Council and St. Bernard Commandery. He crossed the sands of the desert in Aladdin Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Columbus, Ohio, and on his removal to this city was dimitted to Medinah Temple. He is a member of St. Bernard Drill Corps of the commandery, and participated in the drill at Boston in 1895.

Mr. Maiden is a native of Aurora, Illinois, born April 30, 1857. He obtained his education in the public schools of that city, and Jennings Seminary, and since entering upon his business career has been engaged in corporation work.

ALBERT THOMAS HEY, the popular florist at No. 821 South Second street, Springfield, Illinois, is one of the bright Masons of this city, well posted in the ritualistic work of Masonry and a faithful practitioner of its teachings. A brief *resume* of his life gives the following facts:

Albert Thomas Hey is an Englishman by birth and comes of a family of florists. He was born December 20, 1861; learned his business in Huddersfield, Yorkshire, England, and remained there until he attained his majority. At twenty-one he made the voyage to America, landing first in Canada and a short time afterward coming to the United States and locating at Springfield, Illinois, the date of his arrival here being 1883. His special adaptation for the work in which he is engaged, his love for flowers and plants, and his long experience in the business, combine to make his services as a florist valuable.

Mr. Hey's Masonic history had its beginning in 1890. That year he was created a Master Mason by Springfield Lodge, No. 4, A. F. & A. M., and in it has filled all the offices from that of Junior Deacon up to Worshipful Master, to which latter office he was elected in 1895 and in 1896, and in which he is now serving. The chapter degrees were conferred upon him in 1891. In this body he has filled the chairs of Master of the Third Veil, Principal Sojourner, Captain of Host, Scribe and High Priest, at this writing being the incumbent of the last named office. The council degrees also were given him in 1891. In the council he is now Principal Conductor and District Deputy of the Seventeenth Arch. He was knighted in 1892, and in the commandery he has officiated as Tyler and Junior and Senior Wardens. He has familiarized himself with the ritualistic work of these bodies, renders it in a manner most earnest and impressive, and is able to confer any degree in the York Rite. Also he is a member of the Mystic Shrine, Mohammed Temple, of Peoria, through the mysteries of which he was conducted in November, 1895; and both he and his wife are members of the Order of the Eastern Star, that popular auxiliary of Masonry instituted for the wives, daughters, mothers, widows and sisters of Master Masons. They took the degrees of this order in Flower City Chapter, of Springfield, and later, when a move was made to organize another chapter, to be known as Lalla Rookh, they were instrumental in advancing the measure and their names are on its list of charter members. Mrs. Hey was the first and is the present Worthy Matron of Lalla Rookh Chapter, and Mr. Hey was its first Chaplain and is the present Secretary.

Mr. Hey was married in 1886 to Miss Mary A. Davies, a native of Wales but reared from early childhood in this country. They have four children,—William A. J., Louis E., Albert Davis and Gwenllean Louise.

In their religious faith Mr. and Mrs. Hey are Episcopalians.

CHARLES FREDRICK WHITMORE, compiler of abstracts of titles, Kankakee, Illinois, comes from a line of ancestry which can be traced back for a number of generations, in this country and beyond the Atlantic, and which throughout its history has been distinguished for sterling worth. As a representative of an old and honored family, as a citizen of enterprise and high standing, and as a Mason well advanced in the order, he forms a fit subject for biographical review in this work.

Looking first to his connection with Freemasonry, we find that Mr. Whitmore was created a Master Mason twenty years ago, February 6, 1877, by Kankakee Lodge, No. 389, F. & A. M.; and that time after time he was honored with official position in the same, still retaining his membership therein and having the rank of Past Master. On April 14 of the same year in which he received the degrees of blue Masonry he was exalted a Royal Arch Mason by Kankakee Chapter, No. 78, R. A. M., and in the chapter has officiated as High Priest. He was made a Royal and Select Master at

Kankakee, June 27, 1878, and a few days previous to that, June 21, 1877, was knighted by Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 33, K. T., of Kankakee. As in his lodge, so in the commandery has he filled the highest official position, that of Eminent Commander. And such has been his life that he has never by word or deed cast a reflection upon this honored and ancient order with which he has been so closely identified, but rather has been an ornament to it, illustrating in his every-day action its noble and manly principles.

Mr. Whitmore was born in Calais, Maine, October 4, 1852, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (O'Brien) Whitmore, with whom he removed from that state to Detroit, Michigan, in 1854, where he was reared and received a common-school education. Joseph Whitmore was born in Portland, Maine, and died in Detroit, Michigan, at the age of sixty-nine years, and his wife, born in Calais, Maine, died in Detroit, at the age of seventy-two. They were the parents of eight children, four of whom are yet living. The paternal grandparents of our subject, Joseph and Elizabeth (Martin) Whitmore, were both natives of Maine, the former born in Portland and the latter near that city; he was killed in the war of 1812, she surviving him a number of years and dying in 1862. The maternal grandparents of Mr. Whitmore were Robert and Jennie (McClellan) O'Brien, the former born in Nova Scotia in 1781, and died in Halifax in 1851; the latter born on Long Island in December, 1779, died at Calais, Maine, in 1846. The date of their marriage was 1798. Joseph and Elizabeth D. O'Brien, the great-grandparents of our subject, were natives respectively of Ireland and Scotland, and came to America in early life, where they passed their lives and died.

At the age of seventeen Charles F. Whitmore left home to make his own way in the world, and whatever of success he has attained is due to his own unaided efforts. He spent one year in Minnesota and came thence to Kankakee, Illinois, where he has since resided and where he has devoted his attention to banking and to an abstract business. Both he and his wife are devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and, politically, he harmonizes with the Republican party. He served one term on the city council, and is president of the Second Ward Republican Club. He was a member of the Illinois National Guards from June 4, 1886, to July 15, 1889; was commissioned as orderly sergeant, second lieutenant, first lieutenant and captain, by prompt and faithful service meriting the promotion he received. For four years he was captain of an independent company known as the Review Guards. He has been secretary of Mound Grove Cemetery Association ever since its organization in 1882.

In connection with Mr. Whitmore's Masonic history it should be further stated that he is identified with that popular auxiliary of Masonry known as the Order of the Eastern Star, being a charter member of the chapter at Kankakee and having served one year as its Worthy Patron. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen.

Mr. Whitmore was married December 24, 1877, in Kankakee, Illinois, to Miss Alice J. Griffith, a native of Danby, Vermont, and they have three children, two of whom are living, Charles Frederick, Jr., and Georgia Griffith.

Mrs. Whitmore was a teacher for twelve years previous to her marriage. She was reared in Aurora, Illinois, and educated in the high school of that place, and for proficiency in the high school was awarded a Normal scholarship. Her parents, Seth and Mary H. (Andrus) Griffith, were born at Danby, Vermont, the former March 24, 1813, the latter November 29, 1823. Mr. Griffith was for many years engaged in the marble business, and died in Aurora, Illinois, in 1896. Mrs. Griffith is still a resident of that place. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Whitmore, Thomas and Phœbe (Sherman) Griffith, also were natives of Danby, he having been born in 1770, and died in 1829, the dates of her birth and death being 1773 and 1862. Her maternal grandparents were John and Miranda

(Morrison) Andrus. He was born in Danby, Vermont, in 1795, and died in 1855, while she was a native of New York, born in Kingsburg in 1801, and died in 1889. Mrs. Whitmore's great-grandparents were all New England people.

T A. MASON, president of the Joliet National Bank, has been a valued member of the Masonic fraternity for over a quarter of a century. Although he has been a constant and faithful attendant during that time, he has never sought official honors, being content to serve the order as a worker in the ranks. Mr. Mason was initiated in Matteson Lodge, No. 175, in 1871; was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason in Joliet Chapter, No. 27, and was created a Sir Knight in Joliet Commandery, No. 4, in 1872. Mr. Mason demonstrates by his daily acts how well he understands the tenets of the society, and is held in warm esteem by the brothers of the bodies with which he is affiliated.

Mr. Mason's native city is New Hartford, New York, where he was born in 1846. His early education was received in the public schools of that place, and later he attended the schools of Utica. In 1866 he came west to Chicago and accepted a position with the Chicago & Alton Railroad for a few months as assistant pilot, having charge of trains to Brighton Park, where the train dispatcher took them. He subsequently returned east and was engaged in the wrapping-paper, printers' stock, blank-book and stationery business at Utica for two years. In 1870 he came to Joliet and embarked in the lumber business, in which he continued until 1888. In March, 1891, Mr. Mason assisted in organizing the Joliet National Bank, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, and of which he was made president, fulfilling the duties of that office up to the present time with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his brother officers.

In his political faith Mr. Mason is a Republican and has represented his party from the fourth ward in the city council for one term, was assistant supervisor for the same length of time, and now holds the office of school inspector of the city. Mr. Mason is one of Joliet's substantial and progressive citizens and stands high in business and social, as well as in Masonic, circles.

WILLIAM R. BRESIE.—Illinois is the home of some of the most prominent and enthusiastic members of the Masonic fraternity, and throughout her cities and towns the lodges are in a most flourishing condition. This is especially true of Decatur, where an abiding interest in the craft has continued unabated for several years. One of the loyal brothers who has figured conspicuously in the local bodies of the order here is he whose name heads this review. Mr. Bresie has been an active Mason and is well known in the fraternity and as well in other social circles of his home city.

Mr. Bresie was initiated in Rubicon Lodge, No. 237, at Toledo, Ohio, from which he was dimitted to become affiliated with Macon Lodge, No. 8. He was exalted to the Royal Arch degree in Macon Chapter, No. 21, and served as its King; received the degrees of Royal and Select Master in Decatur Council, No. 16, in which he has held the chair of Thrice Illustrious Master; and was created a Sir Knight in Beaumanoir Commandery, No. 9, and was elected Eminent Commander in 1895. He also holds a membership in Chapter No. 51, Order of the Eastern Star, at Tecumseh, Michigan. In his relations with his brothers Mr. Bresie has been all that a Mason should be, has filled the offices entrusted to him with honor and efficiency, and stands high in the opinion of his *fraters*.

The birth of Mr. Bresie took place at Birdsall, Allegany county, New York, October 18, 1842. His education was acquired in the Danville public schools, the Hornellsville graded school, and the Buffalo high school, being graduated at the latter

in 1860. He then moved to Cleveland and assisted his father in conducting the latter's farm near that city until February, 1864, when he entered the service of the United States Express Company, as messenger, his route being between Cleveland and Sandusky, Ohio. A year later he was given a clerkship in the Toledo office, and in 1866 was appointed route agent. In 1879 he attracted the attention of general superintendent Kip, by the excellence of his work, and was shortly after promoted to the office of superintendent, with headquarters at Springfield, Illinois. He filled that position until 1881, when he was offered and accepted the assistant superintendency of the Pacific Express Company, which had extended its lines east of the Mississippi, absorbing most of that territory, and was assigned to headquarters at St. Louis. In 1883 he was moved to Decatur and placed in charge of his present territory, which comprises about two thousand and five hundred miles of railroad and four hundred offices. In 1893 he was made superintendent in charge of the same lines. Mr. Bresie, while a strict disciplinarian, possesses an amiability of temperament that has endeared him to all his employees. He is equally popular with the business public and in social circles. These characteristics, combined with his thorough knowledge of the express business, have made him one of the company's most valued officers.

Mr. Bresie was married in 1870 at Toledo, Ohio, to Miss Mary Kitchen, and they occupy a pleasant home in the residence portion of Decatur. Politically Mr. Bresie is a stanch supporter of the Republican party. On the paternal side of his family he comes of French ancestry.

WILLIAM WALLACE COLE is one of the prominent citizens of Geneseo who is identified with the Masonic fraternity. He was initiated into the esoteric doctrines of the order September 21, 1894, as an Entered Apprentice of Stewart Lodge, No. 92, passed the Fellow-craft degree on the 5th of October, and on the 12th of the same month was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason. In the spring of 1895 the Royal Arch degrees were conferred upon him in Barrett Chapter, No. 18, in Rock Island, and within a short time he was created a Knight Templar in Everts Commandery, No. 18, of Rock Island. A Noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine, his membership is in Kaaba Temple, of Davenport. Of all these organizations he is a worthy and acceptable member and is a true follower of the doctrines of the fraternity, which declare that all the brethren are upon a level, which opens wide its doors to all nations and admits of no rank except the priority of merit, while its only aristocracy is the nobility of virtue.

Mr. Cole was born in Portland township, Whiteside county, Illinois, on the 26th of June, 1846. His ancestors were early settlers of Rhode Island, whence representatives of the family removed to New York. With the early history of the country they were identified and to the war of the Revolution and the war of 1812 they furnished faithful defenders of our country. Harry Cole, the father of our subject, was a soldier of the Union army and faithfully followed the old flag as it led the troops which went forth to protect the Republic that his ancestors had aided in establishing. He was born in New York and married Miss Margaretta Ward, a native of Wisconsin. They removed to Portland township, Whiteside county, Illinois, in 1844, and the father remained there until the discovery of gold in California, when with ox teams he crossed the plains to the Pacific slope, where he engaged in mining for a time, with varying success. Returning to his family he followed farming until the tocsin of war sounded, when he tendered his services to his country and participated in many important engagements with the Army of the Tennessee. In the gallant charge which the Union soldiers made at Missionary Ridge he was wounded, and after three years of faithful service returned home. He resided in Gen-

eseo from the time of the war until his death, which occurred in 1867, at the age of forty-eight years. His wife died a few years later, at the age of forty-seven. They were people of the highest respectability, and Mr. Cole was a most patriotic citizen with a love of liberty permeating his entire nature. His political support was given the Republican party. His four children—one son and three daughters—are all living.

Mr. Cole, of this review, attended the public schools, but at the age of twelve years began to earn his own living and worked on a farm for three dollars per month. As the years went by and he was able to do more work his wages were increased to twenty-five dollars per month. In 1864, when but eighteen years of age, he also joined the "boys in blue," was assigned to duty with Company K, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Illinois Infantry, and served in Kentucky and Tennessee.

After the close of the war Mr. Cole attended school in the winter and followed farming in the summer months. He also continued his education in Hillsdale College, in Michigan, and after completing the four-years course in eight terms, he was graduated, in 1875. He then began reading law, and since that time he has devoted his energies to a number of business ventures with excellent success.

In 1877 Mr. Cole married Miss Carrie E. Weston, a native of Wisconsin, by whom he has two children,—Eva M. and Marion S. Since his marriage he has been engaged in farming and in buying and selling stock, and as a result of his capable management he has steadily prospered until he has become one of the large land-owners of his county, having several valuable farms which he now rents. He has been a lifelong Republican, casting his first presidential vote for General Grant, and has been an efficient and active worker in the presidential campaigns. He has been honored by his fellow-citizens by election to several offices, has served as alderman for several terms, was mayor of the city and for five years was a member of the board of county supervisors. He has also rendered his party effective service as a member of the Republican town central committee and has always used his aid and influence on behalf of the best interests of Geneseo. One of the most prominent and progressive residents of the place, he is widely known and has the high regard of all.

JOHN R. OUGHTON, one of the most prominent representatives of Freemasonry in Dwight and a faithful follower of the teachings and principles of the ancient order, was made a member of the fraternity in Livingston Lodge, No. 371, A. F. & A. M., of Dwight, and has since been active and influential in its work. The symbols of the Entered Apprentice, Fellowcraft and Master Mason contain the germs and are the foundation of all Freemasonry; the lodge with its prevailing tincture of blue indicates universality which is a reminder to every initiate that friendship, morality and brotherly love should be as extensive as the blue vault above him; and its work is permeated by the most humanitarian principles, for without regard to creed or politics or nationality the hand of aid is freely extended to those in need of assistance. Mr. Oughton has devoted to the lodge a large share of his time and talent and his brethren, appreciating his capable efforts, have honored him with the office of Worshipful Master. He was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason in Odell Chapter, but his identification with capitular Masonry is now through Wilmington Chapter, No. 142. He was constituted a Knight of the Red Cross and dubbed and created a Sir Knight in Blaney Commandery, No. 5, but has since been dimitted to Joliet Commandery, No. 4. In the Scottish Rite he has advanced to the thirty-second degree and was proclaimed a Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret in Oriental Consistory, of Chicago. He belongs to Medinah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and through his connection with this organization and the Consistory he has

become well known in Masonic circles of Chicago as well as in Dwight, Wilmington and Joliet. He is a close and conscientious student of the teachings and ethics of Masonry, is a most efficient, enthusiastic worker, and, being a man of much more than average ability, he brings to his work a high degree of intelligence.

John R. Oughton has had a career which has shown him to be possessed of versatile talent, great business ability and an indomitable spirit of perseverance. In this age of the world, when human intellect is developed at its best, and intelligent mind and throbbing enterprise surge with seemingly wild impetuosity through all the avenues of life, none but the well-balanced, alert and energetic can hope to achieve even moderate prominence. Mediocrity is doomed whenever it enters the fierce competitions of life, but Mr. Oughton has reason to feel satisfaction with his business career, which ably demonstrates the results that may be attained with determined and honorable purpose, laudable ambition and unflagging industry.

Born in county Tipperary, Ireland, in 1857, he obtained his education in the public schools and a private academy of his native land, and when sixteen years of age sailed for the United States. He landed at New York, made his way to Chicago and in the metropolis of the state secured employment in a West Side drug store. Later he accepted a position in the wholesale drug house of Lord, Stoughtenburg & Company, with which he remained for two years, after which he spent some time on the road as a traveling salesman. In 1879 he located in Dwight and became connected with the Leslie E. Keeley Company. He was one of its organizers in 1880, and since that time has been vice-president of the company. The history of their enterprise is too well known to need further mention here, for through the years the work—philanthropic in character—has been carried on most successfully.

In 1880 Mr. Oughton was married and now has two sons,—James H. and John R. In politics he is a Republican and gives an intelligent passing interest to the questions of the day, but has never aspired to political honors. In private and social life he is the synonym of his Masonic professions, thus commanding the respect and love of the fraternity and the confidence of all who know him in other departments of life.

JOHN C. PIRKEY, of Streator, is one of the well-known Masons of LaSalle county, Illinois, and not a little of the high character of the craft in the city where he lives is the effect of his influence. His ardor in behalf of the fraternity never flags, his zeal is constant and his labors earnest. He is therefore deserving of praise and cheering commendation. He was initiated an Entered Apprentice of Streator Lodge, No. 607, passed to the degree of Fellowcraft and was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason. In Rutland Chapter, No. 112, he was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason and later was dimitted from that chapter and admitted a member of Streator Chapter, No. 168, with which he now labors for the advancement of capitular Masonry. He passed the circle in Streator Council, No. 73, Royal and Select Masters, was created and dubbed a Sir Knight in Ottawa Commandery, No. 10, and received the grades and orders of the Scottish Rite in Oriental Consistory, wherein he attained the thirty-second degree and was proclaimed a Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret. He became a member of Medinah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and is a member of Streator Chapter, No. 301, Order of the Eastern Star, in which he now, 1897, is the Worthy Patron. So fully has he met the obligations resting upon Masons and so ably performed all his duties that he has been honored with various offices by his brethren, having served as Junior Warden in the Lodge, High Priest in the Chapter and Thrice Illustrious Master in the Council, and therefore been the Representative to the Grand Chapter and Grand Council; is

also a member of the Masonic Veterans' Association. In his every-day life he practices the teachings of these time-honored institutions. In addition to his association with Masonry he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Order of Red Men.

Mr. Pirkey was born in Keezletown, Virginia, on the 21st of February, 1847, and obtained his education in Strasburg Academy. He worked on a farm for a short time and then learned operative masonry, becoming a successful contractor. He located in Streator in 1869 and erected a number of the best buildings in this city. His business enterprises were successful and he carried on operations as a contractor until 1884, when he turned his attention to the insurance business, which he has since followed.

In 1864 Mr. Pirkey was drafted for the army and served in Company G, Twenty-third Virginia Cavalry, in the Shenandoah valley. His political support is given the Republican party, and religiously he is a member of the Christian church. In 1871 he was married to Miss Rebecca S. Varner, of Wellington, Missouri, and they have four children. Mr.. and Mrs. Pirkey have a wide acquaintance in Streator and their friends throughout the community are many.

ALONZO ST. CLAIR WILDERMAN, who has been quite active in the Masonic fraternity, and who has held nearly all the offices in the bodies of which he is a member, and whose connection with the order covers a period of thirty years, was made a Master Mason in Freeburg Lodge, No. 418, on August 13, 1867, at Freeburg, Illinois; was exalted to the august degree of the Holy Royal Arch in Belleville Chapter, No. 106, in June, 1869; received the degrees of Royal and Select Masters in Belleville Council, No. 67, in April, 1879, and was constituted a Sir Knight in Tancred Commandery, No. 50, in June, 1879. He was dimitted from Freeburg Lodge to become affiliated with St. Clair Lodge, No. 24, of which he was elected Worshipful Master; in the chapter he served as Excellent High Priest, was Thrice Illustrious Master of his council, and held the chair of Eminent Commander in his commandery. In the many positions of trust filled by Brother Wilderman he has discharged the duties incumbent upon him with intelligence and zeal, and his career in the order has been distinguished by fidelity and practical ability. He attended the triennial conclave held in Chicago in August, 1880, and the one held at St. Louis in September, 1886. An industrious, enthusiastic brother, he has ever had the best interests of his lodge at heart, and well deserves the respect and esteem extended to him by his Fellow-craftsmen.

The birth of Judge Wilderman occurred in St. Clair county, Illinois, on December 1, 1839, receiving his preliminary mental discipline in the public schools. Possessing a predilection for the bar he took up the study of law in 1864 and by industry and earnest application he was, within two years, able to take the examination, and on November 9, 1866, he was admitted to practice by the supreme court of Illinois, and in January, 1891, he was accorded a similar privilege by the United States supreme court. In May, 1868, the Judge located at Belleville, Illinois, opened an office, and entered upon the duties of his profession, and such was his aptitude, his energy and his mental acumen that in a short time he had secured a firm footing in his home city, and became known as a lawyer of more than ordinary ability, possessing to an unusual degree the requisite qualifications which go to make the successful practitioner.

Politically Judge Wilderman is an independent voter, reserving the right to cast his ballot for the man whom he considers most worthy of official preferment, irrespective of party lines. He has been closely identified with the politics of Illinois nearly a quarter of a century, and in 1877 he was elected to the state legislature, in

which honorable body he served with intelligence and distinction. He was subsequently appointed master in chancery and later was chosen to occupy the bench in the circuit court, of which office he is the present incumbent. He is a man of wide research, keen discrimination and sound judgment, grasping the points of a case with remarkable rapidity, and his unprejudiced decisions and impartiality have won for him the highest admiration and profound respect from the public as well as political parties of all faiths.

Judge Wilderman was united in marriage September 5, 1871, at Decatur, Illinois, to Miss Amanda J. Affleck, of Decatur, Illinois, and four daughters have been born to them. The Judge and his wife have a pleasant home in Belleville, where they live in the enjoyment of happy domestic ties and the warm regard of their many friends.

J FRANK LEONARD, who occupies the responsible position of cashier of the First National Bank at Kankakee, Illinois, has long been a resident of this city and his name is closely linked with its history. Nearly thirty years ago he identified himself with the various Masonic bodies in Kankakee, made himself familiar with their ritualistic work, and became a prominent factor in promoting their interests. Either as a Mason, a business man or a citizen his life history is worthy of record. It is therefore gratifying to the publishers of this work to chronicle his name with those of other leading Masons of Illinois.

Mr. Leonard took his first step in Masonry in 1868, when he petitioned for the degrees of Kankakee Lodge, No. 389, F. & A. M. He was duly elected, initiated, passed and raised, becoming a Master Mason on the 3d of March of that year. In this organization he filled various official positions up to and including that of Worshipful Master, and with such dignity and faithfulness did he serve in the executive chair that he won the high commendation of his brother Masons. He is still a loyal member of this lodge. The following year, 1869, on the 18th of October, Mr. Leonard was exalted to the high rank of Royal Arch Mason, Kankakee Chapter, No. 78, conferring the degrees upon him. Through all these years he has also retained his membership in the chapter, and is now Past High Priest of the same. Shortly after his exaltation in the chapter he received at Paxton, Illinois, the degrees of Royal and Select Master. From this organization, however, he was dimitted. Continuing his progress in Masonry he was, March 29, 1870, knighted by Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 33, K. T., at Kankakee, and from that date to the present time has been one of its most honored Sir Knights, year after year for eleven consecutive years being elected and serving as its Eminent Commander. In the Masonic hall it has been his pride and ambition to bring the work up to a high standard of perfection, and in his every-day life he has sought to live up to the time-honored principles of Masonry; and that this has been accomplished is evinced by the fact that those who have known him longest and best esteem him most highly.

Mr. Leonard is a native of the "Green Mountain state." He was born in Bennington, Vermont, September 16, 1847, and was reared in his New England home, receiving his education in the public schools. His life was spent on a farm until he was nineteen. Then he started out in the world to make his own way and at different times and places has been variously employed. Landing in Kankakee when a young man, he has here worked his way up to his present condition of prominence and influence. Many positions of prominence and trust have been filled by him, all with the strictest fidelity and in a manner that has been to his credit. He has for years been interested in the Kankakee Building & Loan Society, and president of the same. For several years he was a member of the city council and in 1893–4 was honored by election to the city's chief executive office, and

as mayor of Kankakee he performed faithful service. In 1878–9 he was clerk in the Illinois senate. For twelve years he was clerk of the circuit court. He has been connected with railroading and other enterprises, and since October 17, 1894, has occupied his present position as cashier of the First National Bank of Kankakee.

Thus briefly is outlined the life history of a loyal Mason, an active, enterprising business man, and a citizen who stands in high favor with his fellow men.

DAVID NICKEL.—The principles involved in Freemasonry are not those that would naturally attract the vicious or evil-minded; therefore the ranks of the order are conspicuously free from that class of humanity. On the contrary, within its circles are to be found men with clear minds, who are banded together for the purpose of eradicating, as much as it is in the bounds of possibility so to do, the wickedness that invades every class of society and to elevate and purify the existence of mankind. Mr. Nickel, whose name heads this sketch, has been a consistent and honored member of the craft for nearly a quarter of a century, during which period he has labored earnestly in the bodies with which he is associated, and has been rewarded with many positions of trust and importance. Brother Nickel was made a Master Mason in Kenosha Lodge, No. 47, at Kenosha, Wisconsin, in August, 1873, and was dimitted from that body to become affiliated with Cedar Lodge, No. 124, of which he was Worshipful Master. He was exalted to the Royal Arch degree in Orient Chapter, No. 31, and was elected to the chair of High Priest; received the degrees of Royal and Select Master in Joliet Council, No. 182, and was created a Sir Knight in Blaney Commandery, No. 5, in which he has filled the chair of Eminent Commander. Mr. Nickel is also a member of the Masonic social organization known as the Ancient Arabic Order, being a Noble of the Mystic Shrine in Medinah Temple; and he is also connected with Laurel Chapter, No. 145, Order of the Eastern Star.

The birth of Mr. Nickel occurred in Mercer, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, August 28, 1851; shortly afterward he moved with his parents to Wisconsin, where his education was acquired in the cities of Kenosha and Horicon. After leaving school he learned the molder's trade, which he followed for about twelve years at Kenosha, Wisconsin, and Morris, Illinois. In the latter city he secured employment with the Coleman Hardware Company as a molder; and, by perseverance, energy, and faithful services performed in the interest of his employers, he has gradually worked his way up, until now he occupies the responsible positions of secretary and vice-president. The concern is a large one, usually employing about one hundred and fifty men, and is at the present time in a most prosperous and flourishing condition. Mr. Nickel is also a stockholder, and in his official capacity as vice-president has full charge of the business affairs of the company.

Politically Mr. Nickel is a stanch Republican, has held a seat in the common council of Morris, and is at present a member of the board of health. He has many friends throughout this section, and in Chicago, both in political and Masonic circles, all of whom hold him in high esteem.

The marriage of Mr. Nickel and Miss Julia McFarland was celebrated December 27, 1876. Mrs. Nickel is a member of the Presbyterian church and active in Sunday-school work. Mr. and Mrs. Nickel have a pleasant home, are very popular, and are prominent members of Morris society.

KIMBALL WHITE LELAND.—Utica has been the home and scene of labor of many men who have not only led lives that should serve as an example to those who come after them, but have also been of important service to their city through various avenues of usefulness. Among this

number is Dr. Leland, who is devoting his life to one of the most noble callings to which one may direct his energies. He is also a prominent Mason, and there is an element of peculiar consistency in the fact that he represents both the Masonic and medical fraternities, for they have in common the element of helpfulness and the alleviation of human suffering. The kind-hearted physician is the better practitioner for being a member of the Masonic order and learning therein the beautiful truths of universal brotherhood and the necessity for mutual forbearance and mutual assistance. Dr. Leland is a Knight Templar Mason, holding membership in Occidental Lodge, No. 40, A. F. & A. M., Peru Chapter, No. 60, R. A. M., and St. John's Commandery, No. 26, K. T. He is an active and interested worker in these various societies and was honored by his companions in capitular Masonry by being chosen King, while the Sir Knights three times elected him their Prelate. Professional duties, however, have prevented him from accepting other offices, but in his practice he exemplifies the true spirit of the fraternity. In connection with his other social relations our subject is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a valued member of the Modern Woodmen Camp of Utica. He belongs to the Baptist church and is now serving as one of its deacons.

The Doctor was born in Ottawa, Illinois, on the 4th of November, 1857, pursued his education in the high school of that city, and later won the degree of Bachelor of Science in the State Normal. Determining to fit himself for the medical profession he matriculated in the Bennett Medical College, of Chicago, where he was graduated in 1879. Unable to content himself with mediocrity, he has put forth every effort to perfect himself in his chosen calling and added to his broad and comprehensive knowledge of the science by a course in the Rush Medical College, of Chicago, where he was graduated in 1892. He is also a registered pharmacist, and in 1879 was graduated at the College of Ophthalmology and Otology.

Dr. Leland located in Utica in 1879 and soon built up a good practice, which has steadily increased. He has ever been a close student of his profession, and his thorough investigation, combined with excellent ability to put his knowledge into practical use, classes him among the foremost physicians in this section of the state. He is a member of both the La Salle County and the Illinois State Medical Societies, and served as health officer of Utica for a number of years.

In 1883 the Doctor was united in marriage to Miss Mary L. Crosiar, who died in 1891, leaving one son, Pardon K.

WILLIAM J. FESSLER, of Belvidere, dates his active association with Masonry from 1888, in which year he was made a Mason in Belvidere Lodge, No. 60. He took the initiatory steps as an Entered Apprentice on the 21st day of May, was raised to the Fellow-craft degree on the 26th of June, and was created a Master Mason on the 23d of July. After four years' connection with the blue lodge he was exalted to the sublime degree of Royal Arch Mason in Kishwaukee Chapter, No. 90. He received the Mark Master degree January 20, the Past Master February 3, the Most Excellent Master February 17, and the Royal Arch on the 29th of the same month. He is a worthy and acceptable member of the order and well deserves representation among those followers of the Masonic ensign whose lives reflect dignity and honor upon the order.

Mr. Fessler is one of the native sons of Illinois, his birth having occurred on the west side in Chicago, August 12, 1865. His father, Michael Fessler, was a native of Germany, and in that country was reared and educated. After arriving at years o maturity he married Miss Christina Rohr, also a native of the fatherland. In 1850 he crossed the Atlantic to the new world, accompanied by his wife and the child who

was born to them in Germany. Michael Fessler is now living a retired life in Chicago, at the age of seventy years, and is a worthy member of Amity Lodge, No. 472, A. F. & A. M. His wife departed this life in the fifty-eighth year of her age.

William Fessler is one of a family of six children. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, and when eighteen years of age began railroading, entering the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company. On attaining his majority he was promoted to the position of locomotive fireman, and in that capacity has since served, one of the most able, competent and reliable men on the road. There is no corporation or organization in the country that demands more faithful service on the part of its employees than the railroad companies, and the long continued service of Mr. Fessler for the Northwestern road therefore strongly attests his fidelity to duty and the confidence reposed in him. He is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and is a member of the Evangelical church.

In 1888 he was united in marriage to Miss Clara Lovejoy, a native of Cherry Valley, Illinois, and a daughter of Samuel Lovejoy, of that place. They are widely and favorably known in this locality, and have the warm regard of all with whom they have been brought in contact. They have a nice home in Belvidere, and the household is brightened by the presence of three children,—Lou L., Frank William and Harold Earl.

CHARLES L. HOVEY, one of the most prominent Masons in the city of Decatur, Illinois, has devoted a great deal of time and money to the workings of the order, and was largely instrumental in putting Macon Lodge in its present prosperous condition. He was chairman of the advisory board which selected the location of the Masonic and Eastern Star Home at Macon, and held the office of Deputy Grand Lecturer for three years.

Mr. Hovey was initiated and raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason in Normal Lodge, No. 673, at Normal, Illinois, from which he was dimitted to become affiliated with Bloomington Lodge, No. 43, in which he served as Senior Deacon and also Senior Warden; and he was dimitted from this lodge to join Macon Lodge, No. 8, of Decatur, of which he was Worshipful Master, and was its representative in the Grand Lodge for three years. He was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason in Bloomington Chapter, and is now a member of Macon Chapter, No. 21, being honored with the office of High Priest in that body. He was made a Royal and Select Master in Healing Council, was transferred to Decatur Council, No. 16, serving as its Conductor; and was created a Sir Knight in DeMolay Commandery, No. 24, of Bloomington, and was elected as its Warder. From this commandery he was dimitted to join Beaumanoir Commandery, No. 9, of Decatur, of which he was elected Recorder. Mr. Hovey is a member of Decatur Chapter, No. 111, Order of the Eastern Star, and was the Worthy Grand Patron in 1896.

The birth of our subject took place in the village of Darlington, Lafayette county, Wisconsin, November 15, 1851, his early education being acquired in a log school-house, which was the only facilities afforded for mental training in those days in that district. He was sent to Normal University, at Normal, Illinois, to complete his studies, but, his father having in the meantime met with financial reverses, he was obliged to leave the college before finishing the course and secure work to sustain the family. He obtained a position as clerk in a boot and shoe store in Bloomington, and held a similar post in Normal for a few years. He was then appointed deputy postmaster of the latter city, in which capacity he served for six years. In 1876 he entered the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, in the minor position of truckman, but by perseverance and a strict attention to his duties he attracted the notice

of his superiors, and was gradually advanced to higher positions, until, on January 1, 1882, he was made freight agent of the Decatur office, which he has filled ever since with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the company.

Mr. Hovey is practically a self-made man, and has attained his present status in life by personal merit, supported by a strong determination to make a place for himself in the world. Politically he is a stanch Republican and an earnest advocate of the principles set forth in the platform of that party. Personally he has many sterling qualities of character, and is regarded with esteem by all who know him.

THOMAS INGLIS BALLANTINE.—The history of Masonry in Illinois would be incomplete without specific mention of this gentleman, whom his fellow members of the craft have seen fit to honor with high official preferment in the second city of the commonwealth. He is now Worshipful Master of Temple Lodge, No. 46, A. F. & A. M., of Peoria, serving his second year in that position. He is a modest, unassuming man, entirely free from ostentation; and, while he disclaims credit for his efforts in behalf of the noble and ancient fraternity, the records show that his labors in its behalf have been most effective and his work is appreciated by his brethren, who entertain for him the highest regard both as a man and a Mason.

It was on the 1st of August, 1888, that as an Entered Apprentice he became identified with Temple Lodge; on the 29th of the same month he passed the Fellowcraft degree and on the 22nd of September was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason. From the time when he began the study of those truths of universality and beneficence upon which the order rests, he has been deeply interested in the work and has given his aid and influence to its furtherance. The appreciation of his services by his brethren was made visibly manifest in 1896 by his election to the office of Worshipful Master, and during that year forty new members were received into full fellowship in the lodge. Again in 1897 he was elected to that position and is now serving for the second term. He took the degrees of capitular Masonry in Peoria Chapter, No. 7, being exalted to the august degree of a Royal Arch Mason June 18, 1891, while in 1895 he held the office of High Priest. He passed the circle of cryptic Masonry and was greeted a Royal and Select Master in Peoria Council, No. 11, of which he is now, 1897, serving as Thrice Illustrious Master. In Peoria Command-



ery, No. 3, he was constituted, created and dubbed a Sir Knight, and in Peoria Consistory attained the thirty-second degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, January 28, 1889, being thereon proclaimed a Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret. He is now Deputy Master in the Lodge of Perfection, Junior Warden in the Council, Master of Ceremonies in the Chapter of Rose Croix, and Second Lieutenant Commander in the Consistory. He is also a member of Mohammed Temple, Ancient

Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and is now serving as Potentate. He is a member of St. Helena Conclave, Knights of Constantine, is one of its representatives in the College of Viceroys, and is a member of the Order of High Priesthood. In 1895, through the courtesy of the illustrious Mason, General John C. Smith, he was elected a member of the Outer Circle of Quatuor Coronati Lodge, No. 2,076, of London, England.

Mr. Ballantine comes of Masonic stock, as his father and his maternal grandfather were both representatives of the fraternity. He was born on the 24th of May, 1854, of Scotch parents. His father was a master mariner and for years commodore of the Allan line of trans-Atlantic steamers. His mother was a granddaughter of Andrew Walker, bishop of Edinburg and primus of Scotland. Her father was made a Mason in St. Brice Lodge, Kirkaldy, Fifeshire, Scotland, over a century ago. Mr. Ballantine obtained his education on both sides of the Atlantic. He inherited from his father a roving disposition and has been something of a cosmopolite. He has lived in both England and Scotland, in Ontario and the lower provinces of Canada, in Omaha and Crete, Nebraska; Davenport and Council Bluffs, Iowa; and New York city. At length he came to Peoria and has since engaged in journalistic work. For the past fourteen years he has been city editor of the Peoria Journal, and is an able, forceful and terse writer.

In his youth Mr. Ballantine was confirmed in the Episcopal church, but is not now actively affiliated with any church organization. He was married October 30, 1887, by the rector of the Episcopal church, of Peoria, to Miss Minnie M. Bennett, daughter of Charles and Susan Bennett, natives of England. Her father served in the Civil war, was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and held membership in Temple Lodge, No. 46, A. F. &. A. M. Her mother also went south when the war broke out and served in the hospital corps as an army nurse. Mrs. Ballantine has been president of Bryner Woman's Relief Corps and Worthy Matron of Central City Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, of Peoria.

ARISTIDES EDWIN BALDWIN, M. D., LL. B., D. D. S.—Pertinently it might be said that there exists a singularly close bond of sympathy connecting the profession of medicine with the fraternity of Freemasonry, for there is a certain degree of humanitarianism underlying both that resolves itself into a unification of objects, thereby creating an amalgamation of ideas that must necessarily accrue to the benefit of suffering humanity. Therefore, he who adopts that noble profession, medicine, as his life work, devoting his time, talent and intellectual endowments to the alleviation of the mental and physical anguish of his fellowmen, is more thoroughly equipped for the prosecution of his laudable purpose if he has possessed himself of the light that emanates from the temple of Freemasonry, shedding its beneficiary beams upon all who desire to enter the consecrated portals. Dr. Baldwin is identified with both the York and Scottish Rites, his connection with the former encompassing a period of fifteen years, and with the latter thirteen years. He was initiated, passed and raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason in St. Mark's Lodge, No. 63, at Woodstock, Illinois, in 1882, and subsequently, in 1884, he attained the degrees in the ineffable Lodge of Perfection, and has conferred upon him the thirty-second degree in Oriental Consistory, wherein he was proclaimed a Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret. The Doctor is thoroughly imbued with the beauties contained in the principles of the craft, and the blue lodge may always rely with implicit confidence upon his co-operation and assistance in any enterprise it may henceforth undertake, and his fidelity has gained him the good will and high regard of all his fratres.

Dr. A. E. Baldwin is a native son of Illinois, his birth having occurred at Greenwood, McHenry county, on the 5th of

February, 1852, and there he passed the first sixteen years of his life, performing the duties incident to farm life, while he spent his leisure time in availing himself of the opportunities for study, receiving his literary educational discipline in the district schools. Such was his ability and application that he became competent to teach school, and, beginning to teach before he attained the age of seventeen, he followed the vocation of an educator in McHenry county for a period of four years keeping up advanced study during this whole period. Then he was chosen principal of the schools at Genoa Junction, Wisconsin, and there remained for another four years, during most of which period his spare time from school duties was spent in the study of medicine.

Having early formed a determination to devote his life to the study and practice of medicine and surgery, at the successful conclusion of his school work, though offered a position in one of the normal schools of the state, now devoted his whole energy to fitting himself for his life work. Accordingly he matriculated in Rush Medical College, now the medical department of the Lake Forest University, and was graduated at that institution with the class of '78. Desiring to enter at once upon the active practice of his calling, Dr. Baldwin located at Toulon, Illinois, and there continued very successfully for three years, at the end of that time disposing of his practice and property there, he moving to Woodstock, Illinois, where he remained one year building up a very large and successful practice, and then traveled for the greater part of a year in the interest of his wife's health. Upon concluding his journeyings he settled in Chicago and entered upon a two-years course of study in the Chicago College of Dental Surgery, then called the Chicago Infirmary Dental College, now a department of the Lake Forest University, and he has the distinction of being the first to matriculate and one of the first class of two to graduate in that department, since which occasion he has followed the profession of dental surgery, meeting with the success that is merited by distinguished ability and acquired knowledge, combined with the qualifications necessary to obtain prestige in that line of enterprise. Aside from his dental practice, the Doctor, being a great reader and student in scientific matters, has devoted his leisure hours during the years 1890–4 to the study of law, and in 1894 he was graduated at the Chicago College of Law after a two-years course in the college; after that he took a post-graduate course of one year, at the end of which time he was granted the degree of Bachelor of Laws by Lake Forest University. This college is also a department of the Lake Forest University, and thus he obtained the honor of being a graduate of and receiving degrees from three out of four of the professional schools of that educational institution, which is without parallel in the city of Chicago, if not in the United States.

Dr. Baldwin's career contains in it many lessons, demonstrating the fact, as it does, that under many disadvantageous circumstances and disheartening conditions success may be secured if he who strives for it is fortified by a laudable ambition, courage, perseverance and integrity, plus a certain amount of business acumen and honesty of purpose. The skillful manner in which Dr. Baldwin executes all work entrusted to his care and the honorable methods always followed by him in all his dealings, have gained for him a liberal patronage and the respect and confidence of every one with whom he has business acquaintance.

The Doctor is a member of the Chicago Dental Society, Chicago Medical Society, a fellow of the Chicago Academy of Medicine, American Medical Association and one of the business committee of the latter.

The marriage of Dr. Baldwin was solemnized on the 8th of May, 1878, when he was united to Miss Lois A. Freeman, a native of Genoa Junction. They have two daughters, Alice E. and Helen L.

J B. A. COLLAN, of Champaign, is one of the most prominent Masons of Illinois, and is known throughout the state for his unfaltering devotion to the craft. Drawing its inspiration from the highest truths and noblest purposes of past ages, Masonry was established at an early day and down through the centuries it has added to its fundamental teachings and practices the lessons of good which have been promulgated from time to time. Its creed, though brief, embraces man's whole duty toward a Creator and toward his fellow man; and its followers, shaping their lives according to its teachings, have proved an important element in the uplifting of the human race and in the advancement of civilization.

Mr. Collan is one of the most prominent Masons in Champaign, and with the exception of the last of the Scottish Rite, has taken every degree of the order. He is a member of Western Star Lodge, No. 240, A. F. & A. M., and has been honored with the office of Worshipful Master. He was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason in Champaign Chapter, No. 50, and has served as King. He passed the circle and was greeted a Royal Master of Urbana Council, No. 19, was constituted, created and dubbed a Sir Knight in Urbana Commandery, No. 16, in which he has served as Warden, and took the ineffable degree of the lodge of perfection in Peoria Consistory, wherein he was proclaimed a Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret. He is an active Knight of the Grand Cross Supreme Chapter, one of the few in the state, and is also a member of the Red Cross of Constantine, Saxa Rubra Conclave, No. 2, in which he has held the office of Sovereign. He is a member of Vesper Chapter, No. 128, Order of the Eastern Star, and is the Worthy Patron at the time of this writing (1897). Such has been his connection with the different branches of Masonry; but this indicates little of his faithful performance of Masonic duties, his fidelity to the teachings of lodge and chapter, his loyalty to the vows of knighthood and his exemplification of "Princely" conduct. He meets his fellow men in the fraternal relation of brotherhood and his sterling worth has won him the regard of the fraternity wherever he is known.

Mr. Collan was born in Champaign, Illinois, April 6, 1858, and obtained his education in the public schools, after which he learned the cigar-makers' trade, which he has since followed. For many years he has been engaged in business on his own account, and has met with success in his undertaking. He manufactures and wholesales a number of excellent brands of cigars, which find a ready sale on the market, and his patronage comes from a wide territory. His trade is now extensive, and he is reaping the reward which comes from honorable dealing, courteous treatment and perseverance, guided by sound judgment. He is a man of broad capability and has not confined his energies alone to one line. In addition to his cigar-manufacturing he now serves as vice-president and treasurer of the Twin City Building & Loan Association.

Mr. Collan is a recognized leader in the ranks of the Republican party, and for ten years served as a member of the Republican county central committee. He has been a member of the board of supervisors of the county and a member of the city council of Champaign for several years. In his official capacity he has exercised his prerogatives to the best advantage of the community, supporting all measures calculated to prove of public benefit, and has thereby materially promoted the welfare of Champaign. On all political questions he is well and accurately informed, and is likewise a man of broad general information.

EMERY CALVIN GRAVES.—In whatever part of the world intelligence is to be found, the spirit of Freemasonry flourishes, permeating the ranks of all nations and shedding the light of its principles on all conditions of men who have within their hearts the germ of love for the Supreme Being and their fellow-men.

Where the precepts of this order are conscientiously followed, the standard of morality has reached its highest apex, exalted above the mire of sin and human selfishness. The membership in Illinois contains thousands of men who are daily striving to do all in their power, by example as well as by theory, to advance the cause of this, the most humanitarian of all societies. One of these who has been conspicuous for the good work he has performed in his home lodge, is Emery C. Graves, one of the prominent lawyers of Geneseo, Illinois.

Mr. Graves became an Entered Apprentice in Stewart Lodge, No. 92, on April 12, passed the Fellow-craft degree April 27, and was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason May 7,—all in 1889. In this lodge he has occupied various offices, the duties of which he performed greatly to his own credit and to the satisfaction of his brother Masons. He was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason in Barrett Chapter, No. 18, at Rock Island, and soon after was created a Sir Knight in Everts Commandery, No. 18, Knights Templar, also at Rock Island. Besides his affiliations with these bodies, Mr. Graves is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine in Kaaba Temple, at Davenport, Iowa.

Mr. Graves was born at Cherry Creek, Chautauqua county, New York, January 19, 1853, and is the son of Calvin S. and Martha (Kingsley) Graves. His ancestors were of Irish and Scotch origin, who emigrated to this country in the early colonial days, the great-grandfather, Jedediah Graves, being a participant in the war of the Revolution. Ora Graves, the grandfather, was born in the state of New York, as was also the father, the latter's birth occurring in Herkimer, Herkimer county, June 28, 1824. After his marriage to Miss Kingsley they moved to Illinois, in 1853, where he engaged in the drug business, which he carried on most successfully, but is now retired from active life, at the age of seventy-two, and with his good wife, whose years number three-score and nine, and the two children, is enjoying the golden age of a well-spent life. He was at one time an old-line Whig, but became a Republican upon the formation of that party, and, being a man of ability, was chosen to fill various township and county offices. His wife is a devout adherent of the Methodist faith.

Mr. Graves, of this sketch, the second child in order of birth, received his early education in the public schools of Geneseo, which he later supplemented by a course in the law department of the University of Wisconsin at Madison, where he was graduated in 1874. Since that time he has followed his profession in Geneseo, and has succeeded in acquiring a large and remunerative practice, and in obtaining the reputation of a brilliant and thoroughly reliable lawyer. In politics he is an uncompromising Republican, and has served the interests of the city several terms in the capacity of mayor. As such he has become prominent as an "anti-saloon" man, advocating a high license as the most satisfactory method, next to prohibition, of curtailing and suppressing the traffic in intoxicating liquors. As a member of the bar he is possessed of undoubted ability, and for the past eleven years has held the office of state's attorney.

Mr. Graves has a wife and daughter. His wife, Lulu M. (*nee* Godfrey), is a worthy member of the Congregational church, a leader in society and a constant joy to the home circle. His daughter, May Flora, now an accomplished young lady of seventeen years, has already made for herself an enviable reputation as a musician which is not confined to Geneseo, and is as well and favorably known as any young lady of her age in the community. Mr. Graves has just completed one of the finest residences in the city, where he and his wife and daughter are always glad to receive the many friends which they possess, both in and out of the fraternity.

WILLIAM JAMES CALHOUN, one of the brilliant members of the legal profession in Danville, holds an honored position in fraternal circles, and is united

to his fellow Masons by the strongest bonds of friendship. His membership began in November, 1875, in Olive Branch Lodge, No. 38, of which he was elected Worshipful Master for the year 1881. He was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason in Vermilion Chapter, No. 82, on April 10, 1876, and was created a Sir Knight in Athelstan Commandery, No. 45, on March 9, 1877, serving as its Eminent Commander in 1886. His work in the order has always been performed in a cheerful, hearty manner, and he is ever ready to do all in his power to advance the interests of his lodge.

Mr. Calhoun was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, October 5, 1848, where he attended the public schools and later entered Poland Union Seminary, at Poland, Mahoning county, Ohio. In 1869 he moved to Danville, where he decided to adopt the law as his calling in life, spent some time in its study, and was admitted to the bar in 1874. He at once commenced the practice of his profession, in which he has attained to a high degree of success.

In politics Mr. Calhoun is associated with the Republican party. He was elected to the lower house of the Illinois general assembly in 1882, serving one term, and was chosen state's attorney of Vermilion county in 1884, holding that office for four years, since which time he has retired from active political life. At the age of sixteen he offered his services in the defense of the Union, and enlisted at Cleveland, Ohio, as a private in Company B, Nineteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the Atlanta campaign. He was mustered out and honorably discharged at Camp Chase in December, 1865. Socially Mr. Calhoun is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America.

Our brother was united in marriage, in Danville, December, 1875, to Miss Alice Harmon, and two daughters have been born to them, Marian and Corinne. Mr. and Mrs. Calhoun have a pleasant home, where they are ever ready to entertain their many friends.

ALONZO RICHTMYER, of Sterling, has advanced to the Knight Templar degree in Masonry, and for four years has been identified with the fraternity as one of its most able representatives in this city. His fidelity to the obligations it imposes and his observance of the ethics and teachings of Masonry have won him the high esteem of his brethren of the craft and justly entitle him to representation in this volume, whose province it is to set forth the history of the order in Illinois, accompanied by the lives of those who have been faithful followers of its standard and have added honor and dignity to the term Mason.

In 1892 Mr. Richtmyer took the degrees of Entered Apprentice and Fellow-craft in Rock River Lodge, No. 612, and was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason on the 8th of July. He was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason in Sterling Chapter, No. 57, on the 3d of December, 1892, and is a most loyal Companion. On the 1st of May, 1894, he was created a Sir Knight in Sterling Commandery, No. 57, and although he has never been active as an office holder he is a worthy exemplar of the principles of that order whose ancient origin gives it a fame and pre-eminence to which the history of other institutions affords no parallel.

In business circles in Sterling Mr. Richtmyer has attained to an eminent position and is now prominently connected with the Rock Falls Manufacturing Company. There are few men whose lives are crowned with the honor and respect which is universally accorded him in Sterling, but through his connection with the city his has been an unblemished character. With him success in life has been reached by his sterling qualities of mind and a heart true to every manly principle. He has never swerved from the path of duty and his energy and enterprise have overcome all obstacles.

Mr. Richtmyer was born at Cobleskill, New York, on the 21st of May, 1846, and is of German descent, his ancestors locating in the Hudson valley at a very early day. It was in 1681 that William Richtmyer, the

progenitor of the family in the United States, crossed the Atlantic to the new world and took up his residence in Schoharie county, New York, where he entered a large tract of land from the government. The great-grandfather of our subject was a captain in the Continental army and served throughout the war of the Revolution in defense of the rights of the colonists. The grandfather, then a young man, carried the mail during those perilous times and on one occasion his hat was pierced by the bullet from the gun of a "red-coat." Philip Richtmyer, the father of Alonzo, was born on the old homestead in New York, and having arrived at years of maturity married Miss Elizabeth Loucks, who was also descended from one of the old families of New York, of German origin. Her ancestors were also numbered among the heroes of the patriot army. Philip Richtmyer was for many years engaged in the manufacture of carriages and died in 1890, at the age of eighty-four years. The mother departed this life six weeks later and was also eighty-four years of age at the time of her demise. They had long since passed the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding day. They reared three children, two of whom are still living.

Alonzo Richtmyer was the youngest of the family and in his native state he spent his early boyhood days, while the public schools afforded him his educational privileges. When a young man of twenty-one he came to Illinois and stopped at Galesburg, in 1870 went to Morrison, and in 1879 located in Rock Falls, where he became connected with the Rock Falls Manufacturing Company. A year later the business was removed to Sterling, where they have built up an extensive trade. They manufacture burial cases and hearses and have one of the largest industrial interests not only in this city but also in the northwestern part of the state. Their business has assumed gigantic proportions and they ship their goods to all parts of the United States.

In 1870 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Richtmyer and Miss Ella C. Kelmer, who also was a native of the town in which her husband's birth occurred. They have three children,—Verna E., Percy L. and Robert Romeyn. They have a delightful home, its chief charm being the gracious hospitality which they extend to their many friends. They occupy a high position in social circles and are esteemed residents of Sterling.

In politics Mr. Richtmyer is an independent Democrat and is now serving his second term as a member of the city council of Sterling. He takes a deep interest in the welfare and growth of the city and lends his influence and support to the furtherance of all measures calculated to prove of public benefit.

NICHOLAS G. CONYBEAR, a Knight Templar Mason and one whose connection with the fraternity has been honorable and faithful, was made a member of the order in Apollo Lodge, F. & A. M., in 1890. He was raised to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason in Chicago Chapter in 1891, in 1893 was knighted in Apollo Commandery, No. 1, and since 1895 has been numbered among the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Medinah Temple. In the blue lodge he served as Worshipful Master in 1895, and in the various branches of Masonry with which he is identified he is true and loyal to the teachings and adheres closely to those principles upon which the ancient order was founded so many centuries ago and which have awakened the admiration and respect and elicited the support of all people.

Mr. Conybear is a native of Plymouth, England, his birth having occurred on the 24th of May, 1867. He was only four years of age when brought to this country by his parents, the family locating in Chicago, where he was reared to manhood. To the public-school system of the city he is indebted for the education he obtained, and when he entered upon his business career he obtained employment in a provision

store, with which line of merchandising he has since been connected. He has made a thorough study of the business, and his aptitude and thorough reliability have won him promotion. He is now serving as a salesman for the firm of T. J. Lipton & Company and has proven himself the right man for the place, being wide-awake, energetic, industrious and obliging.

In 1888 was consummated the marriage of Mr. Conybear and Miss Augusta Sisseman, a lady of German descent. They now have two children—Wilborn G. and Frederick Nicholas. Both our subject and his wife are members of the Order of the Eastern Star, Forestville Chapter, and are highly esteemed in the lodge.

THOMAS POWELL PIERCE.—The deep truths of Freemasonry have gone into the hearts and lives of the good and great among every civilized people under the sun, and the implements of the fraternity are rendered sublime and glorious in their symbolism of man's duty to man in society. They stimulate higher thoughts and nobler ambitions, and stand for the all-embracing creed,—the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. For over thirty years Mr. Pierce has been a zealous, faithful member of the craft, filling many positions in his lodge with honor and credit. He was initiated and became an Entered Apprentice in Wethersfield Lodge (now Kewanee), No. 159, March 12, 1862, passing the Fellow-craft degree May 20, and was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason September 9. He was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason in Kewanee Chapter, No. 47, in 1865, of which he became Mark Master May 10, Past Master and Most Eminent Master May 17. In the same year he was created a Knight in Temple Commandery, No. 20, Knights Templar, at Princeton. Mr. Pierce is also a member of the Masonic Veteran Association of the state of Illinois, and enjoys the esteem of the members of the fraternity.

Illinois is the native state of Mr. Pierce, he having been born in Kane county, October 3, 1838. He is of Welsh ancestry, his father, Thomas Pierce, coming from Wales in 1817 when but a young man and locating in Utica, New York. In that city he was married to Miss Ruth Powell, and then came west, finally settling in Illinois, where he took up a section of government land, improved it, and became one of the pioneer farmers of the state, attaining an influential and successful position in life. When the world's exposition was held in London, England, Mr. Pierce was chosen as a delegate to represent the state of Illinois. He became a member of the Masonic fraternity in New York previous to coming west. In religious matters he was an adherent of the Congregational church. He attained the venerable age of seventy-two years and passed away in 1872, his wife surviving him until 1894, when she, too, passed away to the better land. They were a worthy couple and were greatly respected by all who knew them. Four children were born to them, three of whom are yet living.

Mr. Pierce came to Kewanee in 1859 and engaged in the hardware business with one of his brothers, becoming one of the prominent and successful men of the town. He eventually retired from that vocation and was succeeded by his son, W. T. Pierce, who is now carrying on in a capable manner the business his father established and continued in for so many years. In 1881 Mr. Pierce became interested in banking, and in 1882 organized the Union National Bank of Kewanee, of which he was elected president, an office that he has since continued to fill in a most satisfactory manner. The bank was organized with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, which a little later was increased to seventy-five thousand. Its officers are: President, Thomas P. Pierce; vice-president, W. H. Lyman; cashier, H. L. Kellog; assistant cashier, John Green; and from the very first the bank has done a successful business, and is one of the most prosperous and popular institutions of its kind in the county. Mr.

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Pierce has been a prominent factor in several other enterprising companies which have greatly contributed to the growth and the present flourishing condition of the town, among them being the Kewanee Boiler Company, the Western Tube Company, the Kewanee Coal Company, all of which employ a large number of workmen and have been most potent in building up the interests of Kewanee.

Mr. Pierce was married in 1864 to Miss Charlotte M. Talcott, a native of White Pigeon, Michigan, and two children were born to them, one of whom died in infancy. The other is W. T. Pierce, alluded to before in this review, who is a promising young business man of great energy and force of character. Socially he is a member of the Knights Templar.

In politics Mr. Pierce is a Republican, but has never had any aspirations for holding office, although for twelve years he has served on the Illinois state board of equalization. He is a thoroughly reliable man, conscientious in all his business dealings, and his sterling qualities as a Mason have won for him the respect and regard of his many friends.

CHARLES H. TEBBETTS, Chicago.—In the great competitive struggle of life, when each must enter the field and fight his way to the front or else be overtaken by disaster of time or place, there is ever particular interest attaching to the life of one who has turned the tide of success, has surmounted obstacles and has shown his ability to cope with others in their rush for the coveted goal. The subject of this review has been identified with commercial interests in the city of Chicago for more than a quarter of a century, and by his own well-directed efforts has advanced continuously until he now occupies a position of no little prominence in the industrial life of the western metropolis. He rendered valiant and loyal service in the upholding of the Union arms in the late war of the Rebellion, and in the city which has been his home for so many years he is honored alike as a veteran defender of the nation's honor and as a man whose business career has been one beyond reproach. Among others whose names are recorded in this work as connected with the noble fraternal order of Freemasonry his must certainly be given place.

Charles Henry Tebbetts is a native of the classic old city of Boston, Massachusetts, where he was born on the 30th of November, 1840, being the son of Charles and Olive Tebbetts, both natives of Maine. Charles Tebbetts was for many years engaged in mercantile pursuits, and when his son, the immediate subject of this sketch, was a lad of twelve years, the family removed to the west and took up their abode on a farm in Lake county, Illinois. The venerable father is still living, is retired from active labors, and retains his residence at Lawrence, this state.

The preliminary educational discipline of our subject was secured in the district schools in the vicinity of his rural home, and he continued his studies until he had attained the age of eighteen years, and devoting his attention to the cultivation of the paternal acres until he had attained his majority. A young man of vigorous constitution and active intellect, his entire being was roused with patriotism when the thundering of rebel guns against Fort Sumter announced the nation's peril from foes within her borders, and in August, 1861, Mr. Tebbetts enlisted for service as a member of Company F, Thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry, known as the Fremont Rifles, General White commanding and General John C. Black as major.

Proceeding with his regiment to the front he remained in active service for more than three years, being connected with what was designated as the army of the frontier and participating in the conflicts at Pea Ridge, Prairie Grove and in numerous other skirmishes through the southwest. He was present at the surrender of Vicksburg, whence he went south to New Orleans and Brownsville, Texas. After a serv-

ice that redounded to his credit and patriotism Mr. Tebbetts was finally mustered out, at Chicago, on the 21st of September, 1864. His military career thus ended he once more turned his attention to the occupations of peace, going to Cairo, Illinois, where he was engaged in business for a period of two years.

Desiring a broader field of operations Mr. Tebbetts returned, in 1867, to Chicago, where he accepted a position as bookkeeper for the American Clock Company, in which incumbency he was retained until the great fire of 1871, when the business was swept away by this ever-memorable conflagration. Mr. Tebbetts' condition as the result of this disaster was deplorable, and such as to have daunted the stoutest heart, for he emerged without a dollar in the world and without sufficient clothing to provide for the temporary needs of himself and his wife. The two were fortunate in having friends who provided for their necessities in the hour of their great extremity, and after the city began the work of rehabilitation Mr. Tebbetts bravely faced the situation and prepared to start anew in the effort to retrieve his fortunes.

In the month of March, 1873, he entered into a partnership association with D. F. Garland for the conduct of a grocery business, the enterprise having its original headquarters in the old Baptist church building at the corner of Eighteenth street and Wabash avenue, where the firm maintained a stall in the general market. Prosperity attended their efforts and they continued operations at the location noted until the rats had practically undermined the foundations of the old structure occupied. On the site at this time was erected a substantial four-story brick building, and Tebbetts & Garland took possession of the corner store, 68 x 120 feet in dimensions, placing therein a large and select stock of goods in their line and catering to a constantly increasing trade, induced by their correct business methods and careful attention to the demands of patrons. After having conducted business at this one location for a period of twenty-two years the firm finally, on the 1st of May, 1895, moved to their present and attractive quarters, 2111–17 Michigan avenue, where they have ample accommodations for their extensive and representative business, which has been extended to the inclusion of a wholesale department in connection with the retail operations. The building occupied is of modern design and is 75 x 110 feet in dimensions.

Mr. Tebbetts has been deservedly successful in all his business transactions, is well known in the city and enjoys an unmistakable popularity, being possessed of a most genial and companionable nature and thereby gaining the friendship of all with whom he comes in contact in a business or social way. The copartnership formed so many years ago has remained unchanged, the relations of the two interested principals having ever been most pleasant and harmonious.

As touching his connection with the Masonic order it may be noted that Mr. Tebbetts was initiated into its mysteries in 1883, becoming a member of Dearborn Lodge, No. 310. Since that time he has advanced through the various branches until he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, being identified with the Oriental Consistory. Mr. Tebbetts has never been an aspirant for official preferment in the fraternity, but maintains a most lively interest in all its affairs. In his military affiliations Mr. Tebbetts is prominently identified with the Grand Army of the Republic. In the latter he holds membership in George H. Thomas Post, No. 5, which is especially notable as being the largest post of the order in the world. During the World's Fair year our subject had the distinguished honor of being the commander of this post, his election to this office standing in evidence of his hearty interest in Grand Army affairs and of his marked popularity among the comrades of the post. A rather amusing episode in connection with Commander Tebbetts' appearance in the parade at the national encampment of the Grand

Army at Detroit, in 1891, is rather felicitously narrated in the appending verses, from the pen of J. A. Stansbury, also a member of Thomas Post. Mr. Tebbetts is also a member and at the head of Central Council, No. 36, Royal League, a fraternal insurance company.

The marriage of Mr. Tebbetts was consummated in January, 1868, when he was united to Miss Carrie W. Wheeler, a native of Penn Yan, New York, and a descendant of the well-known Spencer family. Mr. and Mrs. Tebbetts are members of Immanual Baptist church.

In his political adherency Mr. Tebbetts renders a stanch allegiance to the Republican party and its principles, having cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln. He has had no inclination to seek political preferment, but has preferred to devote his undivided attention to his business affairs.

COMRADE TEBBETTS

AT DETROIT.

August, 1891.

BY J. A. STANSBURY, POST 5, CHICAGO.

Oh! Were you at Detroit?
If you were I know you saw it,
When the line moved down the crowded street;
I refer to Comrade Tebbetts,
And his grand equine exhibit,
And the tableaux there presented so complete.

When the hour to march drew nigh,
A compassion-laden sigh
Did our Comrade draw for "vets" who had to walk;
As he passed along the street,
With the "boys" he chanced to meet,
He could hardly condescend to stop and talk.

Everything in shape of horse,
Had been long engaged, of course,
And our Comrade had neglected to provide;
But they told him at the stable,
No doubt they would be able
To supply him with a beast that he could ride.

Once inside the stable door,
He beheld upon the floor
The charger that would lead the tramping host;
Then he heard a long-drawn sigh,
When he caught the drooping eye
Of the an-e-mile that leaned against a post.

Hitherto that bony frame
Had been unknown to fame;
Hereafter 'twill be known both near and far,
For it gained a reputation
'Mong the "boys" that saved the nation
And the thousands who respect the G. A. R.

"What means this long delay?"
Said the veteran stooped and gray,
As he lay in sweet repose upon the grass;
Just then the martialed rank
Fell back on either flank
To let the snow-white horse and rider pass.

Did you hear that deafening cheer
As the marching Posts appear,
With the starry flag and banners to the breeze?
They cheer the living flag,
Also Tebbetts and his nag,
Until they shake the leaves upon the trees.

From the ridge-pole of that hoss
No rider could be tossed,
No babe was more secure within its crib;
'Neath that regulation tile,
Beamed a Sol-Smith-Russell smile,
As he interlocked his knees between the ribs!

Little Phil's immortal ride
Is referred to oft with pride,
And proud the nation is of that exploit;
But it now falls in the shade,
When comparison is made
With Tebbetts' and his tableaux in Detroit.

CHARLES H. DUNBAR, a well-known citizen of Elgin, who has become conspicuous among the brotherhood for the interest exhibited by him in the work of the fraternity, was admitted to Monitor Lodge, No. 552, in October, 1895; raised to the Royal Arch Mason degree in L. L. Munn Chapter; created a Sir Knight in Bethel Commandery, No. 36; and received the ineffable degree of Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret in Oriental Consistory, Scottish, in 1896. He made a successful pilgrimage across the sands of the desert and became a Noble of the Mystic Shrine in Medinah Temple.

Mr. Dunbar was born June 11, 1869, in in the city of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, the public schools of that place being the foundation of his mental training. He later attended the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, where he graduated in 1891, and then entered Cornell University, at which he was graduated in 1892, taking a scientific

course at both institutions. Our subject is a son of George S. Dunbar, who was engaged in the gas business for a number of years, during which time his son was associated with him. Charles H. subsequently embarked in this vocation, first taking charge of a plant at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and one in New Rochelle, New York. In 1894 he came to Elgin and was appointed manager of the American Gas Company, in which capacity he is now serving, besides holding the office of inspector for the same company at Philadelphia. Mr. Dunbar is a wide-awake, progressive young man who has attained to his present responsible position by perseverance, honesty of purpose, and an integrity of character that commands the greatest confidence in those with whom he is associated. Politically he is a stanch Republican.

CHARLES WIGGIN, one of the veteran Masons of Quincy, is an industrious and zealous brother whose long connection with the fraternity has won for him an honored distinction in the local lodge. He took the initiatory degrees in Luce Lodge, No. 439, but when that body surrendered its charter he was dimitted to Quincy Lodge, No. 296, being elected to membership April 4, 1890. He was exalted a Royal Arch Mason in Quincy Chapter, No. 5, June 24, 1884, and was constituted a Sir Knight Templar in Beauseant Commandery, No. 11, on May 16, 1888. He has always been faithful to the vows taken in the blue lodge, and is regarded as a high-minded, exemplary exponent of the principles of Freemasonry.

Mr. Wiggin was born in Montgomery county, near Dayton, Ohio, November 13, 1842, and comes of Irish ancestry. His grandfather, Andrew Wiggin, and his father, John Wiggin, were both natives of the Emerald Isle, the former emigrating to America with his family at an early day. They were Presbyterians in their religious belief, and were honest, industrious people. John Wiggin was reared in the Buckeye state, and there married Miss Esther Dillie, who came originally from New Jersey. The latter part of their lives was spent on a farm near Dayton, where he followed the vocation of agriculture and milling. He was a member of the fraternity, attaining the degree of Knights Templar, and died at the age of seventy-two years, his wife passing away at the age of four score. Only three of their children survive, Charles Wiggin being the second child in order of birth. He was educated in the public schools of Dayton and the Commercial College, leaving the latter that he might serve his country in defending the Union. He enlisted, in 1862, in the Sixteenth Division, and was assigned to the work of building bridges for the army between Louisville, Nashville and Chattanooga, but the hardship and exposure incident to this labor proved too severe a strain on his constitution, and after eighteen months' service he applied for and received an honorable discharge on account of disability. He returned home, where, upon partially recovering his health, he assisted his father in the mill for a number of years.

In 1882 Mr. Wiggin was married to Miss Lizzie A. Hart, who also was born in Ohio, and he and his wife removed to Kansas City, Missouri, subsequently coming to Quincy, where for some years our subject was engaged in the ice business. In 1879 he accepted the position of yard-master for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, in which capacity he has served for the past eighteen years with credit, ability and faithfulness. In politics he invariably casts his vote for the Democratic ticket. He is a gentleman sincere in his friendship, honest in principles, generous in disposition, and enjoys the confidence and good will of all who know him.

THOMAS M. COOK, a faithful and consistent member of the Masonic fraternity residing at Beardstown, has for over twelve years followed the precepts and tenets of the order and is one of the highly appreciated brothers in the local lodge with

which he is affiliated. He was elected an Entered Apprentice and raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason in Cass Lodge, No. 23, on December 23, 1885, was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason in Clarke Chapter, No. 29, on March 9, 1886, and the same year received the orders of knighthood in Rushville Commandery, No. 56, K. T., having all the degrees of the three bodies conferred upon him in the unusually short period of six months. He has not felt it consistent with his duty to accept office on account of his frequent absence, although he attends the meetings as frequently as possible, has thoroughly informed himself on the ritual, and is fully competent to fill with credit and ability any chair *pro tem.*

The subject of this review was born in Atlanta, Logan county, Illinois, on August 27, 1859, and is a son of John and Phœbe Ellen (Jeffords) Cook, who were married in Bloomington, Illinois, in 1855. The former was a native of Queenstown, Ireland. and came to America when a youth, in 1837. In answer to President Lincoln's call for volunteers to assist in quelling the Rebellion, Mr. Cook enlisted at Atlanta, August 1, 1862, in Company E, James Cristie, captain, in the One Hundred and Sixth Illinois Infantry, Robert B. Latham, colonel, and lost his life July 31, 1863, while bravely defending the flag of his adopted country, leaving to mourn their loss a wife and three children, the latter being John, Mary and Thomas M. His widow still survives, at the age of sixty-three, and is a faithful member of the Christian church. Our subject was but a child when bereft of his father, and was reared and received his education in Bloomington, Illinois, until arriving at the age of fifteen years, when a desire to make his own way in the world took possession of him and he engaged in the railroad business, serving for four years as brakeman on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, two years as freight conductor on the same road, two years as assistant general yardmaster of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway at Hannibal, Missouri, two years as freight conductor of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road, for thirteen years in the employment of the Burlington as freight conductor and one year as assistant train master, and for the past seven years he has been passenger conductor on that line, his run being between St. Louis and Rock Island; and by his genial nature, generous disposition, and strict integrity he has become one of the most popular employees on the road, and has won the high esteem of its officials.

On May 8, 1889, Mr. Cook was married to Miss Cora Mathers, of Mercer county, Illinois, and this union has been blessed with two daughters, Josephine and Margaret. Mr. and Mrs. Cook have a delightful home and are the recipients of many kindly sentiments from their many friends.

They are both valued members of, and liberal contributors to, the Methodist Episcopal church.

ELIJAH DUNHAM YOUNG, the well-known decorator and dealer in wall-paper, paints and artists' supplies, and one of Quincy's native sons, was elected an Entered Apprentice of Quincy Lodge, No. 296, on May 26, 1886, passed June 18, and received the sublime degree of Master Mason June 28, of the same year. He was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason in Quincy Chapter, No. 5, July 3, 1886, and is a member of Quincy Grand Lodge of Perfection, fourteenth degree, Quincy Council of Princes of Jerusalem, Quincy Chapter of the Rose Croix, eighteenth degree, De H. R. D. M., and on January 19, 1887, attained the thirty-second degree of Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret in Quincy Consistory. Mr. Young has been a loyal member of the order and has done everything in his power to promote its welfare.

Mr. Young is a descendant of two of the oldest and most noted families in Kentucky,—the Boones and the Birds. Our subject was reared and educated in Quincy and there learned the profession of civil

engineering, his duties being mainly connected with railroads. In 1875 he and his brother, John B. Young, purchased the business in which they are now engaged, which was established in 1857, and have built up a large and successful trade, being the leading exponents of their line in the city. They have a branch house in Wichita, Kansas, of which John B. is the manager, while our subject is in charge of the Quincy house. The Wichita branch was established in 1885. Both of the gentlemen are men of ability, liberal and honorable in their methods, and the two houses are in a flourishing and prosperous condition.

In 1891 Mr. Young was happily married to Miss Della Buckley, also a native of Quincy, and they are both highly esteemed residents of that city. In politics Mr. Young is an independent Democrat, but devotes all his time and energy to his business interests, and enjoys the confidence and good will of the citizens of Quincy, as well as his brothers in the fraternity.

WILLIAM TALCOTT PIERCE.—One of the young men who have become prominent in Masonic circles in Kewanee, Illinois, is the gentleman whose name heads this review. He was initiated in Kewanee Lodge, No. 159, on December 10, 1891, passed December 13, and was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason on March 3, 1892. He has served his lodge in the capacity of Junior Deacon, and is one of its useful and acceptable members. He was exalted to a Royal Arch Mason in Kewanee Chapter, receiving the degrees as follows: Mark Master, January 12, Past Master and Most Excellent Master, January 16, and Royal Arch, September 18, 1894. In the same year he was created a Sir Knight in Temple Commandery, No. 20, at Princeton.

Kewanee is the native town of Mr. Pierce, he being born here July 24, 1870, and is the son of Sir Knight Thomas Powell Pierce, whose history appears in this work and to which the reader is referred for further particulars. His primary education was acquired in the public schools of Kewanee, and later he attended the Northwestern University at Chicago, after leaving which he went to Europe, visited the continent, and spent six months in seeing the wonders of the old world. He subsequently returned home and became one of the proprietors of the hardware business which his father had established and conducted for many years.

On March 28, 1893, he was married to Miss Therese Cronau, a native of Kewanee and a daughter of Peter Cronau, of that city. They have one son, Thomas Cronau Pierce. Both Mr. and Mrs. Pierce are consistent members of the Congregational church, and are liberal contributors to its support and active participants in its work. They have a delightful home in the city, and enjoy the high regard of all who know them.

DR. F. ZIEGFELD, president of the Chicago Musical College, has been affiliated with the Masonic fraternity since 1864. He was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason in Accordia Lodge, No. 277, and for two years served as its Worshipful Master. He was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason in La Fayette Chapter, No. 2, and took the vows of knighthood in Chevalier Bayard Commandery, No. 52. He has also received the grades and orders of the Scottish Rite and attained the thirty-second degree of the Oriental Consistory, wherein he was proclaimed a Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret. He is also a Noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine, his membership being in Medinah Temple.

While Dr. Ziegfeld has a wide acquaintance among the Masonic fraternity of Chicago, he has a reputation in musical circles that extends beyond the bounds of this republic. He stands as one of the most prominent representatives of the divine art in America, and to him more than to any one else is due the advancement of musical

interests and study which has marked the western metropolis through the past quarter of a century. He has made this city a musical center unsurpassed in advantages by the older cities on the Atlantic coast, for he was in reality the pioneer in college instruction in music here and developed the possibilities in that line.

Dr. Ziegfeld was born in Jever in the grand duchy of Oldenburg, Germany. His father, who occupied a position of honor at the ducal court, was a passionate lover of music, and the son inherited the same admiration for the art. When six years of age he began the study of the piano, to which he devoted himself with enthusiasm under the training of the best teachers, and with such excellent success that at the early age of ten he played with great credit to himself and his instructors. At the age of fifteen he visited America, but shortly afterward returned to Leipsic, where he continued his studies at the old Leipsic Conservatory, under such renowned masters as Moscheles, Plaidy, Papperitz, Wenzel, Richter, David and others. After his graduation he was offered the directorship of the Musical Conservatory of Russia, but declined the honor, having decided to make America the field of his labors. He accordingly once more came to the new world, located in Chicago, and in 1867 founded the Chicago Academy of Music, now the Chicago Musical College. For more than thirty years he has been a central figure in the development of musical interests in America, and his prominence in this art has won recognition among the masters abroad. The governments of Europe have honored him for his successes in this direction, and from the Academy of Letters and Art, of Florence, Italy, he received a diploma and gold medal in September, 1894. Among all his decorations, however, there is none more highly prized than the beautiful diamond-studded cross inscribed "To Dr. F. Ziegfeld, from the citizens of Chicago," presented to him at the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the college, February 23, 1892. He has continued at the head of the college from the beginning, and as its patronage has grown has called to his assistance an able corps of instructors. Other musical colleges have been established in the city, but the Chicago Musical College has ever stood first in merit and in the regard of the public. From this college have gone forth its graduates through the length and breadth of the land, carrying with them the inspiration which they have gained from the college president and his able corps of assistants to their various homes, and thus established new musical centers, where the influence of his knowledge and interpretation of music continues to be felt. Some years ago, on the completion of Central Music Hall, Dr. Ziegfeld secured commodious quarters in that building, which has since been the home of the college.

At the time of the convening of the Peace Jubilee in Boston, Massachusetts, the Doctor was chosen to go to Europe to engage artists for that occasion, and his choice of attractions proved his great personal influence with the world's leading artists. He brought with him Frau Peschka-Leutner, Franz Abt, Franz Bendel, Strauss, Emperor William's Cornet Quartette, and fhe most famous military bands of the country, and to his labors and discrimination the success of the Jubilee was largely due. The Doctor has always maintained intimate relations with the European musicians, visits Europe annually, and has enjoyed extensive correspondence with the most celebrated artists. During the World's Columbian Exposition, he was appointed one of the judges of awards in the musical exhibit, and was chosen chairman of the committee.

In conclusion it is proper to mention that in politics Dr. Ziegfeld is a stanch Republican, always ready with his purse and influence to do service to his party. He has been offered time and time again the nomination of the most prominent offices in public life, but always declined the honor. His military record in the Illinois National Guard is one of which he may be justly

proud. For many years he was inspector of rifle practice and later assistant inspector-general, and colonel commanding the Second Infantry. Dr. Ziegfeld's name appears on the veteran roll of the state of Illinois.

CHARLES G. SMITH.—As to Illinois belongs the honor of giving precedence to but one state in the Union as to the aggregate number of members in its body as a whole, so has it been recruited from that class of citizenship which gives distinctive honor to a great fraternity which ever honors its devotees. He whose name initiates this paragraph is one of the younger of Chicago's Masonic representatives, and his interest in the great crafthood is one of vital nature, while his advancement in the order has been continuous and appreciative. On the 3d of July, 1894, Mr. Smith became an Entered Apprentice in Englewood Lodge, No. 690, A. F. & A. M., in which he duly passed the Fellow-craft degree and was raised Master Mason. December 4, 1894, he passed his initial capitular degrees in Englewood Chapter, No. 176, where he was exalted to the Royal Arch. Within the succeeding year he was greeted Select Master in Imperial Council, No. 85, R. & S. M., while the chivalric honors became his on the 22d of January, 1895, when he was created a Knight Templar in Englewood Commandery, No. 59. In each of these bodies he has not been an idle member, but constant in his appreciation and faithful to the great principles of the order. At the last election of his chapter he was chosen King of the same, in which office he will serve during the year 1897. On the 26th of February, 1897, Mr. Smith essayed the devious pilgrimage across the sands of the desert and gained his reward in being admitted to Medinah Temple of the Ancient Accepted Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Charles George Smith is a native of the Wolverine state, having been born at Dowagiac, Michigan, on the 31st of May, 1866. He received a common-school education, having removed with his parents, Charles A. and Margaret M. Smith, to Chicago, in 1870. His initial association with business affairs was as an errand boy in the employ of George E. Cole & Company, stationers, of Chicago, and he remained in the employ of this concern for a period of eleven years, having consecutively advanced to positions of increasing responsibility, and having been during the last six years of his service the manager of their manufacturing department. In 1892 he engaged in business upon his own responsibility, associating himself with William T. Robinson in the establishing of a printing business, under the firm name of Robinson & Smith. The enterprise has been managed with such discrimination and the work turned out has been of such excellent character that the firm have been very successful, their establishment taking rank among the leading concerns in the commercial-printing line in the city, their location being at 340–342 Dearborn street.

On the 17th of October, 1889, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Lottie Peltzer, of Chicago, and they are the parents of one daughter, Margaret, who was born August 26, 1891. Mr. Smith is identified with the National Union and the Independent Order of Foresters of America.

HOWARD J. KLINE.—To one who understands the principles of Masonry it is no matter of surprise that the members of this order are always to be found among the best citizens of our country. To be a good Mason a man must be a believer in the Divine Ruler, honest and upright in his daily life, generous and sympathetic, and ever ready to look after the interests of his fellow men.

Howard J. Kline, whose name heads this sketch, is a prominent wholesale dealer in and manufacturer of cigars at Mount Carroll. He is a Sir Knight Templar and a valued member of the Masonic fraternity. He was made a Mason in Cyrus Lodge, No.

188, at Mount Carroll, in 1887. He was entered November 29, passed December 20, and was raised on January 3, 1888. In 1891 he took the chapter degree as a member of Lanark Chapter, No. 139, at Lanark, and in 1892 was "Sir-Knighted" in the Long Commandery, No. 60, at Mount Carroll. He is a member of Chapter No. 170, O. E. S., filling the office of Sentinel with pleasure and ability ever since its organization. He has been Tyler of his blue lodge for five years, Sentinel of the commandery for four years, and is at present filling that office in all three of those lodges.

Mr. Kline is a native of Allentown, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, where he was born January 1, 1858, of German ancestors. He was educated in his native town, attending the public schools and receiving all the instruction afforded by that institution. For the past twenty-three years he has been in the cigar business, and for fourteen years has been a manufacturer of cigars. His long experience in that line has naturally made him an expert in such matters, and he has given a large part of his time to the production of several choice brands, among which may be mentioned the following: Town Talk, The Hill City, Glen View, Mount Carroll, Hose Team and State Champion. For 85 and 86, Cuban Perfectos, Flor de Milano, Cuban Girl, Improved Sweeper. These brands are all well known to smokers of good cigars, and Mr. Kline has a large trade for them throughout the northwestern portion of the state.

On September 6, 1883, Mr. Kline was united in marriage to Miss Eustina A. Tice, a native of Polo, Illinois, and three children have blessed their union, namely: Oscar S., Lloyd A. and Ward T.

Besides his other lodges, Mr. Kline is a charter member of the Order of the Eastern Star, a member of the order of Modern Woodmen and a charter member of the Knights of the Globe.

In politics he is a Republican. He is well spoken of by his brother Masons as a good member of the order, a reliable business man and an upright citizen.

SETH FENN HASKINS, general ticket agent for the Peoria & Pekin Union Railway Company and for the eleven roads running into the station at Peoria, and all for sleeping-car lines here, is a man prominent in both business and fraternal circles, and is rightly entitled to the high esteem in which he is held by all with whom he is in any way associated.

Mr. Haskins' connection with the Masonic order is one of significance by reason of the high official position he has held and now holds in its various bodies. He was made a Master Mason May 14, 1888, in



Peoria Lodge, No. 15; received the Royal Arch degree in Peoria Chapter, No. 7, June 21, 1888; and July 20, 1888, had the Knight Templar degrees conferred upon him in Peoria Commandery, No. 3; and in April, 1890, received the degrees of the Consistory in Peoria. In all these he takes an enthusiastic interest and has been honored by the brotherhood by election to important official position. He was Warden, Captain-General and Eminent Commander in 1892–3, and in this latter official capacity

went with the Knights Templar to Denver. In 1894–5 he was Captain of Guards. Mr. Haskins became prominently identified with and was a charter member of St. Helena Conclave, No. 3, Red Cross Knights of Constantine, and he has held offices therein continuously since its organization. He occupies the honorary position of a Past Sovereign, and is one of its most esteemed members. He is now Master of Ceremonies in the lodge of perfection, and for three years has been Sovereign Prince Grand Master of Peoria Council, Princes of Jerusalem. In 1893 Medinah Shrine, of Chicago, came to Peoria and conferred its sublime degrees upon a number of Masons of this place, Mr. Haskins being among the number; and when Mohammed Temple was instituted, October 17, 1893, he became one of its charter members and its Chief Roban. December 11, 1894, he was elected Potentate, which responsible position he filled with his usual and becoming dignity one year.

Mr. Haskins was born in South Canaan, Connecticut, June 12, 1844, and made that place his home until August, 1862, when his youthful ambition and his spirit of patriotism led him to leave home and go out as a soldier in the Union army. He enlisted as a private in Company F, Nineteenth Connecticut Infantry, which regiment a year later was transferred to the heavy artillery, becoming the Connecticut Second Heavy Artillery, the fortunes of which he shared until he was wounded at Sailor's creek, April 6, 1865. The following June, at Annapolis Hospital, he was honorably discharged, having been a corporal at the time he was wounded and coming out of the army with that rank.

At the close of his army service Mr. Haskins was employed as conductor on what was then known as the Housatonic Railroad, now the New York, New Haven & Hartford, in which capacity he was occupied until June, 1868, at that time resigning in order to take a position on the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, with headquarters at St. Joseph, where he remained until 1881. That year he severed his connection with railroading and engaged in the coffee and spice business in Council Bluffs. His business career in this line, however, was of short duration, for in November, 1882, he sold out and accepted the position of ticket-seller under Edwin Gale, ticket agent. August 4, 1884, he was appointed ticket agent, and since the 31st of that same month he has occupied his present position, that of general ticket agent. February 17, 1896, he met with a serious accident, slipping and breaking his ankle-bone, from the effects of which he was disabled for several months.

Mr. Haskins was married August 8, 1871, to Miss Eliza Haldman Jacobs, a native of Hamburg, Iowa, and they have one child living, Harry Seymour, and one son and one daughter deceased.

CHARLES GILBERT SMITH, who has a well-established plumbing and heating business at Dixon, Illinois, and who is ranked with the prosperous citizens of this place, is a Mason of high degree and one whose fraternal standing entitles him to personal consideration on the pages of this book.

Mr. Smith has been identified with the Masonic order since 1869. That year he was initiated, passed and raised by Friendship Lodge, No. 7, of Dixon. He joined Nachusa Chapter, No. 56, in 1874, the Royal Arch degree being conferred upon him by that body on the 11th of May, and ten years later, in 1884, he was made a member of Dixon Commandery, No. 21, being knighted March 25. In all these Masonic bodies he has been active and efficient. In the blue lodge he has been an almost constant worker, having filled nearly all its offices and now having the rank of Past Master, he having been the incumbent of the executive office in 1894. In the chapter he has been Principal Sojourner, Scribe and King, and now has the honor of being its High Priest. In the Commandery also has he been honored with

official position. He has served as Warder and Captain-General and is now officiating as Eminent Commander. Also Mr. Smith has received the degrees of High Priesthood. From the beginning of his connection with Masonry he has given it his earnest attention, ever striving to live up to its high teachings, and by his every-day life showing that he is a Mason in action as well as in name.

Mr. Smith is a native of the Empire state, born in Schoharie county, New York, April 4, 1847, and comes of sterling New England stock. Nathan T. Smith, his father, was born in the state of Connecticut and was married there to Miss Ann Eliza Becker. Shortly after their marriage they settled in New York, where they continued to reside until 1851, the time of his death. The same year the widow with her family of eight children, of whom Charles G. is the youngest, left the old home in the east for one on the Wisconsin frontier, Winnebago county being their destination. They lived in Winnebago county, Wisconsin, until 1862, when they came to D xon, Illinois, and here the subject of our sketch has since had his abiding place. His early educational advantages were limited to those of the public schools. He learned the trade of miller and millwright in his young manhood, began business for himself without means, and by his industry and good management worked his way up to the position he now occupies among the leading business men of this prosperous city. In 1893 he turned his attention from milling to plumbing and heating, in which occupation he is now successfully engaged.

In 1870 Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Susan McKenney, a native of Dixon and a daughter of Mr. Frederick C. McKenney, one of the earliest settlers of the town and to whom belongs the distinction of having built the first house in Dixon. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have two children, Fred McKenney and Earl Becker. Their home, which he planned and built, is one of the pleasant residences of Dixon.

Unlike many men who are devoted to lodge work, Mr. Smith is also a stanch churchman. He and his family are identified with the Methodist Episcopal church, in almost every department of which he is an active and zealous worker. At this writing he is district and church steward and Sabbath-school superintendent. Politically, he is in harmony with the Republican party and the principles advocated by it.

HON. JAMES P. YOUNGER.—It is pleasing indulgence to write the biography of a man who has been so prominently identified with the material activities of Illinois as has James P. Younger, who stands conspicuously forward as one of the leading business men of Freeport. This nation has brought forth many heroes, statesmen, financiers and brilliant men in all spheres of endeavor. Its annals teem with the records of good lives and noble deeds. Most of our noblest and best men are self-made, and among the histories of the prominent individuals of this class that of Mr. Younger deserves a high place by reason of his broad sympathies, sterling honor and abiding public spirit. He is a man of such well defined and remarkable traits of character that in his seven years of business activity in Freeport he has left the impress of his versatile ability upon many of its leading enterprises; and the name of this gentleman, wherever known, passes current as a synonym for all that is upright and honorable. To-day, with the reign of city government in hand and through his power as mayor of the city, he is promoting the interests of Freeport in a way that will result to her permanent good, and his administration will in future years be spoken of as one that greatly advanced the welfare of this thriving Illinois city.

Mr. Younger is a native of Lombard, Cook county, Illinois, born November 20, 1858, a son of Alexander and Catherine (Farhen) Younger, the former born in Scotland, the latter in Ireland. In 1854 the parents came to Chicago and the father

was employed by a railroad company until his death, which occurred in 1862, when he was only thirty-three years of age. The mother carefully reared her children—two sons and a daughter.

Freeport's present efficient mayor was only four years of age at the time of his father's death. He attended the public schools and at an early age began to earn his own living, securing employment in a machine shop, with the intention of learning the business; but a year later he was induced to go to work in a butter and cheese factory owned by John Newman, where he remained for several years, acquiring a thorough knowledge of the whole business of converting milk into first-quality butter and cheese. He then decided to embark in the business on his own account and leased a factory in Stephenson county, where, with experience, enterprise and industry for his capital, he began a business which has steadily increased until it has assumed gigantic proportions and the industry has become one of the most important in this section of the state. He began operations in 1885, and the following year he purchased the factory and soon afterward erected a second. From that time forward he has met with eminent success and his business has grown to such an extent that he is now operating twelve factories, the output of which is about one hundred and fifty thousand pounds of "gilt-edged" butter per month, that finds a ready sale in Cincinnati, Pittsburg, New Orleans and other cities of the south. The phenomenal success of the undertaking has resulted from natural causes. The resolute purpose, energetic efforts, capable management and honorable dealings of the proprietor have been followed by their legitimate result,—a business that is comprehensive in its scope, a success that has made him one of the wealthy citizens of the community. This industry has provided a ready-cash market for the milk, has brought large sums of money into the county and in this way has been of material benefit to the localities in which the factories are operated.

The enterprise of Mr. Younger, however, is not confined to this one line. He is a man of broad capabilities and has interested himself in other enterprises, including the manufacture of the Johnson Self Feeder and Thresher and the Quint's Feeder and Thresher, and is also connected with a commission house in Chicago.

In 1889 Mr. Younger established his residence in Freeport and has since made this city the headquarters of his operations, and has become thoroughly interested in the growth and development of Freeport. As a result he is one of its most popular citizens, and in April, 1895, was chosen its mayor, an office which he is now very capably filling. Some excellent improvements are now being made in the streets of Freeport, and his administration is marked by progressiveness and substantial improvement, such as will greatly benefit the city for years to come. His social relations connect him only with the Masonic fraternity, and in January, 1896, he was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason. In his home he is ever considerate and thoughtful of the welfare and happiness of his wife and children, and delights to extend the courtesies of his board to his many friends. He was married June 22, 1884, to Miss Ella Maher, a native of New York, and they now have three children,—Leo, Earl and Dillie. Mr. and Mrs. Younger are members of the Catholic church. His high standing in business, political and social circles well entitles him to honorable mention among those who are worthy exponents of Masonry.

FRANK M. RIGG, a Sir Knight Templar and a public-spirited citizen of Quincy, had the primary degrees in the order conferred upon him in Lambert Lodge, No. 659, becoming an Entered Apprentice September 6, 1887, passed September 20, and raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason September 22. He received the capitular degrees in Quincy Chapter, No. 5, R. A. M., March 4, 1893, and in 1896 was

created a Sir Knight in Beauseant Commandery, No. 55. He is also a member of Mohammed Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., at Peoria, Illinois. He has been a generous, faithful member of the craft, and merits the esteem in which he is held by his fellow Masons. He is well versed in Masonic laws and usages, and is ever ready to perform any duties that may be required of him.

Mr. Rigg is a native son of the state of Illinois, having been born in Mt. Sterling, Brown county, February 8, 1862. His ancestors, who were English, were early settlers in New York state, whence they moved to Kentucky, where the father of our subject, J. N. Rigg, was born. He came to Illinois and was one of the pioneer residents of Camden, where he was for many years a prosperous merchant and a worthy member of the Masonic fraternity. He married Miss Emily J. Watts, a native of Louisville, Kentucky, and they have had five children,—two daughters and three sons. All of the latter are affiliated with the craft, one of them having attained to the degree of Knight Templar. Mr. Rigg has retired from active life, at the age of seventy-two, and with his estimable wife, whose years number three-score and four, is enjoying the peace and contentment that an honest, upright career always brings. Both of them have been life-long pillars of the Baptist church.

Our subject is the youngest of the sons and received his primary education in the public schools of his native city, which was supplemented by a course in the Gem City Business College, at which he was graduated in 1882. He shortly afterward accepted the position of local agent for the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company at Colfax, Illinois, and in 1885 came to Quincy as its general manager. His district has been enlarged and now includes central and northern Illinois and a part of Missouri and Iowa. His offices are located in the Wells building. Mr. Rigg is kept busy traveling over his territory, looking after the local agencies of his company, and has become an able, efficient and faithful employee, discharging his duties in an eminently satisfactory manner and inspiring confidence in all his business associates.

In 1883 Brother Rigg was married to Miss Grace Franklin, of Lexington, Illinois, and of this union two sons have been the issue,—George R. and Howell. Mr. and Mrs. Rigg are members of the Christian church and contribute liberally to its support. In politics he is a Democrat, but is not a politician and has never sought office. He has erected one of the charming residences of Quincy, where he and Mrs. Rigg entertain their many friends with a cordial hospitality.

DE WITT CLINTON SMITH.—The opposition to secret societies, which is very strong in some localities and among certain religious sects, must have its origin in either ignorance or prejudice, confirmed perhaps by the unworthy conduct of some members of the various fraternities. While it is impossible to preserve these organizations free of objectionable representatives, it must be conceded for Masonry that every precaution is taken to prevent the entrance into its ranks of men who do not uphold its teachings of pure living and right thinking; and it is an undeniable fact that if its members fulfill their vows and order their lives in its line of work, they will prove better citizens, better husbands and fathers and better Christians.

Captain Smith, the present efficient High Priest of Savanna Chapter, No. 200, was made a Mason in Racine Lodge, No. 18, at Racine, Wisconsin, in the winter of 1865–6. He dimitted from this and was elected a member of Mississippi Lodge, No. 385, at Savanna, on December 2, 1887, of which he is a Past Worshipful Master, having served three terms in that most honorable office, and is now the Senior Warden of the lodge. He is one of its most proficient workers and holds a high place in the esteem of its members.

Captain Smith is one of the charter

members of Savanna Chapter, No. 200, the charter of which bears date October 30, 1891. His chapter degree was conferred at Lanark in 1874. On the organization of Savanna Chapter he was appointed Scribe, and at the expiration of the term was elected to the office, in which he continued to serve until 1893. In that year he was elected its King, and in 1896 was made High Priest, being now in his third term. He understands the ritual thoroughly, and has proved himself both worthy and capable in every capacity in which he has served the fraternity. He has had the degree of High Priesthood conferred upon him as well as the council degrees and is held in high esteem by the brethren.

Captain Smith is a native of Westbrook, Middlesex county, Connecticut, where he was born March 4, 1833. His first American ancestors were of English birth and were among the early settlers of Connecticut. His paternal great-grandfather served in the colonial army in the Revolutionary war, and his grandfather, Lorenzo Smith, was a soldier in the war of 1812. His father, Enos Smith, was also born in Westbrook, and married Miss Sarah Kirtland, a native of Connecticut. By occupation he was a builder and contractor, and lived to the ripe old age of eighty-four years, while his wife reached the age of eighty-one. They were consistent members of the Congregational church and were honored as reliable and useful citizens. Of their family of ten children several are now living, the subject of this sketch being the seventh in order of birth.

Captain Smith was educated in Westbrook, and from his twenty-first year has spent the greater part of his life as a seafaring man, during which time he has seen service on the ocean, the great lakes and the Mississippi river. During the palmy days of traffic on the last named, which then was the principal highway of commerce and travel in the south and west, he was for many years a captain of one of the large steamboats which were a prominent feature on the "Father of Waters" and which have been made historic through the writings of Mark Twain and others.

Since retiring from steamboating the Captain has been engaged in the insurance business, and represents some of the largest and best companies in the country, among them being the Hartford, the Detroit Fire & Marine, the Phœnix of London and others. He has a fine reputation as a business man, being thoroughly reliable and upright in his dealings, with an extensive knowledge of human nature and a happy method of dealing with all classes of men.

In politics he has been a faithful member of the Republican party ever since its organization, and has been elected police justice of Savanna for five terms, filling that responsible position with credit to himself and satisfaction to his fellow citizens.

In 1857 Captain Smith married Miss Sarah J. Pruyn, a native of Canada. They have three children,—Mary L.; Gertrude G., who is a teacher in the Chicago Athenaeum; and Lela L. The family occupy a pleasant home and enjoy the esteem of all who know them.

HERBERT S. DUNCOMBE.—Illinois has assuredly furnished its full quota of eminent men to the nation. Its statesmen have been important factors in shaping the policy of the country; its warriors share in the honors which the world accords its greatest generals; its merchants have a controlling influence on much of the commerce of the Union, and in its professional ranks are found some of the brightest minds in the country. The history of Chicago's bar contains the record of many men of marked ability—men who, possessing the innate qualities of a successful legal practitioner, have so exercised their talents as to gain a marked prestige among the representative American lawyers. Although young in years Mr. Duncombe has attained a precedence in the line of his profession that would be creditable to one whose practice at the bar had extended over a period of thrice the duration that has his. He has

had to do with much important litigation and has gained recognition as an authority on corporation law, to which he has devoted special attention and on account of which his services have been retained by many leading corporations, not only of Chicago, but of the Union.

The influence of Masonic principles and teachings upon those identified with the order have been more potent in the insuring of honorable and successful careers in the practical affairs of life than is generally realized. For centuries has the great institution of Freemasonry been perfecting a system of moral education for the upbuilding of human character. Through her system of symbolic and allegoric instruction she has been the Gamaliel at whose feet have sat the wisest and best of earth. That the subject of this review has not failed to appreciate the nobility of the time-honored fraternity is shown in his identification with various bodies of the order in Chicago and in the lively interest which he maintains in the affairs of the same. The Masonic ritual, precepts and principles have aided him materially in attaining success in life and is directly responsible for the same. In November, 1892, he became a Master Mason in William B. Warren Lodge, No. 209, in which he later served as Steward, receiving a dimit from this body and becoming a member of Harlem Lodge, No. 540. In the spring of 1893 Mr. Duncombe passed the Royal Arch degrees in Washington Chapter, No. 43, while the order of knighthood was conferred upon him, in 1894, by Columbia Commandery, No. 63, Knights Templar, from which he withdrew, in September, 1896, to become a member of Siloam Commandery, No. 54. Mr. Duncombe is also identified with the Knights of Pythias, the Royal Arcanum, the Chicago Athletic Association, and the Oak Park and Menoken Clubs, his popularity in fraternal, social and professional circles being unmistakable.

Herbert Sydney Duncombe was born in Simcoe, Norfolk county, Ontario, Canada, in August, 1870, being the son of David T. and Emily (Powell) Duncombe. When he was ten years of age, in 1880, he came with his parents to Chicago, where the father engaged in the practice of his profession, that of the law, to which he still devotes his attention. Our subject attended the public schools of this city, after which he began the reading of law, prosecuting his preliminary studies in the line while providing for his own maintenance through newspaper work, to which he devoted his attention from noon to midnight for a considerable time. That his ambition was not one of passive order is evident when we consider the difficulties which thus encompassed him and which he successfully overcame. He attended night school and finally became a student in the Chicago College of Law, where he graduated in 1891, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws from the Northwestern University and securing admission to the bar in the same year. He at once entered upon the active practice of his profession in Chicago, and the fact that success attended his efforts from the start is all that is needed as voucher for his ability and honorable methods, for in so populous a community, where competition is naturally as active in professional as in commercial lines, recognition in the former can be gained only through exceptional talent and indefatigable perseverance and industry.

Before the expiration of the year which recorded his admission to the bar Mr. Duncombe was made assistant attorney for the Produce Exchange, and his services were so faithful and effective that he has since been appointed general counsel for the exchange. He has also been retained as counsel and attorney for a great number of the leading produce concerns of the Union, and is also counsel for a number of important refrigerating concerns. He has made a specialty of corporation law, has had much to do with the establishing of the exact code of chattel-mortgage laws in Illinois, and in his specific field has defended successfully many important damage suits, his knowledge of fundamental law and of the application of

precedents combining with his alert perceptive faculties and comprehensive grasp of details, to make him a strong advocate as well as a counsel upon whose judgment reliance may safely be placed.

In his political adherency Mr. Duncombe renders a stanch allegiance to the Republican party, lending his influence in the support of its cause, but not seeking the honors or emoluments of political office. In religion he is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. In 1885 Mr. Duncombe enlisted as a private in the Second Regiment of the Illinois National Guards, in which he was advanced to the position of sergeant, then to that of corporal, and finally, in 1887, was promoted to the office of lieutenant. He was in active service with his regiment during the Stock Yards riots of 1893.

In 1893 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Duncombe to Miss Alice B. Price, the daughter of William F. Price, of Chicago. They have a most attractive home in Oak Park, one of Chicago's most beautiful suburbs, and here is dispensed a refined and gracious hospitality to their large circle of friends. Their children are Mary Virginia and Herbert S., Jr.

EDWARD EVERETT HOLLISTER, the present Eminent Commander of Beauseant Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, of Quincy, although one of the younger brothers of the fraternity in this portion of the state, is a talented, enthusiastic and accomplished Mason. He is a member of Herman Lodge, No. 39, taking the degree of Entered Apprentice in September, 1888, Fellow-craft on January 20, 1891, and was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason May 5, 1891. He at once became an active member, rapidly acquired the ritual, and held all the offices in the body up to and including that of Worshipful Master. Mr. Hollister was exalted to the Royal Arch degree in Quincy Chapter, No. 5, on November 24, 1891, and was made a Royal and Select Master on September 29, 1892, in Quincy Council, No. 15, in which he was the first Deputy Master, after which he served as Captain of the Guard for one year, and was then elected its Thrice Illustrious Master, and is fulfilling the duties of that office at the present time. On November 28, 1892, he was created a Sir Knight in Beauseant Commandery, No. 11, was elected Junior Warden and Generalissimo, and in 1897 was honored with the chair of Eminent Commander. He has received the degrees in the ineffable lodge of perfection, Scottish Rite, up to and including the thirty-second, which he attained March 18, 1893, in the Valley of Quincy Consistory, and has held office in all the bodies of that order. Brother Hollister is also Worthy Patron of Grace Whipple Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star. His Masonic record is an excellent one and he stands high in the esteem of his brother Masons.

The birth of Mr. Hollister took place in Felicity, Ohio, August 13, 1860. His ancestors were English, who emigrated from old to New England and settled in Glastonbury, Connecticut, in 1642, the progenitor of the family in America being John Hollister. He took an active part in the early history of the country and was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The grandfather of our subject, Jesse W., participated in the war 1812, for which service he was presented with a land grant by the government. His son, Richard Hollister, was born in Kentucky, and while yet a boy moved to Ohio and located in Clermont county, where he was one of the pioneer settlers, and was there married to Miss Susan Hoover, a resident of that part of the state. Mr. Hollister first came to Illinois in 1858, and shortly afterward returned to Ohio, but came back to this state in 1865 and took up his abode in Bloomington, where he has since continued to live, being now in his seventy-third year. His excellent wife also survives and does not seem to be burdened with her sixty-eight years. They are both devout members and regular attendants of the Methodist church.

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C. J. Lindstrom

They had seven children—four sons and three daughters, Mr. Hollister, of this sketch, being the second in order of birth. He was educated in the Bloomington public schools and the Normal University. At an early age he learned the milling trade, which he continued to follow, and for the past ten years he has been the superintendent of the Taylor Brothers' Flour Mills at Quincy, which have a capacity of two thousand barrels a day.

On April 17, 1888, Mr. Hollister celebrated his marriage to Miss Bessie Gertrude Hull, of DeWitt county, Illinois, and the daughter of William Hull. Two children have been born to them, Edward E. and Gladdys Marguerite. Mrs. Hollister is an active member of Grace Whipple Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, of which she was at one time Treasurer and now holds the office of Ada. In politics our subject is a stanch Republican. Both he and his wife have many friends, by whom they are highly esteemed.

F A. LINDSTRAND.—Chicago, the cosmopolitan city of the west, embraces representatives from all nationalities, but no land has furnished better citizens to America than Sweden. Of the native sons of that country who have become identified with Masonry is the gentleman whose name introduces this brief biographical outline, and who is one of the prominent Swedish members of the order. He was made a Mason in Home Lodge, in 1878, and in 1880 took the Royal Arch degrees in Chicago Chapter, No. 127. During the same year he was made a Knight Templar in Apollo Commandery, No. 1, and in 1888 became a Noble of the Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Lindstrand is a native of Sweden, born on the 24th of March, 1847, was reared and educated in his native country, and remained a citizen there until 1870. In 1871 he determined to try his fortune in the more favorable land of America. Bidding adieu to friends and country, he crossed the Atlantic, and immediately after reaching the shores of the United States he started for Chicago, where he has since resided. He was only thirteen years of age when he entered upon his business career, serving an apprenticeship to a jeweler. For seventeen years he was connected with that line of enterprise in this country, having worked for nine years at the trade in the old country.

A short time after arriving in Chicago he established a store, which he successfully conducted until 1888, when he sold out that he might enter the broader field of journalism. He purchased an interest in the newspaper The Swedish-American, and has since become the principal owner and the editor-in-chief. America owes much of her progress and advancement to a position foremost among the nations of the world to her newspapers, and in no line has the incidental broadening out of the sphere of usefulness been more marked than in this same line of journalism.

Mr. Lindstrand is a man of broad mental grasp and notable business sagacity. He has done much to mold public opinion among his countrymen, and his influence has ever been on the side of right and order, advancing the true principles of American liberty and justice. The paper is published as an independent Republican journal, and he is perfectly fearless in advocating those interests or measures which he believes to be calculated to advance the city's welfare in educational, moral or material lines. The success of the paper under his management may be indicated by the fact that its subscription has increased from thirty-five hundred to thirty-five thousand during the eight years in which he has been a member of the company.

In 1881 Mr. Lindstrand was united in marriage with Miss Selma Lindstrom, a native of Sweden who came to Chicago when eight years of age. Her father, Neils Lindstrom, died in 1885, and was buried by the Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T., of which he was a member. Mrs. Lindstrand is a member of Forestville Chapter,

Order of the Eastern Star, and has served as its treasurer for the past two years. Mr. and Mrs. Lindstrand have one daughter, who is named Hildur.

CHARLES W. CORNELL is a brother who has but recently taken the vows of crafthood, but who is an earnest and painstaking member and will no doubt prove a valuable acquisition to the order. He quickly comprehended the purpose of the ritual and has since molded his life so as to conform with its objects and aims. Mr. Cornell attained the degree of Master Mason in Monitor Lodge, No. 522, in January, 1896; was exalted to the degree of Royal Arch Mason in L. L. Munn Chapter, No. 96; and was created a Sir Knight in Bethel Commandery, No. 36, in the same year. He holds membership in the social branch of Masonry, being a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, in Medinah Temple.

Mr. Cornell was born in Elgin March 23, 1858, and is the son of E. K. W. and Matilda (Padelford) Cornell. He pursued his studies in the city of his nativity, graduating at the public schools, which he left to engage in the furniture business. In 1880 he became associated with Wood & Sherwin, dealers in butter and cheese, and continued with them for seven years, at the expiration of that time being appointed secretary of the Creamery Package Manufacturing Company, of Chicago. He remained with this company until 1893, when he and his brother started in business for themselves under the firm name of Cornell Brothers. Being men of progress and enterprise, they have met with deserved success, and now conduct six creameries, located at Huntley, Illinois, and other points. They manufacture a first-class line of goods and have built up a large and thriving trade.

Politically Mr. Cornell affiliates with the Republican party and served as alderman of the first ward for two years. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Knights of the Globe, the Royal Arcanum, and the Century Club.

The marriage of Mr. Cornell and Miss Kittie J. Brown was celebrated October 15, 1884. After nine years of united happiness Mrs. Cornell departed this life November 18, 1893, mourned by her husband and two sons, Charles W., Jr., and Frank B. Mr. Cornell is a liberal supporter of the Baptist church. He is a man of exalted principles, and as a citizen and a Mason is highly esteemed by all who know him.

WILLIAM HENRY WILDEY.—The following tribute to Masonry is paid by an old English writer: "Masonry gives real and intrinsic excellency to man and renders him fit for the duties of society. It strengthens the mind against the storms of life, paves the way to peace and promotes domestic happiness; it ameliorates the temper and improves the understanding; it is company in solitude and gives vivacity and variety and energy to social conversation; in youth it governs the passions and employs usefully our most active faculties; and in age, when sickness, imbecility and disease have benumbed the corporeal frame and rendered the union of soul and body almost intolerable, it yields a fund of comfort and satisfaction." Every man will testify to the truth of the foregoing; and in the lives of those whose sketches are given in this volume the beneficent effects of Masonic influence will readily be discerned.

The gentleman whose name heads this sketch is a citizen of prominence in Mount Carroll and holds a high position in the Masonic fraternity. He was initiated in the order in 1867 and has attained the thirty-second degree. He was entered March 2, passed April 2, and raised May 14. In his blue lodge he has held the offices of Junior Warden, Senior Warden and Senior Deacon. He is a member of Lanark Chapter, No. 179, and was made a Sir Knight in Freeport Commandery, No. 7. He is also a charter member of Long Commandery at Mount Carroll, and has the honor of having been made its first Captain-

General. In 1890 Mr. Wildey joined Freeport Valley Consistory, in which he has passed all the degrees up to and including the thirty-second. He belongs to the "Shriners," being a member of Tebala Temple at Rockford.

Mr. Wildey was born in Buffalo, New York, April 18, 1839, and comes of old Mohawk-Dutch ancestors. They were among the pioneers of the state of New York, and were active participants in its early history. The godfather of Mr. Wildey, David Shultes, was at the battle of Buffalo when that city was burned by the Indians. His father, Griffin Wildey, was born in Springville, Erie county, New York, and was married to Miss Emily Shultes. Their lives were spent in useful action, and they were active workers in the Universalist faith. He lived to the ripe age of ninety-four years, and his wife died at the age of fifty-three. Their family consisted of six sons, of whom Mr. Wildey is the youngest and the only survivor. He received his education in the public schools of Buffalo, after which he began his business career as a clerk in a boot and shoe store. In 1855 he moved to Chicago, where he engaged in the grocery business, continuing in that until 1861, when, on April 18, he enlisted as a volunteer in Company A, Nineteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He served in the Fourteenth Army Corps, in the Army of the Cumberland, and was wounded in the battle of Stone river, where his arm was broken by a musket ball. He was confined to the hospital for seven weeks and then rejoined his company, with which he took part in the battle of Nashville and in thirty-six minor engagements. After rendering his country most gallant service for four years and nine months he returned to Mount Carroll. Entering as a private he was mustered out as a captain and brevetted a major. He arrived at Mount Carroll in February, 1866, and opened a grocery store, in which business he has continued for thirty years, during that time meeting with marked success.

In 1867 Mr. Wildey was married to Miss Emily Vale, a young lady of English extraction. Four children were born to them, —three daughters and one son, namely: Mary, Alice, Edith and Harry. Mr. and Mrs. Wildey are members of the Order of the Eastern Star, and she is a member of the Episcopal church. They have one of the finest homes in the town, where they are pleasantly situated and where it is hoped they will enjoy a long and delightful evening of a useful and well-spent life.

In the affairs of Mount Carroll Mr. Wildey has always taken an active interest and has done much for its improvement and prosperity. He is one of the organizers of the Electric Light Improvement Company, of which he is the president. He is a director of the Flouring Mill Company and president of the Miller Stove Polish Company.

In politics he is a stanch Republican, and has served his city as alderman and the township as its supervisor. He is an honored member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and has made such a record in life as to command the respect and commendation of his fellow citizens.

ALBERT MERRITT GREEN, a prominent druggist of Mount Carroll, was made a Master Mason in Cyrus Lodge, No. 188, A. F. & A. M., at Mount Carroll, in 1872, having been entered March 21 and passed and raised July 16. He received the chapter degrees in Lanark Chapter in 1882, was made a Sir Knight in Long Commandery, No. 60, in 1889, and in 1894 joined Freeport Valley Consistory, where he received all the degrees up to and including that of the thirty-second. During the nearly twenty-five years he has been a Mason he has been a devoted member of the order, has taken its teachings to heart and exemplified in his every-day life many of the Masonic principles.

Mr. Green is a native of Michigan, born in Branch county, December 20, 1849, and is descended from English ancestors. William Green, his father, was born in Newcastle, Pennsylvania, and when a young

man came west and settled in Branch county, Michigan, where he subsequently married Miss Meranda Hopkins. He is still living and is now seventy-six years of age. She passed away at the early age of thirty-four years, leaving a family of seven children, of whom three sons and a daughter still survive. The mother was a devoted Christian, a member of the Church of God, as is also the venerable father. When the subject of our sketch was a year old the Green family left Michigan and sought a home in Illinois, selecting a location in Jo Daviess county and locating on a tract of government land, which the father developed into a fine farm and where for years he carried on farming and stock-raising. On this farm Albert M. was reared. He was educated in the Mount Carroll Seminary. He taught school for a time when a young man, then clerked in a store, and in 1880 engaged in the drug business on his own account, a business in which he has been successful ever since, now having the oldest drug establishment in Mount Carroll. Also he is agent for the United States Express Company.

Mr. Green is a man of family. He was married to Miss Margaret Nelson, November 14, 1877, and after nineteen years of happy wedded life she was in 1892 called to her last home, leaving him and five children, daughters, to mourn the loss of a devoted wife and loving mother. Mr. Green and his daughters have one of the most pleasant homes in the city.

Politically he is a Democrat, and since he has resided at Mount Carroll has taken a deep interest in public affairs, especially those of an educational nature. As a school official he has been active and influential, rendering much valuable service in advancing school interests. Also he has served three terms as an alderman of the city.

ALPHONSO LORAIN CORY, M. D., one of the successful and able members of the medical fraternity of Chicago, is also a prominent and valued representative of Masonry. In October, 1876, he became connected with the fraternity, his name being placed on the roll of Englewood Lodge, No. 690, A. F. & A. M. Two years later he became a charter member of Mystic Star Lodge, No. 758, and in 1883 he served as its Worshipful Master. He was raised to the rank of Royal Arch Mason in Englewood Chapter in March, 1882, and in 1884 was instrumental in the organization of Delta Chapter, of which he became a charter member, while in 1887 he was honored with the office of High Priest therein. He took the council degrees of Royal and Select Masters in LaFayette Chapter in October, 1882, later affiliating with Temple Council, No. 65, and in 1885 and 1886 served as Thrice Illustrious Master. His connection with the Commandery dates from June, 1893, when he was knighted in Calumet Commandery, but since 1895 his affiliation has been with Apollo Commandery. On the 26th of April, 1895, he was made a Noble of the Mystic Shrine.

Dr. Cory is a native of Michigan, born in Adrian, September 26, 1851. His parents, Vincent P. and Alzina (Weightman) Cory, were both natives of New York, whence they removed to the Wolverine state at an early day. The Doctor was reared in his native city and is indebted to its public schools for his literary education. In 1867 he began the study of medicine, in 1869 became a resident of Chicago, and in 1871 was graduated at the Bennett Medical College. He has ever been a close student of the science of medicine, and in order to further perfect himself in his chosen calling he took a special course in Rush Medical College, graduating in 1892. In a comparison of the relative value to mankind of the various professions and pursuits to which men devote their time and energies, it is widely recognized that none is more important than the medical profession. The most cherished possession of man—life—often depends upon the skill or ignorance of the physician, and the man who receives the patronage of the public is the one whose ability commands the public confi-

dence. The large business which Dr. Cory is now enjoying indicates his high standing in the profession, and gives him a place in the ranks of Chicago's leading practitioners.

Dr. Cory was the first physician whose office was destroyed by fire during the great conflagration which swept over the city in October, 1871, he having at that time an office on Canal street, between Polk and Ewing streets. In 1881 he became health commissioner of the town of Lake, serving until 1884. He was the originator of the health organization and surgeon of the Lake Shore road in 1872–3. In October of the latter year he resigned, but was re-appointed in July, 1886, and has since held that position. He occupies a position on the staff of the Englewood Union Hospital in the department of gynecology, and both as a physician and surgeon has won a reputation that is indeed enviable.

In 1872 Dr. Cory married Miss Pauline R. Carpenter, a native of Oconomowoc, Wisconsin. They have two children: Edwin V., a graduate of the medical department of the Northwestern University, and Ella A.

EUGENE HARRISON PLACE, a thirty-second-degree Mason, is conducting pleasant and profitable dental parlors in Freeport, and is a most able and efficient representative of his chosen profession. He was born in Newark, New Jersey, September 16, 1866, and is a son of William H. Place, who was born in the state of Pennsylvania in 1832. He was united in marriage with Miss Eliza C. Lowe, and in 1877 emigrated with his family to Freeport, Illinois.

The Doctor is the second of their three children. He was a lad of eleven years when he came to this city and to its public schools he is indebted for his literary educational privileges. He took up the study of dentistry in the office of Kingsley & Mills, well-known dentists of this city, in 1881, with whom he remained until 1886, when he entered the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1888, and in 1889 he opened an office of his own in Freeport. He has since done a successful business and his patronage is constantly increasing. He is careful and painstaking in his work and keeps fully abreast with the times in all improvements and inventions. He has a large suite of rooms, thoroughly equipped with the latest appliances for perfecting the work of his profession, and his skill and ability have gained him a reputation which many an older practitioner might well envy.

In 1892, Dr. Place was united in marriage to Miss Ruth Wentz, a native of Lebanon, Pennsylvania, and they now have two interesting little daughters,—Jean Ruth and Marie Louisa.

In the same year of his marriage Dr. Place became connected with the Masonic fraternity, becoming an Entered Apprentice in June, and on the 28th of October he was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason. He took the consistory degrees in 1893 and the chapter degrees in 1895, and is now numbered among the thirty-second-degree Masons of the state of Illinois. He is interested in the success and growth of the fraternity, and his connection therewith is commendatory and most honorable.

JOSEPH BARR ROACH, who, during the short period in which he has been affiliated with the Masonic order, has manifested an unusual interest in its work and proved himself to be a worthy recipient of his brothers' confidence as an energetic and conscientious member of that society which has for its object the uplifting of humanity and the attainment of perfection in the character of man, was made a Master Mason in Cass Lodge, No. 23, at Beardstown, on December 17, 1890, receiving the degrees of capitular Masonry in Clarke Chapter, No. 29, R. A. M., on March 6, 1895, and was created a Sir Knight in Rushville Commandery, No. 56, at Rushville, on May 7, 1897. After having the degrees of the blue lodge conferred upon him,

Brother Roach became a most useful and enthusiastic worker in that body and he was accorded the office of Junior Warden, serving at the present writing as Senior Warden, and having filled these positions with circumspection, ability and intelligence, it may be easily inferred that his loyalty and faithfulness will eventually be rewarded by the chair of Worshipful Master. Of Cass Lodge he was Senior Deacon in 1895. In his chapter he has been Captain of the Host, and is now filling the office of Excellent King, with every indication that he will in time attain the highest honors in the chapter, which can only be achieved by those who have shown unusual proficiency in dispatching the duties of the subordinate positions. Since his initiation his zeal has remained unabated, and he possesses the merited regard and good will of his *fratres*.

Mr. Roach is a native son of the state of Illinois, born at Summerville, on April 28, 1863, and is of Scotch-French descent. His parents were John Franklin and Mary Ann (Hall) Roach, the former of whom was born in Kentucky and came to Illinois at an early day, and here enlisted in the Union army as a member of the One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving throughout the war as a faithful and valiant soldier. He was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, his membership being in Medora Lodge, and was postmaster of Greenfield, where he was then living, for a number of terms, but is now retired from active life, and, although having reached the venerable age of eighty years, he is in the enjoyment of excellent health and retains all his faculties. He and his wife became the parents of thirteen children. Mr. Roach spent a portion of his youth upon the home farm, acquiring his literary education in the public schools of Greenfield, Illinois, and in 1882 he obtained his start in life as a brakeman on a railroad; but such was the intelligence and ability shown by him that he was subsequently promoted to the position of conductor. For the past ten years he has occupied the responsible post of locomotive engineer on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road, in which he has proved eminently satisfactory.

The marriage of our subject was celebrated on September 22, 1885, when he was united to Miss Nellie Louise McKenzie, a native of the state of Pennsylvania, and three children have come to brighten their home, namely: Amie Gladys, Hazel May and Harold Hobart. In 1887 Mr. Roach built for himself and family a comfortable residence, where they live in perfect domestic happiness, surrounded by a large coterie of warm personal friends. Mrs. Roach is a valued member of the Methodist church. In politics our subject is a stanch Republican. His many qualities as a man and a Mason endear him to the hearts of all who know him.

ELI SMITH.—The organization of Masonry has from the time of its birth down to the present day appealed to all that is noble, good and true in the lives of mankind, and it is only natural that it should attract those who appreciate the principles of the order and who wish to further the virtues of love and truth in the breasts of his fellow men. He who embraces its teachings and conscientiously follows its precepts will always walk in the path of rectitude and be ever stimulated to higher thoughts and nobler ambitions. In this connection it is most appropriate to mention the name of Mr. Eli Smith, who is one of the most prominent members of the fraternity in the city of Chicago, and who has ever evinced a great interest in the workings of the order. He has been associated with the Illinois bodies of Masonry for the past thirty-five years, during which time he has held some important offices, and has ever been ready and willing to assist in any way in his power the advancement of the society.

Mr. Smith's birth took place in Buffalo, New York, August 17, 1842. After passing through the various grades in the public schools he entered the preparatory academy at Springville, but just as he was complet-

ing the course the tocsin of war rang out throughout the land, firing his patriotic soul and causing him to relinquish all idea of continuing his college career. At the first call for volunteers Mr. Smith enlisted in the United States Navy and was appointed private secretary to Admiral S. P. Lee, commander of the Mississippi Squadron, which was assigned to duty along the river, protecting the towns along its banks. After a year of that service Admiral Lee was transferred to the navy yards, where he was accompanied by Mr. Smith. The latter served for four and a half years and was then entrusted with the closing up of the affairs of the squadron, which he accomplished satisfactorily, selling the vessels and sending the ordnance to Carondelet. He then resigned and in 1867 came to Chicago.

While in the navy Mr. Smith had studied law during his leisure moments, and was admitted to the bar at Mount Vernon, Illinois. After practicing for a few months he was appointed deputy clerk of the Cook county circuit court, and in 1877 he organized the appellate court, of which he had the distinction of being the first clerk of the first district. In 1878 he was elected on the Republican ticket to the same office, which he held until 1884, when, in spite of the urgent requests of his friends, he declined the renomination, and returned to the practice of law. In 1892 he was elected alderman from the third ward and served two years. While in office he conscientiously performed his duty to his party, and did a great deal of good for the ward he represented in the council.

As a member of the Masonic fraternity Mr. Smith is perhaps as well known as any one in the state. After receiving the degrees of Entered Apprentice and Fellowcraft, he was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason, in Casch Lodge, of Mound City, Illinois, in 1862, and in 1869 was admitted to the Home Lodge, of which he is a life member. He was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason in Mound Chapter, No. 74, Mound City, and is at present affiliated with the Chicago Chapter, in which he held the office of Secretary for twenty-one years. He has held the office of High Priest for four years, has also been King, and is a life member of the chapter. He was created a Knight Templar in Apollo Commandery, No. 1, and is at present affiliated with Chevalier Bayard Commandery, No. 52, of which he is a charter member and one of its organizers, and in which he was Sword Bearer for one term. He is a Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret, having received the ineffable degrees in the Scottish Rite, and he is a life member of the Oriental Consistory, to which he was admitted in 1877. Mr. Smith is also a member of the Masonic Veterans' Association, and a Noble in Medinah Temple of the Mystic Shrine, of which he was the fifty-fifth member. He is deeply interested in all the orders to which he belongs, and has made active efforts to promote the growth of Masonry and secure the adoption of its principles. Other societies to which he belongs are the Union Veteran League and Post No. 28, Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Smith was married in 1867, at Buffalo, to Miss Jennie Merrill. Of this union two children have been born: Edwin M., a civil engineer of Chicago, and Florence J. Mr. Smith is most happy in his home life and stands high in the esteem of his many friends.

JAMES LOUIS HOOPES, proprietor of the hotel and eating house at Galesburg, Illinois, and also at Burlington, Vermont and Beardstown, all on the "Q" line, has been prosperously engaged in this business for a period of fourteen years and is well known to the traveling public as a genial and obliging landlord, and by his honorable and upright walk in life and the emblem he wears is recognized as a member of the great Masonic fraternity.

Mr. Hoopes is a native of Illinois, born in Vermont, Fulton county, August 11, 1857, where he was reared and still maintains his home, his business headquarters, however, being at Galesburg.

He was elected to receive the degrees of the blue lodge in Vermont, was there initiated, passed and raised, and for some time affiliated with that lodge, later transferring his membership to Alpha Lodge, Galesburg, of which he is now a member. Also he has received the degrees of the chapter, council, commandery and shrine, his membership as a Knight Templar being in Galesburg Commandery, No. 8, and in the Shrine he affiliates with Mohammed Temple, of Peoria.

JAMES B. HOPKINS is a loyal and consistent member of the Masonic fraternity who has been an honest worker in the order for the past ten years. He received the initial degree in Kishwaukee Lodge, No. 402, at Kingston, Illinois, in 1888; was exalted to the Royal Arch degree in Sycamore Chapter, No. 49; and was created a Sir Knight in Sycamore Commandery, No. 15, in the same year. He dimitted from those bodies and is at present affiliated with Monitor Lodge, No. 522, L. L. Munn Chapter, No. 96, and Bethel Commandery, No. 36,—all of Elgin. In 1891 Mr. Hopkins became a Noble of the Mystic Shrine in Medinah Temple, and is a charter member of Bethel Chapter, No. 291, Order of the Eastern Star. He takes a great interest in the society and is a worthy and valued brother in the local lodge.

Mr. Hopkins was born in Swatara, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, March 3, 1859, and is a son of John and Ann (Bowen) Hopkins. He obtained his education in the public and high schools of Hubbard, Trumbull county, Ohio, then took up the study of telegraphy and in 1879 was engaged as an operator and clerk for the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad, with which he remained until 1884. He served for one year as bookkeeper for an iron firm in Ohio, and then, in the latter part of 1885, accepted the position of operator and clerk for the superintendent, at Pittsburg, of the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railroad for one year, then accepting the position of train dispatcher for the Baltimore & Ohio road at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, which he retained for one year. On account of ill health he came to Chicago in 1887 and entered the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad at Chicago as train dispatcher, and in 1888 was appointed to the agency at Kirkland, Illinois. In the year of 1890 he was placed in charge of the station at Elgin, as ticket and freight agent, where he has since been located, discharging the arduous and responsible duties devolving upon that office in an efficient and painstaking manner. His long experience in the railroad business has given him a thorough knowledge of the work, and his honesty, faithfulness and strict integrity of character have won for him the entire confidence of the officials with whom he is associated. Mr. Hopkins is also a member of the Lochiel Lodge, No. 105, Knights of Pythias, Silver Leaf Camp, Modern Woodmen of America, and the International Association of Ticket Agents.

On October 12, 1887, Mr. Hopkins was married to Miss Lora B. Regester, at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. She was born in Fredericktown, Washington county, Pennsylvania. This union has been blessed with one child, Anna-Lora. In their religious faith Mrs. Hopkins is a member of St. Peter's church, at Pittsburg, and Mr. Hopkins of the First Baptist church of Elgin. Politically the latter is affiliated with the Republican party.

REINHOLD ZIMMERMANN. — The distinction that the institution of Freemasonry makes is not one of class, but of character, and its object is to purify society by raising the standard of moral excellence among the individual members. Among those who have devoted a great deal of their time to the noble aims of the craft is Brother Zimmermann, who ranks high as a member of the order in Chicago. He was initiated in D. C. Cregier Lodge, No. 643, in 1890, of which he was elected Worshipful Master in December, 1895, and in the

following year succeeded himself in that office. He was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Masons in Washington Chapter in 1891, and has since taken a deep interest in the workings of his local lodge. He is a worthy and acceptable member of the craft, and as such is highly esteemed by all his brethren.

Mr. Zimmermann was born in Germany, June 5, 1860, and when five years old came with his family to the United States and located in Chicago, where he received his education in the public schools. Later he began his business career and secured a position in a mercantile house, where he remained for twenty years, which speaks more forcibly for his ability, merit and worth than any words could do. In 1892 Mr. Zimmermann engaged in business on his own account, in which he has been satisfactorily successful, his strict integrity, honesty, and firmness of purpose winning for him a good share of public patronage. For thirty years he has been a resident of Chicago and one of the city's sterling business men, having attained his present position in life by industry and perseverance.

In 1881 Mr. Zimmermann was married to Miss Lizzie Loeh, a native of Chicago, and of this union three children have been born, namely: Arthur, Martha and Lillie. Mr. Zimmermann's many excellent qualities as a man and a Mason have endeared him to his large circle of friends.

JOHN WHITBREAD, Past Eminent Commander of Beauseant Commandery, No. 11, is a Mason who reflects great credit on the fraternity, his conduct and daily life being such as are in keeping with the tenets of the crafthood. He has labored arduously in his endeavors to promote the welfare of his lodge, and his efforts are not unappreciated by his brethren. Mr. Whitbread was elected an Entered Apprentice in Lambert Lodge, No. 659, on April 1, 1879, passed the Fellow-craft degree May 20, and was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason on June 3. In this body he was chosen as Junior Warden in 1882, Senior Warden in 1883, Senior Steward in 1885, Treasurer in 1886, and Worshipful Master in 1886. He was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason in Quincy Chapter, No. 5, on May 4, 1881, and served as its King for the term of 1887. He was created a Sir Knight in Beauseant Commandery, No. 11, on January 13, 1882, and was appointed Standard Bearer in the same



J. Whitbread

year. On December 28, 1884, he was elected Generalissimo, and re-elected the following year. The office of Eminent Commander he held for the years 1887 and 1888. He is always ready to assume any duty that may be assigned to him, and is in every way an acceptable *frater*.

Mr. Whitbread is of English nativity, his birth having occurred in London, April

15, 1831, and is the son of John and Elizabeth (Boreham) Whitbread. On coming to America the family resided for a short time in New York, Pennsylvania, and at Mendon, Illinois, finally, in 1841, moving to Quincy, where Mr. Whitbread embarked in the wholesale and retail business, in which he continued until his death, which took place in the fifty-fifth year of his age. His excellent wife survived him until sixty-three years of age. In their religion they adhered to the Episcopal faith, and were in every way worthy of the high estimation in which they were held by many friends left behind to mourn their absence. Of their nine children six survive. Brother Whitbread was eleven years old when he came to Quincy, and at that early period of life began to materially assist his father in the support of the family, with the consequent result that his educational facilities were somewhat curtailed. He subsequently embarked in the meat-market business, which he continued to follow for forty years, his career during that time being marked by hard work, perseverance and honesty of purpose, through the medium of which he has acquired a comfortable competency and is to-day one of Quincy's substantial citizens, who fully merits the success attained by his laudable efforts and whose honorable and upright life is well worthy of emulation.

In 1853 Mr. Whitbread was married to Miss Elizabeth Bywater, a native of Wales and a daughter of William B. Bywater. They had three children: George R., who died in his twenty-seventh year; Ella Franklin, who is now Mrs. C. W. Parker, residing in Springfield, Illinois; and Susie Jane, who married George W. Francis, of Camp Point, Illinois. She is a charter member and first Matron of Corona Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star. Mr. Whitbread's sons-in-law also are both Knight Templar Masons. Charles W. Parker located in Springfield, Illinois, and is a member of Al-Aksa Commandery at Quincy. George W. Francis is located at Camp Point, Illinois, and is a member of Delta Commandery, at Clayton, this state.

Our subject has erected several handsome blocks in Quincy and in 1884 retired from active business life. He is a stanch Republican and has served his city as alderman, but while deeply interested in its welfare he does not care for the responsibility of office. He and his wife are pleasantly situated in the residence portion of Quincy, and occupy a high place in the regard of their many friends.

GEORGE J. BLISS, who resides in Oak Park, is one who embodies in his life the true spirit of Masonry and exemplifies its honorable teachings in his upright career. It might well be said of him:

> "His life was gentle, and the elements
> So mixed in him that Nature might stand up
> And say to all the world, 'This was a man.'"

His connection with the Masonic society does not consist simply in a spoken belief in its principles, but the living of the truths which underlie the order. He took the initiatory degrees in 1859, in Pecatonica, Illinois.

Mr. Bliss was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, on the 10th of August, 1829, and when a lad of ten summers was brought by his father to Illinois, his boyhood and youth being passed on farms in Bureau and Carroll counties. There he followed the plow and performed the other duties incident to the life of the agriculturist. In 1855 he became a member of the Methodist church, and his earnest and firm conviction that man should not live for selfish interests but should do all in his power to uplift his fellow men led to work in the ministry. For thirteen years as an itinerant preacher he labored for the salvation of others. In 1868 he went to Freeport, Illinois, where he was engaged in the life-insurance business as an adjuster, and to that work devoted his energies for some years. In 1875 he located in Oak Park, and in the spring of 1879 entered the service of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, where he remained until 1893.

He is a man of the strictest integrity,

whose word is above question. "E'en his failings lean to virtue's side," and all who know him entertain for him the warmest regard. Devotion to duty, honor in all the relations of public and private life, and fidelity to every trust committed to his care, —these are the predominant traits in the character of George J. Bliss.

WILLIAM LOUIS DUNCAN, an enterprising young business man of Galva, who is now proprietor of a grocery store, was made a Mason in Galva Lodge, No. 243, F. & A. M. He was initiated as an Entered Apprentice January 19, 1892, passed the Fellow-craft degree on the 9th of February, and was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason on the 8th of March. He has been a close student of the teachings and precepts of the order, and in this way was thoroughly fitted for the discharge of his duties as Senior Warden. He occupies a high position in the esteem of his brethren of the craft, and enjoys the confidence and respect of all who know him.

Mr. Duncan is a native son of the city of Galva. He was born on the 6th of May, 1870, his parents being William Louis and Mary E. (Chichester) Duncan, natives of Pennsylvania and Long Island, respectively. When the father was twenty-one years of age he came to Illinois, in 1858, and he engaged in railroading, thereby obtaining the means to support his family. He died in 1891, at the age of fifty-two years, and his wife now survives him, at the age of fifty-two. He was a faithful and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which Mrs. Duncan also belongs. They had a family of five children, three of whom are now living.

Mr. Duncan, whose name introduces this review, is the eldest living child. His boyhood days were quietly passed in the city of his birth and to the public-school system of Galva he is indebted for the educational privileges which he enjoyed. He entered upon his business career in a clerical capacity, and for a number of years remained in the employ of the firm of Higgins & Company. In January, 1897, he embarked in the grocery business on his own account, and is now meeting with satisfactory success. He gives close attention to his business, has a well-selected stock, earnestly desires to please his customers, is thoroughly reliable in all transactions, and is well liked by the people of the town in which he has always resided.

PEYTON ROBERTS, who has for more than three decades been identified with the insurance and loan business in Monmouth, Illinois, is in the front rank of leading citizens of this place. His identity with Masonry is longer than his residence here, and his connection with this ancient order is as honorable as it is long.

Mr. Roberts was made a Master Mason in June, 1863, in Abingdon Lodge, No. 185, Abingdon, Illinois, in which he retained membership until he was dimitted in order to affiliate with Monmouth Lodge, No. 37. He has been a member of the lodge at Monmouth since August 3, 1866, and has been elected and served as its Secretary. He is also a member of Warren Chapter, No. 30; Galesburg Council, No. 14; Galesburg Commandery, No. 8, and Medinah Temple, Mystic Shrine, of Chicago. The shrine degrees he received May 26, 1893. In the chapter he served two years as Master of the Veil.

Mr. Roberts is a native of Illinois, born in Hancock county, January 21, 1839, and has spent his whole life within the borders of this state. His first business venture was in Tennessee, McDonough county, where for a time he dealt in boots and shoes. April, 1861, he entered Hedding College, Abingdon, where he was a student until 1864. In January of that year he came to Monmouth and engaged in the insurance and loan business, and here he has ever since had his abiding place and been fairly prospered in his operations.

Politically Mr. Roberts is in harmony

with the Republican party, and is one of its active and efficient workers, he having for eight years been a member of the Republican state central committee.

GEORGE W. SMITH, of Sterling, is a prominent Knight Templar and for many years has been closely identified with the Masonic fraternity, to which his allegiance is unfaltering, his loyalty sure. He took the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow-craft and Master Mason in Seneca Lodge, No. 113, A. F. & A. M., in Waterloo, New York, and subsequently passed the various degrees in the chapter until he was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason in Salem Town Chapter, No. 73, of Seneca Falls, New York. In the blue lodge he was honored with all the offices except Treasurer, and also filled the high position of Worshipful Master. Mr. Smith was created a Sir Knight in Geneva Commandery, No. 29, K. T., of Geneva, New York, and his devotion to his vows of knighthood is above question. In January, 1895, Mr. Smith removed to Sterling and at once transferred his membership to the Masonic organizations here, being now affiliated with Rock River Lodge, Sterling Chapter and Sterling Commandery. He affiliated with the first on the 5th of March, 1895, the second on the 9th of April, and the third on the 14th of June of the same year. Much of the high character of the craft in the state and nation is due to such members as Mr. Smith, who exemplifies in his life the true spirit of the fraternity and shapes his conduct by its teachings. Both he and his wife belong to the Order of the Eastern Star.

Mr. Smith is a native of the Empire state, his birth having occurred in Romulus, Seneca county, on the 11th of July, 1844. He descended from the heroic band of Pilgrims which settled on the shores of New England in the earliest period of our country's history, and his ancestors fought with the patriot army in the war of the Revolution. Members of the family were prominent in various walks of life and the name is closely interwoven with the history of New England. His father, Colwell Smith, was born in Seneca county, New York, and married Miss F. Jane Waldron, a descendant of one of the old families of the Mohawk valley founded in America by Byron Waldron, of Dutch lineage. Mr. Smith removed with his family to Adrian, Michigan, where the parents are still living, the father being now seventy-six years of age, the mother seventy-four. In religious belief they are Presbyterians. They had seven children, six of whom are yet living.

The subject of this review, the eldest son, obtained his preliminary education in the common schools and later entered a seminary in Romulus, New York; and was but eighteen years of age when President Lincoln first issued his call for volunteers to crush out the Rebellion, but the patriotism of his nature was aroused and he gave much thought to the situation of the country and his duty to the government. On the 4th of August, 1862, he "donned the blue" as a loyal defender of the Union and joined Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New York Infantry. His command was assigned to the Army of the Potomac and he participated in nearly all of the engagements of that victorious army, distinguishing himself as a valiant soldier. At the battle of Gettysburg he was raised from the ranks and made second lieutenant of his company in recognition of his meritorious conduct on the field of action. Subsequently he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant and led his men in many a gallant charge. He participated in many of the most important battles of that sanguinary struggle, including the engagements at Gettysburg, Cold Harbor, the Wilderness and Petersburg. He was seven times wounded and at the last named, June 16, 1864, was so seriously injured by a gunshot wound that he was unfit for further service, and in consequence was honorably discharged on the 22d day of March, 1865. Lieutenant Smith enlisted with a squad of eighteen, all of whom were killed, disabled or left

the service before he did. His army record is one of which he may well be proud, for he was ever found at his post of duty, valiantly defending the old flag which now floats so gloriously over the united nation.

When Mr. Smith had sufficiently recovered from his wounds to turn his attention to the pursuits of civil life he engaged in the grocery business, which he followed for thirteen years. He was also employed for a number of years as traveling salesman, representing a wholesale grocery house of Chicago. Subsequently he served for five years as traveling auditor of the American Express Company, and in 1895 was appointed agent of that company in Sterling, since which time he has made his home in this city.

In 1882 Mr. Smith was happily married to Miss Ida May Harvey, and they have one son, Harry Wesley. They attend the services of the Presbyterian church and have the esteem and warm friendship of all with whom they have come in contact. Mr. Smith is a very active member of the Grand Army of the Republic, is past commander of a post, and served as officer on the staff of one of the department commanders. In politics he is a stanch Republican, unwavering in his support to the principles of the party.

WILLIAM H. BLOSSER is one of the most prominent representatives of the Masonic fraternity in the city of Freeport, and the progress and advancement made by the order here is largely due to his untiring and earnest efforts. He has taken both the York and Scottish Rite degrees and has been honored by election to the various offices in the different branches. He is a most worthy exponent of the honorable craft, and by his brethren of the society is held in the highest esteem. He was made a Master Mason on the 23d of March, 1882, was raised to the Royal Arch degree in Freeport Chapter, June 26, 1883, was knighted in the commandery, February 6, 1884, and became a member of the Royal and Select Masters June 23, 1885. He has also advanced in the Scottish Rite to the thirty-second degree. His official connection with Masonry has been continuous almost from his first identification with the order. He served as Senior Deacon in 1884, as Senior Warden in 1885, as Worthy Master in 1886, was again Senior Deacon in 1890, and has been Secretary since 1892. In the chapter he was Principal Sojourner in 1885, Captain of the Host in 1886, Scribe in 1887–8, High Priest in 1890, and Royal Arch Captain from 1893 to 1896 inclusive, and in 1896 is serving as Royal Arch Captain. In the commandery he was Junior Warden in 1885, Prelate in 1886–7, Eminent Commander in 1888, Prelate in 1889, Eminent Commander in 1890, and Captain-General in 1893–4. In the council he was Principal Conductor of the Work in 1886, Deputy Illustrious Master in 1889, Treasurer in 1891–2–3, and Recorder in 1894–5–6. In the consistory he has held the office of Grand Master of Ceremonies since 1889. Mr. Blosser also belongs to the Order of the Eastern Star, and is a loyal, enthusiastic and devoted member of the fraternity, whose kindly, benevolent spirit is an index to the principles which form the basic work of the society.

Mr. Blosser was born in Pennsylvania, April 17, 1842, and is of German lineage, his ancestors having come from the fatherland to this country in the early days of the settlement of the Keystone state, wherein they located. His parents were Abram and Catherine (Freestone) Blosser, both natives of York county, Pennsylvania. They were honest, industrious, respected farming people, and the father is still living on the old homestead, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. His wife died at the age of thirty years. They were both Lutherans in their religious views, and in their family were five children,—four sons and a daughter,—all of whom are yet living.

The gentleman whose name introduces this review was the second in order of birth. He was reared under the parental roof and acquired his early education in the public

schools of his native state. When quite young he began the battle of life on his own account, and has since depended entirely upon his own resources. He began clerking in a grocery store, where he was employed for a number of years, but at length laid aside all business cares in order to enter the service of his country, enlisting on the 6th of November, 1862, as a member of Company H, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry, serving nine months, and re-enlisted in the United States Signal Corps, September 23, 1863, and was in the campaigns under General Sherman. When the war was over he was mustered out, on the 15th of August, 1865, with an honorable military record as one of the defenders of his country in her hour of peril. Mr. Blosser came to Freeport in 1877 and has since engaged in bookkeeping in this city, where he has earned the reputation of being very expert and thoroughly reliable.

On the 11th of September, 1873, Mr. Blosser was united in marriage to Miss Ella E. Achenbach, a native of Milton, Pennsylvania. They have five children, as follows: Minnie A., William Milton, Royal Addison, Mary Ellen and Clarence Herbert. They are esteemed members of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Blosser is a social, genial man, whose genuine worth and many excellencies of character have gained him the high regard of all with whom he has been brought in contact, and he is truly worthy of representation in this volume.

RICHARD R. TRENCH.—One who has devoted practically his entire life to one of the highest and most ennobling forms of art,—an art whose beauties ever appeal to the most exalted instincts and appreciative devotion of human kind, in either the highest or most lowly station,—could scarcely fail to turn with deep interest and render constant allegiance to an institution whose aesthetic glory and lofty principles and teachings are such as have given to Masonry a lease of life from the time when the "memory of man runneth not to the contrary." It has been the privilege of the subject of this review to direct his life efforts along the line where lay his greatest potentiality and consequently his maximum power for accomplishment and range for happiness. He has given his life to music, and it has proved to him not only a means to an end, but a satisfying labor, for it has been a labor of love and appreciation and one which has not denied him a tribute of precedence and honor. Professor Trench's identification with the Masonic fraternity covers a period of fully two score years, his initiation into the mysteries of the ancient craft having occurred about the year 1857, when he became an Entered Apprentice in Hiram Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., at New Haven, Connecticut, and he soon thereafter attained the Fellow-craft and Master Mason's grades. In the Centennial year, 1876, he was exalted to the Royal Arch in Chicago Chapter, No. 127, and was thereafter greeted a Select Master in Palestine Council, No. 66, R. & S. M., and in July, 1875, was constituted, created and dubbed a Knight Templar in Apollo Commandery, No. 1, in which he has been honored with a life membership and chosen organist for life. Professor Trench has received the grades and orders of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, and has been duly proclaimed a Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret, thirty-second degree, in Oriental Consistory, in which he has rendered most acceptable service as organist. Of that body he is a life member. After successfully making his devious way across the sands of the desert he gained the reward of his pilgrimage in being admitted to Medinah Temple of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In private and social life Professor Trench is the synonym of his Masonic professions, thus commanding the respect and love of the fraternity and the confidence of all who know him in other departments of life.

Richard Robert Trench is a native of the Emerald Isle and comes of stanch old

French and English stock. He was born in the city of Dublin, being the son of William and Mary Ann (Long) Trench. He received excellent educational advantages and very early gave evidence of superior musical talent and appreciation, having become a member of a fine boy choir in his native land at the age of ten years and having prosecuted his musical studies with such earnestness and discrimination that even as a youth he gained recognition for the thoroughness of his knowledge and for his creative as well as interpretative talent. He has devoted his entire life to this most inspiring and beautiful art, and has for many years given his time to musical composition and teaching. His published scores, including both vocal and instrumental compositions, have gained him high standing in musical circles and all are notable for their beauty of form, distinct motifs and analytical correctness. Professor Trench came to America when eighteen years of age and he has been a resident of Chicago for more than twenty years. For a time he was choirmaster of Trinity church of this city and he has also held similar positions in Immanuel Baptist church, St. Paul's Universalist, Grace Methodist Episcopal and the First Presbyterian church of Englewood.

In 1866 Professor Trench was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Lines, of New Haven, Connecticut. Their home is on the south side of the city of Chicago, and is a center of refined hospitality and distinguished culture.

HON. E. W. HOUGHTON, one of Galva's representative citizens and business men, a member of the state legislature, and an honored brother in the Masonic order, was made a Mason in Galva Lodge, No. 243, his initiation taking place July 3, 1883. He was passed July 10, and was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason July 21 of the same year. In 1895 he was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason in Kewanee Chapter, No. 47, and in the following year was created a Sir Knight in Kewanee Commandery, No. 8. He is a zealous, faithful and true Mason, and shows by his daily life how well he understands the tenets of the fraternity.

The birth of Mr. Houghton took place in Allegany county, New York, July 28, 1834. He comes originally from English stock, but the members of the family have for generations resided in this country, the great-grandfather of Mr. Houghton having participated in the Revolutionary war. The descendants lived for many years in Vermont, later moving to the western part of New York, where they became early settlers and established the town of Houghton, which was named after them. The family have always been members of the Methodist church. The father of Mr. Houghton married Miss Alzina Mason, and in 1863 came to Illinois and located in Bureau county, where he purchased a farm and tilled the soil until his death, which occurred at the venerable age of eighty-nine years, his wife departing this life when eighty years old. They were a worthy couple and possessed the respect of all the people in their community.

Mr. Houghton was the eldest son of a family of nine children, and received his education in the public schools of New York. He was thirty years old when he came to Illinois, where he bought a farm and followed the trade of carpenter and house-builder, later engaging in the lumber business at Wyanet, where, by strict attention to his work and by adhering closely to the most honorable methods, he was soon on the road to prosperity. He continued in the lumber business after coming to Galva, and has met with more than usual success, and is now the leading lumber merchant in this part of the county, with branch yards at Altona, Bridgeford and Wyoming.

In political matters Mr. Houghton is a stanch Republican, casting his first presidential vote for General John C. Fremont in 1856, since which time he has been a consistent and active member of that party.

He has filled the office of supervisor several terms, has been president of the board of trustees of Galva, and in 1896 was nominated and elected by his party to represent the thirty-third district in the state legislature, which he is now doing in a manner that reflects credit on himself and gives entire satisfaction to his constituents.

Mr. Houghton was united in marriage in May, 1858, to Miss Adalina L. Bean, whose birth occurred in New York. They became the parents of five children, three of whom are now living, as follows: Mrs. Hattie Russell, now residing at Peoria; W. O. Houghton, who is in business with his father; and Blanch, who is at home with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Houghton are members of the Congregational church, to which they are liberal contributors. He is a man of extensive business experience and undoubted integrity, and has a wide and very favorable acquaintance in his part of the state, who extend to him their entire confidence and good will.

LAWRENCE C. JOHNSON, one of Galva's most enterprising and progressive business men and an honored member of the Masonic fraternity, was initiated in Galva Lodge, No. 243, on February 26, 1895, passed May 31, and was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason June 21, 1895. From the day of his initiation he has manifested a deep interest in the order and has acquired a thorough knowledge of its tenets and rituals. As a mark of the high esteem in which he is held by his brothers, he was, in December of the year in which he became a member, appointed to the office of Junior Deacon, and in December, 1896, was elected Senior Warden, an office which he has filled with credit to himself and to the complete satisfaction of the brethren in the lodge.

Mr. Johnson is a native of Galva, having been born here December 6, 1868, and on the land which marks the place of his birth he has erected one of the best and most artistic business blocks in the city of Galva. His father, Swan P. Johnson, was born in Sweden, from which country he came to the United States and in 1857 located in Galva, where he established himself as a merchant tailor. During the Civil war he enrolled himself in the Union army and took up arms in the defense of his adopted country, serving in the Seventeenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry as a brave and patriotic soldier. He served until he was taken prisoner at Holly Springs, Mississippi, and was honorably discharged March 27, 1863.

He returned to Galva and resumed his business, but had the misfortune to lose all his property by fire in 1872. Nothing daunted, however, he at once took measures to overcome the loss he had sustained and by his great energy and business ability soon recovered and once more became prosperous. He was married to Miss Mary Swanson, also a native of Sweden, and they had born to them three children, one of whom is deceased. One daughter and the subject of this sketch remain at home with the mother and are an honor to the memory of the father.

Mr. Johnson was educated in the public schools of his native town, and after receiving his diploma from the high school attended the Davenport Business College, at which he was graduated in 1888. He learned the merchant-tailoring trade from his father and soon became an expert workman, so that after the demise of his parent, which occurred in 1893, he was amply prepared to continue and hold the large business which had been secured.

In 1895 Mr. Johnson erected on Exchange street, as has already been stated, one of the finest brick blocks in the town. It has a very artistic gray sandstone front, the windows of which are of large French plate glass. On the ground floor are two large rooms, one of which is fitted up for Mr. Johnson's own business, back of which and apart from it he has built a brick shop for the use of his employees. The upper story has been transformed into a beautiful Masonic hall, complete with hot-water

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J. Frank Edwards.

heating apparatus and all the modern improvements, and is one of the most perfectly appointed and arranged lodge rooms in the state of Illinois. It is twenty-seven feet wide, eighty feet long, with fourteen feet between the joists, the ante-rooms occupying a space twenty by twenty-seven feet. The whole is furnished in a tasteful and artistic manner which speaks well for the capabilities of the owner and builder. It required only a suggestion from the brethren to induce Mr. Johnson to build this beautiful home for Galva Lodge, and as may be supposed his noble generosity has won for him the eternal gratitude of the members.

Mr. Johnson was united in marriage, in June, 1891, to Miss Clara L. Seely, who was likewise born in Galva. The union has been blessed with two interesting little daughters, Amy S. and Alice H., and one son, Whitfield W. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson both attend worship at the Baptist church, and they are members of Galva Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star. In political matters he is a Republican and served his party as town clerk for two years, and is now township treasurer. He is an intelligent, energetic young business man of Galva, well liked by all who know him, and he and his wife are honored members of society.

J FRANK EDWARDS.—Among the most loyal devotees of the time-honored institution of Freemasonry in Chicago stands the subject of this review, whose affection for the order and fidelity to its exalted principles are beyond peradventure, while his is the distinction of being a Past Commander of one of the leading chivalric bodies of Masonry in the Garden City, which has been his home for a score of years past.

Mr. Edwards' identification with the ancient crafthood dates back to the year 1885, when he was raised a Master Mason in Hesperia Lodge, No. 411, after which he received the capitular degrees in Fairview Chapter, No. 161, in which he was duly exalted to the Royal Arch. He later was greeted a Select Master in Siloam Council, No. 53, R. & S. M., and finally attained the final degrees of the York Rite by receiving the grades and orders of knighthood in Montjoie Commandery, No. 53, in which he was duly constituted, created and dubbed Knight Templar. Of this representative commandery of the western metropolis he served with signal efficiency as Eminent Commander in 1883, and he is still one of the most popular members of that body, in whose affairs his interest has been constant and ardent. Mr. Edwards has attained exalted degrees in the Scottish Rite, having ing been proclaimed a Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret in Oriental Consistory, thirty-second degree, on the 25th of April, 1888. His zeal and determination were sufficient to enable him to compass the necessary pilgrimage across the burning sands of the desert and thereby gain admission to Medinah Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

J. Frank Edwards is known as a capable and discriminating business man, having been for the past twenty years a member of that great and genial fraternity,—the commercial traveling salesmen. He is a native of the state of Indiana, having been born in Hendricks county, that state, on the 16th of May, 1848, the son of Joshua and Roda (Mendenhall) Edwards. He received his educational discipline in the public schools, but when a mere boy set boldly forth to make his own way in the world, being distinctively wide-awake and self-reliant. He traveled in various sections of the Union, finding employment in several places, and finally reaching Chicago in the Centennial year, 1876. He had acquired valuable knowledge and correct business methods and had no difficulty in securing employment with Kohn Brothers, the extensive and representative wholesale clothing dealers of Chicago, eventually going upon the road in the interests of the house and becoming one of its most trusted and valued salesmen in an important trade territory. This incumbency Mr. Edwards still retains,

being esteemed for his ability and for his courteous and genial personality.

Mr. Edwards has been thrice married. In 1878 he was united to Miss Lillie M. Seymour, and they became the parents of two children, both of whom are now deceased. Mrs. Edwards entered into eternal rest in 1880, and in 1887 Mr. Edwards was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Cook, who died in 1888, leaving one son, Ralph E. The marriage of our subject to Miss May L. Harvey was solemnized on the 2d of October, 1895. Their pleasant home is located in the south division of the city, and the same is a favorite resort of their large circle of friends. In political matters Mr. Edwards exercises his franchise in support of the Republican party, and socially he is a member of the Douglas Club.

EUGENE HARRISON ASH.—The Masonic fraternity in Illinois has many faithful, loyal and industrious members who are ever desirous of advancing the cause of the society and of maintaining the high standard of morality for which it is so well known. Among those who have given the craft the benefit of their time and labors, and who has filled many positions in the lodge with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his brothers, is Eugene H. Ash. On October 2, 1884, he became an Entered Apprentice, passed December 12, and was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason February 25, 1885, in Stewart Lodge, No. 92, in which he has been an enthusiastic member, filling the offices of Steward, Junior Deacon and Treasurer, and is now occupying the chair of Junior Warden. In 1889 he was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason in Barrett Chapter, No. 18, at Rock Island, and in the same year he received the Red Cross and the Black Cross degrees and was created a Sir Knight in Everts Commandery, No. 18, at Rock Island, in which he has been Standard Bearer for a number of years and is now one of its trustees. Mr. Ash is also a Noble of the Mystic Shrine in Kaaba Temple, which he joined in 1892.

Mr. Ash was born in Morenci, Michigan, April 13, 1859, and is of Scotch and German ancestry. His father, Michael Ash, was a native of the state of Pennsylvania, and married Miss Margaret Gouger, who was born in Geneva, New York. They came to Geneseo, Illinois, in 1863, when the subject of this sketch was but four years old. For several years Mr. Ash was occupied in farming, from which he eventually retired and became a resident of Geneseo, where he departed this life in 1883, at the venerable age of seventy-two years. His good wife survived him until 1896, when she, too, passed away, at the age of seventy-five years. They were the parents of six sons and three daughters, all of whom but one are now living. Mr. and Mrs. Ash were adherents of the Presbyterian church, and contributed liberally to its support.

The subject of this review was the youngest child, and was educated in the public schools of Geneseo, after which he clerked in a book-store for three years, where he learned the business and later purchased the place from his employer, and for the past fifteen years has conducted the business on his own account. His honorable methods and close attention to his work have secured for him a leading position in his line in the city, and he is to-day one of its most respected citizens.

Mr. Ash was united in marriage, in April, 1884, to Miss Jennie E. Lambert, who was born in New York, and this union has been blessed with three daughters: Altha Bessie, Ethel Virginia and Natalie Irene. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ash are members of the Order of the Eastern Star, in which she has held a number of offices, and is now its Ruth. He is a member and one of the originators of the Modern Woodmen of America in Geneseo, of which he was secretary for the first five years of its existence in the town. Politically Mr. Ash is a Republican, and is now serving his fourth term as a member of the city council. He is a man who has made an enviable business

record in his home city, and he and his family stand high in the esteem of their fellow citizens.

EDMUND W. BLOSSOM.—For more than three decades the principles of Masonry have been exemplified in the life of this well-known gentleman, Edmund W. Blossom, the leading jeweler of Sterling, Illinois, and to a brief review of his history we now turn.

Looking first to his identity with the great Masonic order, we find it was in Monroe Lodge, F. & A. M., Rochester, New York, in 1863, that he was initiated, passed and raised. He was made a Royal Arch Mason by the chapter at Woodstock, Illinois, and was knighted by Calvary Commandery, No. 25, K. T. He is also a Shriner, being a member of Medinah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Chicago. His present affiliations are with Rock River Lodge, No. 612, with which he united December 17, 1886; Sterling Chapter, No. 57, his membership therein dating back to December 1, 1886; and Sterling Commandery, of which he has been a member since December 17, 1886. In all of these branches of Masonry he has at different times held official position, filling the same with earnestness and ability, and in so doing reflecting credit both upon himself and the order he loves.

Mr. Blossom is a New Yorker by birth. He was born in Batavia, Genesee county, New York, September 10, 1839, and is of English descent. His father, Isaac Blossom, was a native of the "Green Mountain state," born at Poultney, Vermont, and was married in New York to Miss Anna Ford. He was an industrious and honest farmer, honorable and upright in all his dealings, and lived to reach only middle life, his death occurring in 1858, at the age of forty-nine years. His widow still survives him, her age at this writing being seventy-eight years. In their family were five children, our subject being the second born and one of the four who are still living. He was educated in the public schools of his native state, and on leaving the farm turned his attention to the jewelry business, in which he had been engaged four years at the time the Civil war broke out.

Mr. Blossom was not one to remain at home and inactive when his services were needed at the front in such troublous times as those, and in answer to President Lincoln's call for volunteers he responded, July 6, 1861, enlisting as a member of the Third New York Volunteer Cavalry. He went out as a private, but for meritorious service rendered at Trent Road, North Carolina, was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant. In May, 1863, he was mustered out of the regiment, and September 18, the same year, entered the First New York Cavalry, in which he was made first lieutenant of Company D. He served with this command until he was detailed on General Taylor's staff, and was provost marshal for six months. After this he was, on the 20th of July, 1864, placed in charge of prisoners of war at Elmira, New York, in which service he continued until after the close of the war, when he was honorably released from further duty, the date of his discharge being July 20, 1865.

The war over, Mr. Blossom returned to his jewelry business. He came west shortly afterward and located first at Lyons, Iowa, a year later removed to Woodstock, Illinois, and after a residence of seventeen years at that place took up his abode at Sterling, where he has maintained his home since 1886. Here he has established a good business and enjoys an excellent trade.

Mr. Blossom, in his politics, harmonizes with the Republican party. He is not, however, a politician, and has always declined everything in the way of official honors except the office of alderman of Woodstock. Like most veterans of the late war, he takes a pride in the G. A. R. He was quartermaster of the post at Woodstock, and for three years has filled the same office in the post at Sterling.

Mr. Blossom has one of the most delightful homes of the beautiful city in which

he lives. He was happily married in 1863 to Miss Julia M. Peck, a native of Rockport, New York.

GEORGE ANSON MERRILL, passenger conductor on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad and a resident at 1006 South Cedar street, Galesburg, Illinois, has advanced through the various degrees of Masonry up to and including the thirty-second. His Masonic history covers a period of twenty-seven years, and such has been his life during this more than a quarter of a century that he has never brought a reproach upon Masonry, but rather has by his honorable and upright walk been the means of influencing many to seek a knowledge of the beauties and mysteries of this ancient and honored order.

It was in Vesper Lodge, No. 584, in the summer of 1869, that his petition for membership was favorably received, and September 4 he was initiated, September 25 passed, and October 16 raised. The following year he was made a Royal Arch Mason in Galesburg Chapter, No. 46, having the Mark Master's degree conferred upon him March 19; Past Master's, April 2; Most Excellent, May 26; and Royal Arch, June 15. May 6, 1872, the Red Cross degree was conferred upon him by Galesburg Commandery, K. T., No. 8, and on October 21 of the same year the same body gave him the Black degree. He received the Scottish Rite degrees in Peoria Consistory, September 18, 1882, and March 20, 1895, he was made a Royal and Select Master in Galesburg Council, No. 14. Also he is a member of Medinah Temple, Mystic Shrine, of Chicago, into which he was received March 25, 1892, and he is a charter member of Galesburg Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star. While Mr. Merrill has never taken part as an officer in the work of these various bodies, he has always been an appreciative and enthusiastic member and has done much in the way of influencing others to climb higher the Masonic ladder, especially to attain to the consistory round.

Mr. Merrill was born in one of the noted manufacturing cities of the east,—Lowell, Massachusetts,—the date of his birth being August 7, 1845. He has, however, been a resident of Illinois since 1855, and for thirty-five years has been railroading. In all these years he has never for any reason lost as much as six months from his regular work; and for thirty years he has been running a train on Illinois lines. For thirty-six years he has been with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company.

During the war he was a member of Company D, One Hundred Thirty-second Regiment, and was in the one-hundred-day service. He is a member of the Illinois Veterans.

SWEN J. MELLIN has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for twenty years. He became connected with the order in Keystone Lodge, No. 639, of Chicago, January 24, 1877, and three years later was raised to the sublime degree of a Royal Arch Mason, in Fairview Chapter, No. 161. The same year he joined the Knight Templars of Apollo Commandery, and through all this period has been an acceptable and earnest member of the order, true to its principles and exemplifying in his life its commendable teachings.

Mr. Mellin is a native of Sweden, born October 23, 1844. In that land he spent his boyhood days, obtaining his education in its public schools and his business experience in one of the mercantile establishments of his native town. When a young man of twenty-three years he resolved to try his fortune in America, having heard much of the advantages and opportunities afforded here, and bidding good-by to friends and country he sailed for the United States. Making his way direct to Chicago, he reached his destination in April, 1868, and began business here on his own account as a manufacturer of clothing. In this enterprise he has met with a well-

deserved success, his business constantly growing until he now has a large trade, deriving therefrom a good income. He is an enterprising, wide-awake business man, possessed of the progressive spirit so typical of the city, and the prosperity which has come to him is all the reward of his own labors.

In 1878 Mr. Mellin was united in marriage to Miss Anna Ingebretson, who was born in Norway. They now have five children, namely: Ida Victoria, Helma O., Anna H., Swen J. and Florence P. In his political views Mr. Mellin is a Republican. He has made a study of the questions of the day, and is a firm supporter of Republican principles, including the gold doctrine.

CLEMENT J. DUNLAP is one of the representatives of Masonry in Chicago who of recent date became identified with the fraternity. It was in 1894 that he became a member of Mizpah Lodge, No. 168, F. & A. M., and in the same year he took the Royal Arch degrees in Delta Chapter, No. 191, while with the Royal and Select Masters of Temple Council he also holds membership. He was knighted in Apollo Commandery in 1895 and is a worthy member of the order, devoted to its interests and esteemed by its members.

Mr. Dunlap is a native of the Empire state, his birth having occurred in Ovid, Seneca county, on the 10th of March, 1850. His parents, William and Sarah M. (Terhune) Dunlap, were also natives of the Empire state, and there our subject was reared in his father's home, while in the public schools of the neighborhood he acquired a good English education that fitted him for life's practical duties. In the year 1880 he left the east and emigrated to Nebraska, where he lived for ten years, when in 1890 he returned to the Mississippi valley. He took up his residence in Chicago, where he has since engaged in the real-estate, loan and insurance business. This vocation is an important one in promoting the commercial activity of any community, and Mr. Dunlap belongs to that class of enterprising, wide-awake and progressive business men to whom Chicago owes her place as the leader in the world of trade in all this central and western section of the country.

In 1871 was consummated the marriage of Mr. Dunlap and Miss Lelia J. Post, who was born in Seneca county, New York. They have four children,—Sarah M., William P., Ada L. and Fred C.

ANDREW MILLER is a well-known florist of Chicago. His Masonic history is as follows: He was made a member of the fraternity in Oriental Lodge, F. & A. M., of Chicago, in 1894, and the same year took the Royal Arch degrees in La-Fayette Chapter, No. 2. In September, 1894, he was knighted in Apollo Commandery, No. 1, and in January, 1895, he was made a member of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Medinah Temple. With all these different branches he is still affiliated, and of the order he is a zealous and consistent member, true to its principles and exemplifying in his life much of the teaching of the craft.

Mr. Miller is of German birth. He first opened his eyes to the light of day in the city of Hamburg, on the 24th of October, 1859, and spent the first nine years of his life there. He then bade adieu to the fatherland and with his parents sailed for the new world in 1868. Immediately after landing they continued their journey across the country to Chicago, where our subject was reared and educated. In his youth he also learned the florist's trade and for a quarter of a century has followed this calling. The successful florist must be a lover of flowers,— one of Nature's most beautiful creations,—else he cannot bring to his work the tender care which the delicate plants require. Mr. Miller is well fitted for his chosen vocation and has been prominently connected with the business for many years, occupying at the present time the important position as one of the proprietors of the Central Floral Company, which has a large

patronage and is doing a good and profitable business.

In 1883 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Miller and Miss Carrie Verrow, a native of Buffalo, New York. They have one daughter, Jeanette Grace.

THOMAS J. DERWENT, a prominent citizen and manufacturer of Rockford, has for thirty years been numbered among the Masons of Illinois. He took the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow-craft and Master Mason, in 1866, in Star of the East Lodge, No. 166, A. F. & A. M., of Rockford. He was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason, became a Royal and Select Master of the council and was knighted in the commandery, all in 1877, and with a class of thirty-three took the Scottish Rite degrees in Freeport Consistory in 1893. In 1894 he became a Noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine, and thus has he advanced steadily through the various bodies of Masonry until one step remains for him to reach the highest point in the order. He and his wife are members of Rockford Chapter, No. 53, Order of the Eastern Star, and Mrs. Derwent is now its highest officer. This society is composed of one hundred and seventy-five of the most prominent people in Rockford. The silent but potent force of Masonry, cementing the ties which bind man to his fellow man, has been an important elemental factor in the development of the nineteenth century civilization, and its influence has ever been uplifting and ennobling. Of its teachings Mr. Derwent has been a faithful adherent and is one of its most prominent representatives in Rockford.

A native of Rochester, New York, he was born on the 14th of September, 1841, and is of English lineage. His grandfather, Thomas Derwent, was born, reared and married in England, and with his family came to Illinois in 1842. The father of our subject, who also bore the name of Thomas Derwent, came at the same time. They established the Derwent settlement in Winnebago county, and were worthy pioneers of this locality. They were industrious, highly respected people and were members of the Episcopal church. The grandfather died in the sixty-fourth year of his age, and the grandmother, surviving him some time reached the ripe old age of ninety-three years. Thomas Derwent, the father, married Miss Betsey Garsid, and they spent the great part of their married life in Rockford. Mr. Derwent was a well-known and highly esteemed citizen, a millwright by trade and owned and operated a flouring mill in Rockford for many years. In politics he was a Republican and served as one of the supervisors of the city. He departed this life in 1891, aged eighty-two years, and his wife died in 1893, at the age of eighty-four. Adhering to the religious faith of their ancestors they were consistent members of the Episcopal church.

Thomas J. Derwent, whose name introduces the initial paragraph of this review, was the eldest of their family of seven children, of whom only three are now living. He was in his second year when he came with his parents to Winnebago county, and on attaining the designated age entered the public schools. He afterward attended commercial college in Chicago, and put his theoretical knowledge to the practical test in the milling business. In 1866 he began the operation of a planing mill and has since devoted his energies to that industry. The firm of T. J. Derwent & Company, of which he is the head, is the leading firm in their line in Rockford, and their trade has now assumed extensive proportions. They have done much fine work for the residents of this city and the surrounding country, and the careful management, sound judgment and executive ability of the senior partner has made this one of the leading industrial concerns in this section of the state.

Mr. Derwent has been a most important factor in promoting the commercial activity of Rockford; his great energy enables him to carry forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes, and

his conservatism tempers his ambitious efforts to a degree of safety. He was one of the builders of the dam at Rockford, whereby is created the water-power that has been such a potent element in the promotion of business here. He is still one of the directors of the Water Power Company. He was also one of the organizers of the Skanadia Furniture Company, was elected its president and is still serving in that capacity. Employment is furnished to a large force of workmen in their factory and they are now doing a large and profitable business.

In politics Mr. Derwent has always been a Republican, and for the past sixteen years has been a member of the city council. For twelve years he has served as chairman of the finance committee, and his able administration of the finances of the city have won him universal commendation. He has taken a deep interest in everything calculated to advance the interests of Rockford, withholding his support from no measure calculated for the benefit of its educational, social or material welfare. He enjoys the confidence of his fellow citizens in a remarkable degree, and any trust reposed in him is held as dear as his own.

Mr. Derwent was married in Rockford, July 20, 1868, the lady of his choice being Miss Emma C. Walling, a native of Dundee, Yates county, New York, born July 20, 1848, their marriage taking place on her twentieth birthday. One son came to bless their home, Albert Edward. He was a bright, intelligent boy, the pride of his parents, and admired by all his friends. When quite young his father made him his collector, giving him a commission on all he collected. Without being advised so to do, he put the money he had thus earned into a bank and thus laid the foundation for a business of his own. He studied to become a civil engineer and his natural talents and close application foreshadowed a brilliant and successful future for him; but the angel of death visited the household and this only son was taken away, dying after a short but severe illness of three days. He departed this life December 5, 1888, in his nineteenth year. The blow came with almost unbearable force upon the parents, whose hope was in this only child. His life was upright, noble and true; he seemed possessed of excellent business ability, and his sterling worth won him friends wherever he went. Mr. and Mrs. Derwent hold a membership in the Christian Union church, and are held in the highest regard throughout the community in which they have so long resided.

FREDERICK WILLIAM KNOLLENBERG, a miller and general business man of Quincy, is a Sir Knight Templar who was initiated in Quincy Lodge, No. 296, receiving the degree of Entered Apprentice March 6, that of Fellow-craft March 20, and was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason April 17, 1891. He at once became active in blue-lodge work, and frequently filled the office of Senior Deacon. He was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason in Quincy Chapter, No. 5, on June 17, 1893, and was constituted a Sir Knight in Beauseant Commandery, No. 11, Knights Templar. He has been a loyal and faithful member of the fraternity, and is highly esteemed by his fellow Masons.

Mr. Knollenberg was born in the city of Quincy December 2, 1849, and is the son of Ernst Henry and Catharine Maria (Grelage) Knollenberg, both of whom were born in Hanover, Germany. They came to Quincy in 1845, where the father died, of cholera, in 1851, his wife surviving him until 1869, when she, too, passed away. They were devout members of the Lutheran church, and were honest, industrious, reliable citizens. Our subject, their only child living, was but two years old when the cholera deprived him of his father. He was sent to the public schools and later was graduated at the Quincy Commercial College.

He began his business career as a grocery clerk in a St. Louis establishment,

then entered a hardware store, where he remained but a short time, eventually engaging in the flour and feed business. In 1876 he formed a partnership with Mr. Wavering and built the City Flour Mills, the firm being known as Knollenberg & Wavering. They conduct a full roller-process mill, besides which they operate a grain elevator at Hull, Illinois, and are wholesale dealers in baled straw for use in paper mills. Mr. Knollenberg is the business manager of the firm, which is thoroughly reliable and has attained to a flourishing condition.

In 1874 Mr. Knollenberg was united in marriage to Miss Louisa M. Pfauschmidt, who is of German-English descent, and they have had seven children, six of whom are living. One son, Frederick C., is the manager of the elevator at Hull, Illinois. The other children are: Bertha M., Cora E., May E., Luella M. and Florence K. In politics our subject is a stanch Republican. As to acquired qualifications he is a self-made man in the strictest sense of the word, has excellent business capacity and is an upright, conscientious Mason.

HON. JOHN DAWSON CRABTREE, one of the most distinguished citizens of Dixon and a leading representative of the bar of Illinois, has for more than a third of a century been identified with the Masonic fraternity which down through the centuries has been a potent factor in civilization. In the ages when the blackness of paganism enshrouded the world, when cruel torture was often a part of religious rites, even then there gleamed through the darkness light from Masonic altars. To-day it is one of the most powerful instrumentalities for good, with its all-embracing creed, —the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of mankind.

Among those whose upright lives have tended to add dignity and honor to the ancient order in Dixon is Judge Crabtree, who in 1859 took the degree of Entered Apprentice in Friendship Lodge, No. 7, of Dixon. Having passed the Fellow-craft, he was raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason, and when the country became involved in civil war he was serving as Senior Deacon of his lodge. Putting aside all other considerations he went forth in defense of the Union and when the war was over again became an active working member in Friendship Lodge and was several times honored with an election to the position of Worshipful Master. On the 15th of October, 1866, he was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason in Nachusa Chapter, No. 56, and was for seventeen consecutive years its Principal Sojourner. In 1871 he became a member of Dixon Commandery, the order of knighthood being conferred upon him on the 14th of February. For several years he was its Captain-General and for two terms its Eminent Commander. Upholding the beauseant and faithfully observing the vows of knighthood, he is a most esteemed member of the commandery, a noble knight whose good deeds will stand as a monument to the magnanimous order. He also belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic, is a Knight of the Globe, and a member of Chicago Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

If the history of the bench and bar of Illinois should be written Judge Crabtree would also deserve prominent mention therein, for as a member of the legal profession he has attained an eminent standing. His record as a soldier is one of which he may be justly proud, and his private life and public career are alike above reproach. A native of England, the Judge was born in Nottingham, on the 19th of November, 1837, a son of Jonathan H. and Ann (Dawson) Crabtree, also natives of the same country. In 1848 they crossed the Atlantic to America and took up their residence in Winnebago county, Illinois. In the old country the father had engaged in the manufacture of bone buttons; but in Illinois followed railroad contracting for some time and later devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. He died in 1884, at the age of seventy-four years, and his wife departed this

life in the seventieth year of her age. They were members of the Baptist church and citizens of excellent character. Of their family of six children, five are yet living.

Judge Crabtree, the second in order of birth, was but eleven years of age when with his parents he came to Winnebago county. His education was acquired in the public schools of Dixon. At the first call of President Lincoln for troops to aid in crushing out the Rebellion in its infancy he went forth in the defense of the Union. Hardly had the smoke from Fort Sumter's guns cleared away or their echoes ceased to reverberate, when he "donned the blue" as a member of Company A, Thirteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, April 17, 1861. In his early service he was transferred to a regiment of Missouri cavalry and promoted to the rank of second lieutenant. For a year he was with Bowers' battalion and was then given command of Company H, Ninth Missouri Cavalry, with the rank of captain. His command afterward became Company M, Third Missouri Cavalry, and he gallantly served in that capacity until the war was almost ended, and by reason of his meritorious services and bravery on the field of battle brevetted major. He participated in the Fremont campaign in 1861, the Pea Ridge campaign in 1862, the Little Rock campaign in 1863 and the Shreveport campaign in 1864, and on the 16th of August of the latter year was mustered out. He still, however, remained in the service of the government, being engaged in mustering in troops in Springfield, Illinois, and, when hostilities had ceased, in mustering out the gallant troops whose bravery had saved the Union; in October, 1865, Major Crabtree received an honorable discharge.

Returning at once to Dixon, the future judge began the study of law with Hon. J. K. Edsall, and in July, 1866, was admitted to the bar. In the following October he became a partner of his former perceptor and together they engaged in the practice of law for three years, when Mr. Crabtree was elected county judge of Lee county, serving in that capacity for two terms of four years each. His profound legal learning, his thorough understanding of the intricate problems that enter into jurisprudence, his clear reasoning and his logical deductions have gained him the prestige that results from real merit. He also gave to affairs of state his earnest and careful study and his fitness for political honors led to his election to the state senate in 1887. He faithfully represented his constituents there and left the office as he had entered with the confidence and good will of the public. In 1888 he was again called to the bench, being elected circuit judge. In 1891 he was again chosen for that position and is now honorably and capably serving in that important office which is largely the safeguard of human rights and liberties and the protector of our American institutions. He has also been assigned to the appellate bench for the second district of Illinois. His decisions are models of clearness and comprehensive legal learning. They show a thorough mastery of the questions involved, a rare simplicity of style and an admirable terseness and clearness in the statement of principles upon which the opinions rest. He fully comprehends and carries into practice Justinian's noble summary of the law's precepts: "Juris precepta sunt haec: honeste rivere, alterum non coedere eumque tribuere."

In March, 1863, the Judge was united in marriage to Miss Mary C. Huntington, a native of New York. They have two sons,—Harry Huntington and Edwin,—both business men of Dixon. Mrs. Crabtree departed this life on the 16th of June, 1872, and on the 28th of September, 1875, the Judge was again married, his second union being with Miss Annie M. Fargo, a native of Rockford, Illinois. She is a valued member of the Baptist church and presides with gracious hospitality over their beautiful home. There are six children of the second union, namely: John Buell, Charles Dawson, Mary C., Phebe M., Ruth J. and Paul O.

In politics the Judge has been a life-long

and influential Republican and cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln. He advocates his principles in a logical and forceful manner that arouses conviction in his hearers, and he is numbered among the leading members of the party in this section of the state. His modest, unassuming manner, his superior ability, his high personal worth have won him the respect of the bar and the general public and his genialty has gained him wide popularity in the circle of his personal friends.

AUGUSTUS W. COWAN.—"Life is meaningless," said a well-known writer, "unless it is universal and coherent." It is a helpful relation to our time, a sympathetic union with the surrounding current of thought, feeling and purpose that we can realize the worth of our own identity. To conscientiously ally one's self with any of the mighty movements that are guiding the present and shaping the future is to invest life with new dignity and power. The present is a time of combination for varied aims, for man sees more and more clearly his weakness as an individual as compared with his strength in union with others. This truth has been recognized for centuries by the Masonic fraternity, as its members have joined their forces for a common purpose and a common good. It is this truth which has promoted the growth of the order and made it a power for good in the present era of advanced civilization.

Among the worthy members of the society in Pontiac is Mr. Cowan, the well-known keeper of abstracts, who for a third of a century has been identified with Pontiac Lodge, No. 294, A. F. & A. M., in which he was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason on the 22d of September, 1863. He has long been active in its work and has served as its Worshipful Master. The degrees of Mark Master, Past Master and Most Excellent Master were conferred upon him in Fairbury Chapter, No. 99, and therein he was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason. He took the degrees of cryptic Masonry in Fairbury Council, No. 99, Royal and Select Masters, and is identified with chivalric Masonry through his membership in De Molay Commandery, No. 24, Knights Templar. With all of these organizations he is still affiliated, and is a worthy exemplar of the mission of the fraternity.

In business life Mr. Cowan is well known and highly respected, and is numbered among the leading citizens of Pontiac. He was born in Watertown, New York, on the 14th of October, 1837, and acquired his education in the Jefferson County Institute of his native city. He came to Illinois in 1855, and through the greater period of its development has been identified with the interests of Livingston county. He has for a number of years kept a set of abstract books and can furnish complete titles of all the property in the county from the time it was entered from the government. He also deals in real estate and has control of some of the best property in the city. He is a man of honorable purpose, energy and strong determination, and the success he has achieved in life is the reward of his own earnest efforts.

Mr. Cowan was married in Rome, New York, on the 21st of August, 1867, to Miss Mary H. P. Christian, and they have one daughter, Emeline.

DAVID LEWIS MILLER, a progressive and successful business man of Sterling, who is now serving as district agent of the Phœnix Insurance Company, has for eight years been numbered with the army that follows the standard of Masonry, an army whose mission is not destruction but beneficence, whose conquests are only over those things which tend to debase man. Courage, integrity, magnanimity, mutual effort, mutual forbearance and mutual devotion,—these are the qualities which they inculcate among men. Through centuries these principles have found their way into the lives of the followers of the ancient craft, and to-day no similar organization

can boast as great a numerical strength or show a more glorious record of usefulness. Mr. Miller became an Entered Apprentice in Rock River Lodge, No. 612, A. F. & A. M., passed the Fellow-craft degree, and on the 14th of December, 1888, was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason. The following year he was exalted to the sublime degree of Royal Arch Mason in Sterling Chapter, No. 57, attaining that rank on the 1st of June. For some time he served as its Scribe, and has been a most faithful Companion of the order. Not long afterward he took the commandery degrees, becoming a Sir Knight on the 31st of July, 1889, in Sterling Commandery. Among his brethren he is held in high esteem, for all recognize his fidelity to the basic elements of the order.

Mr. Miller is a native of Maryland, born in Hagerstown, on the 30th of April, 1849. He is descended from Scotch ancestry, who located in Lynchburg, Virginia, in 1750. The family became one of considerable prominence in that state, and the grandfather, Samuel S. Miller, loyally defended the country in the war of 1812. His father, David Miller, was born in Lynchburg, Virginia, and after arriving at years of maturity, married Miss Catherine Myley, a native of Maryland, in which state they were living at the time of their marriage. The father was a minister of the German Baptist church and devoted the greater part of his life to the interests of his fellow men. In 1872 he was called to the home beyond. His wife departed this life in 1859. They had a family of seven sons and a daughter.

David L. Miller, of this review, was reared in the state of his nativity and acquired his education in the public schools. In 1867 he left Maryland and came to the west. From 1870 until 1875 he was engaged in farming in Polo, Illinois, and then removed to Iowa, where he remained until 1880. In that year he came to Sterling, Illinois, where he has since made his home, and entered the employ of the Phœnix Insurance Company. He has met with very satisfactory success in this line and has acquired a high reputation as an insurance agent throughout the northwest. His honorable dealing, resolute purpose, tireless energy and keen foresight, as well as his power to read character,—all combine to make him one of the leaders in this line of industry. He has now the general superintendence of the agencies in thirty-two counties in Illinois.

In 1876 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Miller and Miss Mary J. Keefer, a native of Pennsylvania. He has erected one of the most beautiful and commodious residences in Sterling, and their pleasant home is tastefully furnished and supplied with many of the adornments which suggest culture. Their circle of friends is extensive, and those who enjoy their hospitality are many. In politics Mr. Miller is a very active and ardent Republican, doing all in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of his party. For the past eight years he has served as alderman of Sterling and his official service has been of much benefit to the city, for he is a most practical and progressive man and lends his support to all measures calculated to advance the moral, educational, social and material welfare of the community. He is an enthusiastic member of the Republican central committee of Sterling and is a man of ability and high integrity of character who in all circles of life has won the unqualified regard of many.

HARRY L. MILLER, one of the leading up-town druggists of Chicago, is a representative of the Masonic fraternity of this city and has been connected with the society for eight years. He was made a Mason in South Park Lodge, No. 662, in 1888, and continued to affiliate therewith for six years, when he was dimitted in order to join Woodlawn Park Lodge, No. 841, in 1894. He is now the efficient Secretary of the same and one of its active and influential members, deeply interested in the growth and upbuilding of the lodge.

Mr. Miller is one of the native sons of

Illinois and belongs to that wide-awake, alert, energetic class of young men who have proven such an important factor in the business life of the west, carrying forward enterprises and industries with an enthusiasm and diligence that has placed the west on a par with the much older east. He was born in the city of Morris on the 16th of July, 1863, and there remained until eighteen years of age, when he left his native town and came to Chicago, identifying his interests with those of the Garden City. Here he first engaged in the drug business, and to further fit himself for this work pursued a course in pharmacy in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, where he was graduated in 1884. He then returned to Chicago and in 1893 established his present business, which is located at No. 372 Sixty-third street. This is one of the best uptown drug stores in the city, complete in its appointments and thoroughly equipped in all particulars. The genial and courteous manner of the proprietor has made his store a popular one and he now receives from the public a good patronage.

Mr. Miller has a pleasant home, presided over by an estimable lady who, prior to their marriage in 1888, bore the maiden name of Anna L. Taxis. They now have two children,—Mildred and Harold.

DANIEL H. SNYDER, ex-sheriff of Carroll county, Illinois, and a contractor and builder at Mount Carroll, has climbed high in Masonry, and is one of the most enthusiastic and appreciative Masons of this city. His identity with the Masonic order had its beginning in 1867, in Lanark Lodge, No. 324, A. F. & A. M., with which he has affiliated for nearly thirty years, and of which he is a Past Worshipful Master. In 1871 he was exalted in Lanark Chapter, No. 139, in which he still maintains his membership and where he has from time to time been honored with official position, having filled nearly all its offices. He was knighted by Freeport Commandery, No. 7, and when Long Commandery, No. 60, was instituted, his name was on its list of charter members. At this writing he occupies the office of Captain-General in the commandery. He is a member of Freeport Valley Consistory, which conferred upon him the degrees up to and including that of the thirty-second. Thus has he advanced to the topmost rounds of the Masonic ladder. During the three decades he has been connected with Masonry he has been a great admirer of its work, and in his life has practiced its teachings, proving himself a Mason in action as well as in name.

Mr. Snyder is a native of Pottsville, Pennsylvania, and was born April 6, 1838, descending from Geman ancestors who settled in the Keystone state previous to the Revolutionary period. Daniel Snyder, his father, was born in that state and was there married to Miss Rebecca Herb. Her grandfather, Daniel Herb, was a Revolutionary soldier. Both Daniel Snyder and his wife died in Pennsylvania, in middle life, he being forty-seven at the time of his death, and she forty. They lived the quiet life of farmers, industrious and prosperous, and enjoyed the high esteem of all who knew them. Also he was engaged in building as well as farming. Religiously they were consistent members of the Lutheran church. They left a family of nine children, seven of whom are now living, the subject of this review being the fifth in order of birth. He was educated in the public schools of his native place, and remained in Pennsylvania until 1856, when he came to Illinois, and has since been a resident of this state. For some years he worked at the carpenter's trade, then turned his attention to merchandising for a time, and for some years past has been engaged in contracting and building. In 1886 he was elected by the Republican party to the office of sheriff of Carroll county, which position he ably filled for one term of four years, during that time arresting and bringing to trial many dangerous and noted criminals, and thus rendering his county valuable service.

He was married June 28, 1868, to Miss Winfred Murphey, a native of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Snyder is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star, the popular auxiliary to Freemasonry, and is one of its officers. Also she is a worthy member of the Christian church.

JAMES FRANKLIN ROBINSON, cashier of the Rock Island National Bank, Rock Island, Illinois, has been identified with the Masonic order and practiced its teachings in his life for a period of nearly twenty years. He was made a Master Mason in Trio Lodge, No. 57, F. & A. M., in 1878, and was soon honored therein with official position, filling various chairs up to and including that of Worshipful Master, which he occupied from December 7, 1882, to December 6, 1883. In the same year that he became a Master Mason he petitioned for the degrees of the Royal Arch chapter and had the same conferred upon him by Barrett Chapter, of which he was shortly afterward elected Junior Warden. He regularly filled all the offices from that up to High Priest, of which he was the incumbent two terms,—1892 to 1894. It was also in 1878 that he joined Everts Commandery, No. 18, K. T., and in this branch of Masonry, too, has he passed the chairs from that of Junior Warden to the highest office in the commandery, that of Eminent Commander, which he filled in 1893. Also he has received the degrees of the council and the office of the High Priesthood. His long identity with these various branches of Masonry and his prominence and activity therein have gained for him a wide acquaintance and the warm friendship of his fellow Masons.

A brief glimpse at the life of Mr. Robinson reveals the facts that he is a native of Illinois, born in Rock Island county, February 27, 1849, and is the only child of his parents. Thomas Jefferson Robinson, his father, is one of Rock Island's most esteemed and influential citizens. He, too, is a Knight Templar Mason. Honorable mention of him will be found on another page of this work.

J. F. Robinson was educated at the Northwestern University, of which institution he is a graduate, a member of the class of 1872. After his graduation he accepted a position in the Rock Island National Bank, in which he is now cashier and of which his father is president.

In 1879 he wedded Miss Mary E. Rhodes, a native of Illinois, an amiable and accomplished lady. They have had two children, both of whom are deceased. Both Mr. and Mrs. Robinson are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church, she being organist and he an official member. Their home is one of the finest and most attractive in the city of Rock Island.

Politically, Mr. Robinson is stanch in support of the Republican party and its principles. He has ever shown a deep interest in all public affairs and especially those of his own city, at one time filling the office of city treasurer.

CHARLES O. ASPROOTH, a Royal Arch Mason, who has been identified with the fraternity since 1876, and a progressive business man of Rockford, has been a resident of the city since 1867. He is a native of Sweden, born on the 15th of December, 1846. He was educated in his native land, there learned the baker's trade and with the hope of bettering his financial condition emigrated to America. He arrived in this country a young man without means and unable to speak the language of the people among whom his lot was now to be cast. He secured a position as an employee in a baking establishment, receiving at first only four dollars per week and his board. He worked early and late, however, and made his services so valuable that his wages were raised to ten dollars per week and board. He saved his money and at length, as the result of his industry and economy, he was enabled to embark in business for himself, opening a bakery on his own account in 1873. His close application, his aptitude for the business, his honorable dealing and his capable manage-

ment soon secured a good trade, and his business assumed extensive proportions. In 1891 he erected the fine brick building in which he now does business, twenty-two by eighty feet, three stories in height with a basement. He carries a fine line of bakery goods and confectionery, the great part of which he manufactures, having one of the best-equipped plants for the purpose in this section of the state.

In 1873 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Asprooth and Miss Selma Ekblad, a native of Sweden. They have had nine children, all born in Rockford, namely: Ellen, Freddie, Sigrid, Axel, Oscar, John, Mabel, Viva, and George, the baby of the household. Our subject is independent in politics, supporting the candidate and the platform which his judgment sanctions. Socially he is connected with the Odd Fellows Society, as well as the Masonic fraternity. He is a capable business man and a typical example of the excellent citizens which his countrymen become on identifying their interests with America.

JAMES ROBERTSON JOHNSTON, a prominent Sir Knight Templar residing at Rock Island, was made a Master Mason in 1857, in Fort Armstrong Lodge, since merged into the Trio Lodge, No. 57. At the time of his initiation Patrick A. Whitaker was Master of the lodge. The next day after he was raised the Master appointed him Secretary of the lodge, an office which he faithfully and ably filled for ten years. Since then he has also filled the office of Junior Warden, Senior Warden and Master. He joined Barrett Chapter, No. 18, at Rock Island, in 1889; the Royal Arch degrees were conferred upon him December 3 of that year, and since then he has had the honor of being their Secretary, an office which he is now filling with satisfaction and ability. In 1890 he was admitted into Everts Commandery, No. 18, Rock Island, and in this body he was elected and served two terms as its Senior Warden. Mr. Johnston is one of the old and reliable brethren who began his studies and services in Masonry almost at its very commencement at Rock Island, and has ever since been one of the faithful and reliable members.

He is a native of the state of Pennsylvania, born in Allegheny county, on the 9th day of October, 1824, and is still a hale, active man. He is of Scotch-Irish descent, his father, Andrew Johnston, being a native of the north of Ireland. The last mentioned emigrated to America when twelve years of age, and married Miss Margaret Robertson, a lady who came to the United States soon after his emigration hither and was brought up in this country. He was a miller and farmer the most of his life, but he lived to be only forty-seven years of age, his death being caused by an injury he had accidentally received. His wife lived to be eighty-five years old. They were Presbyterians and people of high respectability. Of their eight children but three are living, Mr. J. R. Johnston, of this sketch, being next to the oldest.

He was educated in the public schools of his native state, in the little log schoolhouse of that early day, and worked on his father's farm during the summer season; was also clerk in a store for a number of years. In 1854 he came to Rock Island, where he was engaged as a clerk until 1869, at which time he opened a business of his own,—in the wholesale tobacco trade,—prospering from the beginning. In 1882 he retired from this business and became interested in the electric lighting of the city, erected the first plant and was president of the company and manager of the business for four years. Then he received the appointment of government surveyor of customs, a position which he has now filled for the past three years. He is also a custodian of the new post-office building, having his office in it, and is the disbursing agent in its construction.

It is now forty-two years that Mr. Johnston has resided in Rock Island, and he has witnessed nearly the entire growth of the town, and he has also seen the Masonic or-

der here grow from a mere "handful" to the great host it now is, many members of which have occupied the highest positions in the public affairs of the city.

In 1849 he married Miss Jane McGahey, a native of Pennsylvania, and they had three children, two of whom are living: Rebecca, now the wife of Francis Murphy, the noted temperance lecturer and reformer who was honored by a ribbon worn by the masses who were interested in his movement; and James Waverly, who is in business in Sacramento, California. Mrs. Johnston died in 1869, and in 1872 Mr. Johnston married his present wife, who was Miss Mary L. Taylor, of Bethel, Connecticut. Their two children died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston are active and efficient members of the Christian Scientist church of Rock Island, and he has been prominent in building the church edifice.

HARRY O. BOOTH.—Through a three years' connection with the Masonic order this gentleman has demonstrated his right to be classed among its most worthy members and is most highly esteemed by his brethren of the craft. His identification with Masonry began in 1893, when he took the degrees of Dearborn Lodge, No. 310, F. & A. M. In the same year he was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason in LaFayette Chapter, No. 2, and in 1894 he was made a Knight Templar in Apollo Commandery, No. 1. With all these he is yet affiliated, and in addition he belongs to the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Medinah Temple. His zeal for and devotion to Masonry is marked, although he has never been active as a worker of the order, and in the lodges to which he belongs he has many warm friends.

Mr. Booth is a native of Ohio, his birth having occurred in the city of Bellefontaine, on the 11th of August, 1859. There he spent the greater part of his boyhood, attending the public schools and thus in a practical knowledge laying the foundation for his successful business career. In 1876 he left the place of his nativity and came to Chicago, where he has since been engaged in the live-stock commission business. He was reared to this enterprise, early becoming familiar with the methods and plans on which the business is conducted, and becoming master of every detail. His knowledge and sound judgment enables him to buy and sell to good advantage, and his straightforward dealing has won him the confidence and therefore the patronage of the public.

Mr. Booth was married on the 23d of April, 1885, to Miss Charlotte Henry, a native of Portland, Maine, and they have one daughter, Florence.

PETER DE TAMBLE was made a Mason in D. C. Cregier Lodge, in 1867, and after five years' connection therewith was dimitted, in 1872, to become a member of Price Hale Lodge, No. 524, of Cincinnati, of which he is a Past Master. In 1895, ten years after leaving Cincinnati, he was presented by the lodge of which he had formerly been a member, with a beautiful Worshipful Master's apron. He was exalted to the sublime degree of Royal Arch Mason in Cincinnati Chapter in 1874, and was knighted in Cincinnati Commandery, No. 3, and in 1886 became a member of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, of Chicago. He is a zealous, earnest and faithful member of the order, taking a deep interest in its growth and substantial advancement, and among the brethren of the fraternity he has many warm friends. His high standing among the fraternity in Cincinnati is well shown by the bestowal of the gift mentioned above, which was an outward symbol of the esteem which they cherish in their hearts for one who had served them well and faithfully in official positions.

A native of Buffalo, New York, Mr. De Tamble was born on the 8th of November, 1844, and was reared and educated in that city until eighteen years of age, when he came to Illinois and was a resident of Chi-

cago until after the great fire of 1871, which laid the city in ruins. In that year he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and while there he united with the great and exalted order which has numbered its hundreds and thousands of members through almost thirty centuries. In 1885 he returned to Chicago, where he is now extensively engaged in the laundry business as president of the Madison Avenue Laundry, which does a large and remunerative business and has an enviable reputation that secures to it a good trade. He is also interested in business pursuits in California in connection with his son. In September, 1895, he established "Shooting the Chutes" and pleasure grounds in San Francisco, California. This interest is managed by his son, Elbert R., and has proven a success.

In 1866 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. De Tamble and Miss Mary A. Ross, of Ohio. They have two children: Elbert, a wide-awake young business man of San Francisco; and Irene.

JOHANNES PETER ALEXANDER JENSEN DE SOLAND, a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity residing at Rock Island, received the sublime degree of Master Mason in Trio Lodge, No. 57, Rock Island, in 1892, and on the 20th of September of the same year received the Royal Arch degree in Barrett Chapter, No. 18, of this city. He was made a Sir Knight in Everts Commandery, No. 18, of the same city, October 16, 1892.

Mr. Soland was born in Denmark, October 4, 1850, received a liberal education in his native land, going through the gymnasiums and also the military school, holding for several years a position as officer in the regular army. He emigrated to America in 1875, with the intention of making his home in the United States. He landed in New York and spent some time in working in different parts of the country, and at length decided to turn his attention to railroading. He was for a time in Michigan, Wisconsin and Louisiana; was in the employ of the Wabash Railroad Company from 1879 to 1882, at Beardstown from 1882 to 1884; was made conductor of a construction train, and in the latter year was promoted to his present position,—that of roadmaster for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, with headquarters at Rock Island. This position he still holds.

He was married in 1887 to Miss M. Schrader, of Joliet, Illinois, daughter of H. Schrader, a pioneer of Will county, Illinois, and a Mason of over fifty years' standing. They are members of Trinity church, Protestant Episcopal, of which he is now one of the vestrymen. They have a wide acquaintance, all of whom esteem them highly. He is a man of ability, independent in his political views, is social and pleasing in his manners, and enjoys the fullest confidence and high appreciation of the Sir Knights and of all other people who know him.

ASA E. HOVEY, a thirty-second-degree Mason, of Chicago, whose connection with the fraternity dates from 1884, joined Landmark Lodge in that year. In 1885 he was exalted to the sublime degree of a Royal Arch Mason in Fairview Chapter and also became a Royal and Select Master in Temple Council. He was knighted in Apollo Commandery in 1885 and attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite in Oriental Consistory.

The life record of Mr. Hovey is as follows: He was born in Waterford, Vermont, November 22, 1830, and spent the days of his boyhood and youth there. He learned the carriage-maker's trade and has since given his attention to some line of mechanical work. He has always been a close student of his business and has mastered everything in connection therewith. In 1852 he went to California, where he worked at his trade and became foreman of one of the largest carriage-making establishments on the Pacific coast. In 1862 he accepted the position of chief engineer of a railroad, and in 1875 constructed the cable road in

San Francisco. He had for some time studied closely into the question of street railroads, and as the result of his investigation and thought had perfected several inventions. The cable company in San Francisco was the first to adopt his invention of using a lever for a grip on cable lines instead of a screw, now so generally adopted throughout the country, and he took out six of the patents now used in cable systems. He remained in California until 1881, when he came to Chicago and has since been prominently identified with the business interests of the city. He superintended the construction of the South Side cable lines of Chicago and also the erection of the power houses, and many of his patents are in use on these lines. There is no country on the globe that can compete with America in her methods of transit, and Mr. Hovey has done much to promote interests in this line and has an acknowledged leadership in connection with locomotion by cable power. He is a practical mechanic and his rare talent, combined with a thorough understanding of the laws of mechanics, has enabled him to not only benefit himself by his inventions but also give to his fellow men a work of practical utility. He now has the satisfaction of seeing many of his inventions in every-day use and certainly is deserving of great credit for what he has accomplished in this direction.

Mr. Hovey was married in 1865, the lady of his choice being Miss Evaline M. Green, a native of Waterford, Vermont.



LOUIS M. MYERS, of the firm of Myers Brothers, dealers in clothing and gents' furnishing goods, is a business man of high standing and one of the prominent Masons of Springfield, Illinois.

Mr. Myers was born in Athens, Menard county, Illinois, September 4, 1861, and in that town spent the first four years of his life. Then in 1865 the fam ly removed to Springfield, where he grew to manhood and where he has since made his home. He is a graduate of the high school of this city with the class of 1877, and of Chickering Institute, Cincinnati, with the class of 1879. Immediately after completing his commercial course in Cincinnati he returned to Springfield and directed his energies in a business channel. In 1886 he succeeded Mr. S. Rosenwald in the clothing business, in which he has since been engaged and in which he has met with marked success, having started out with small capital and worked his way up to the front ranks of leading business men of the city. The success of the firm of Myers Brothers is due to their honorable and upright business methods, their uniform courtesy to all and their desire and earnest efforts to please. These methods have gained for them the patronage of a large number of the most substantial people in the city and surrounding country and placed the firm on a sound business footing.

In 1888 Mr. Myers was initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry and became a link in that chain of brotherly love which extends around the world and which has been strengthened by his connection with

it. He was made a Master Mason in Springfield Lodge, No. 4, was soon honored with official position in the same and in 1894 was promoted to the executive chair, the office of Worshipful Master being worthily filled by him. He is also identified with Springfield Chapter, No. 1, and Peoria Consistory. In 1894 he served as Grand Orator of the Consistory, giving dignity and honor to the office and acquitting himself most creditably. Also he is a member of Mohammed Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Peoria. Mr. Myers is not the only member of the family who has endeavored to square his life by the strict justice and universal charity taught by the Masonic order. His father before him, Morris Myers, was an enthusiastic and devoted Mason, a member of Central Lodge, No. 71, of Springfield, and affiliated with the same up to the time of his death, September 14, 1873, when he was called to the heavenly lodge above; and a brother of our subject, Julius M. Myers, is a member of Springfield Lodge, No. 4, its degrees having been conferred upon him by his brother, Louis M.

CHARLES E. SOULE, one of Quincy's popular Masons, who is well versed in the laws and history of the order and ever ready and willing to discharge any duties that may be entrusted to him, was elected an Entered Apprentice in Lambert Lodge, No. 659, August 14, 1893, passed November 23, and was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason on December 27. He was exalted to the Royal Arch in capitular Masonry in Quincy Chapter, R. A. M., on March 13, 1894, in which he was elected and served two years as Royal Arch Captain. On August 31 he received the degrees of Royal and Select Masters in Quincy Council, No. 5; was constituted a Sir Knight in Beauseant Commandery, No. 11, May 19, 1894; attained the ineffable degrees of the Scottish Rite; and January 31, 1896, became a Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret, in Quincy Consistory, in which he holds the office of Sovereign Prince Grand Master of Princes of Jerusalem. On August 14, 1896, he made a successful pilgrimage across the sands of the desert and became a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, his membership being in Moolah Temple. He is an enthusiastic Mason and has filled temporarily many of the offices in the local bodies.

Mr. Soule was born in Oxford county, Maine, on November 6, 1854, and traces his ancestry back to General Soule, who emigrated from old England in the Mayflower, landed at Plymouth Rock, and thus became one of the ever-to-be-revered exponents of universal freedom in America. He and his posterity have been active in the early history of the country, and participated in the Indian wars, the Revolution, and the war of the Rebellion, in the latter of which Ezra Soule, father of our subject, served as captain. The latter gentleman married Miss Ann Weaver, a native of Maine and a descendant of the Lovejoys, of that state, and who was of English extraction. Mr. and Mrs. Soule moved to Missouri in 1867, where he became prominently identified with agricultural pursuits, and is at this writing in his seventy-sixth year. His wife passed away in 1868, at the age of thirty-four.

The subject of this sketch is the second in order of birth of three children. His mental training was conducted in a private school in Missouri under the preceptorship of Professor Griggs, after which he engaged in railroading. He has been superintendent of the following lines: The Missouri Pacific, Wabash, and the Quincy, Omaha, & Kansas City, and he is also engaged in the manufacture of egg crates, having a factory at Quincy, the firm name being known as Dusain & Soule.

On September 22, 1880, Mr. Soule was married to Miss Lucy Becker, of Quincy, and of this union three children have been the issue, Elmer F., Charles E. and Livonia R. Mr. and Mrs. Soule are valued members of Alpha Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, in which she has filled various offices with credit and ability. In po-

litical affairs he is a stanch Republican. He possesses more than ordinary qualifications as a business man, and ranks high in the estimation of his fellow citizens.

EDMUND BARTLETT ATKINSON.—For a quarter of a century this gentleman has been a faithful and enthusiastic member of the noble institution of Freemasonry, and has shown by his daily life and acts that he is thoroughly familiar with the tenets of the society and the precepts that have been instrumental in making it the most powerful social organization in the world. He is a thirty-second-degree Mason, his initiation in Doric Lodge, No. 319, having taken place in 1872. He was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason, and in the following year was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason in Bartlett Chapter, No. 18, at Rock Island. He was created a Sir Knight in Everts Commandery, No. 18, at Rock Island, receiving the degrees on April 28 and May 5, 1879, and in 1890 he received the ineffable degrees of the Scottish Rite and was made a Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret in Oriental Consistory, Valley of Chicago, up to and including the thirty-second. He was also made a Royal and Select Master in Rock Island Council, and became a Noble of the Mystic Shrine in Kaaba Temple, at Davenport, Iowa. Mr. Atkinson is an intelligent and zealous man and is ever ready to do all in his power to advance the interests of the order.

Mr. Atkinson was born in Methuen, Massachusetts, December 25, 1848, his ancestors being of English stock, who came from Surrey in 1640. On the maternal side the family emigrated to America and were of Norman origin, the male members accompanying William the Conqueror. They were prominent among the early settlers of Newburyport. The paternal grandfather, Amos Atkinson, was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary war and rendered this country valiant service in the great struggle of the colonies for independence. The grandfather, William Atkinson, was born in Newburyport and engaged in business in the town of Halten. His son Amos was also a native of Newburyport and was educated in Dartmouth College, at which he graduated in 1837. He married Miss Catharine Bartlett, and they became the parents of two children. Dr. Atkinson was a prominent physician of Newburyport and a man of fine mental and personal attainments, who acquired a large practice in his native city, but who unfortunately sacrificed his health to the demands of his profession and succumbed at the early age of thirty-seven years.

Edmund Atkinson received his education in the public schools of Methuen, after which he spent several years in traveling through America and Europe, and engaged in various business pursuits, subsequently becoming connected with the Deere Manufacturing Company, which has a world-wide reputation as being one of the largest manufacturers of agriculture implements in the world. Mr. Atkinson is an ardent admirer of Masonry and endeavors to conduct his life according to the sublime tenets of the fraternity, and enjoys the esteem and confidence of his brothers wherever he is known.

WILLIAM ROLFE HOYLE, JR., a manufacturer of tools, Galesburg, Illinois, has for nearly forty years been a resident of this city and has long maintained a standing in the Masonic fraternity, his identity with this ancient order dating from a time shortly after he reached his majority.

The degrees which made him a Master Mason were conferred upon him in Alpha Lodge, No. 155, in the year 1864; Entered Apprentice on the evening of October 28; Fellow-craft, November 18; and Master Mason, December 9. He was dimitted from this lodge in 1879, and in 1880 joined Vesper Lodge, No. 584, with which he has since affiliated. In Alpha Lodge he served as Junior Deacon in 1865, Senior Warden in 1866, '68 and '69, and Worshipful Mas-

ter in 1870 and '71, and he filled the office of Worshipful Master in Vesper Lodge from 1880 to 1885 inclusive, and again in 1890. While Senior Warden and Worshipful Master he represented his lodge in the Grand Lodge of Illinois, and on one or two other occasions was a representative to the Grand Lodge. The chapter degrees were given him in Galesburg Chapter, No. 46, and he became a Royal Arch Mason January 2, 1878. He still affiliates with this body. In it he served as Royal Arch Captain, Principal Sojourner, Captain of Hosts, and since 1887, with the exception of the year 1894, has filled the office of High Priest. Seven times has he represented his chapter in the Grand Chapter, R. A. M., of Illinois. Also he is a Royal and Select Master, having been created as such in Galesburg Council; and here, too, has he been honored with high official position. He was Thrice Illustrious in the council in 1891, '92 and '95, and the first two years represented it in the Grand Council. He was Marshal in the Grand Council in 1891, Grand Conductor in 1892, and Grand Captain of Guards in 1893. From 1886 to 1889 inclusive he was District Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

These brief statements of the various and high official honors bestowed upon him prove conclusively his popularity in Masonic circles; and, more than honoring him officially, his lodge and chapter have manifested their appreciation of his service by tendering him beautiful and substantial gifts. Vesper Lodge presented him a handsome watch, and Galesburg Chapter in 1893 gave him a fine cornet, both of which are highly prized by him.

Mr. Hoyle is a native of New Haven, Connecticut, born August 11, 1842, and from there in 1857 came direct to Galesburg, Illinois, where he has since resided, and where for a number of years he has been engaged in the manufacture of miners' tools, stone-cutter's tools and mill-picks, doing a prosperous business.

Mr. Hoyle is a musician himself and has a musical family, he and his two sons and two daughters forming what is known as the Hoyle Family Orchestra, their services being in demand for concerts, receptions, balls, etc. Miss Daisy Hoyle plays the first violin; Mr. E. R. Hoyle, flute and piccolo; Mr. W. G. Hoyle, clarionet; Mr. W. R. Hoyle, Jr., cornet; and Miss Nettie E. Hoyle, piano.

HERMAN G. POMY is one of the younger representatives of Masonry in Chicago, but is actively interested in the society, zealously supporting it on all opportune occasions. He was made a Master Mason in Germania Lodge, No. 182 (of which his father was Worshipful Master for six years) in 1893, and the following year was raised to the Royal Arch degree in Lincoln Park Chapter. He also became a Knight Templar of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, in 1894, and in 1895 was made a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, his membership being in Medinah Temple.

Mr. Pomy is one of the native sons of Chicago, his birth having occurred in this city on the 25th of September, 1867. His father, Herman Pomy, is a native of Germany, and his mother, who bore the maiden name of Anna (Kuebler), was born in Switzerland, "the beautiful land of the Alps." The son was reared in his parents' home and acquired his literary education in the common schools, after which he took up the study of pharmacy and was graduated therein in 1886. For five years he was then engaged in the drug business, after which he joined his father in the bottling business, with which he was connected until 1892. In that year he took charge of the fine *cafe* in the Schiller building and has so conducted it as to make it one of the best establishments of the kind in the city. He is now enjoying the patronage of a large and select class. He possesses excellent executive ability and his sagacity, foresight and systematic methods are bringing to him prosperity. He is yet a young man, and possessing the qualifications necessary to

success we predict for him a prosperous career.

In 1892 Mr. Pomy was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Droney, a native of Chicago, and they have one son, Herman John. Mr. Pomy holds membership in the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He is a man of fine personal appearance, of pleasant, courteous manner and genial disposition. He is already ranked among the prominent business men of the city, and has a host of warm friends in Chicago.

EDWARD EUGENE SPOONER.—Both the blue lodge and chapter of Belvidere, Illinois, have a worthy exponent of Masonry in the gentleman whose name graces this biographical *resume*,—Mr. Edward Eugene Spooner.

Mr. Spooner was created a Master Mason in Horicon Lodge, No. 244, A. F. & A. M., in 1888, and in 1890 was exalted a Royal Arch Mason in Rochelle Chapter, No. 158, R. A. M. In 1894, upon his removal to Belvidere, he was dimitted from the lodge and chapter which had initiated him and placed his membership with Belvidere Lodge, No. 60, and Kishwaukee Chapter, No. 90, with which he now affiliates. In both these branches of Masonry he has from the first manifested a deep interest. In 1889 he was elected Junior Warden of the lodge, which position he filled acceptably for two terms, and in 1895 he was in the chapter elected to the exalted office of King, and at this writing is serving his second term as such.

Reverting now to the birth and ancestral history of Mr. Spooner, we find that he was ushered into life at Bangor, Maine, October 27, 1851, a descendant of English ancestors who landed in America and settled at Plymouth during the earliest history of that place. Many representatives of the family still reside in Massachusetts and Maine and occupy a place among the best and most prominent people of New England. Mr. Spooner's father, Daniel B. Spooner, was born in Bath, Maine, and resided in the Pine Tree state until 1857, when he came to Illinois, bringing with him his wife and two sons. Her maiden name was Amelia Harlow, and she, too, was descended from one of the early and highly respected families of New England, her grandfather, Sylvanus Harlow, having fought as a colonial soldier during the Revolution. Arrived in Illinois, Mr. Spooner settled with his family in Ogle county, and there, some years later, his wife died, in the fortieth year of her age. Subsequently he married again and reared a second family. He served his country well as a Union soldier during the days of civil strife, was a stanch Republican, and in every sense of the word was a man of sterling integrity. Death came suddenly to him in 1882, when, in the sixtieth year of his age, he was killed by lightning.

Turning again to his son, Edward E., the immediate subject of this review, it is found that he was reared and educated at Rochelle, Ogle county, Illinois, in early life showing a taste for engineering, to a mastery of which he devoted much time and study. He followed engineering for a number of years. For nine years he ran the water-works at Rochelle. In 1891, on the 8th of June, he came to Belvidere, and became the builder and manager of the Belvidere water-works, and still has charge of the plant.

Mr. Spooner was married in 1872 to Miss Viola Gilbert, whose untimely death occurred only a short time after their marriage, and in 1876 he wedded Miss Minnie Dimick, his present companion, a native of Massachusetts. They have children as follows: Viola, Eli Earl, Annie May and Charles Eugene.

In connection with Mr. Spooner's Masonic history, it should be further stated that he and his wife are members of the Order of the Eastern Star at Belvidere, and of this organization he is a Past Worthy Patron. He is also an I. O. O. F., an A. O. U. W., a Knight of the Globe, and a member of the Woodmen of the World. In the Daughters of Rebekah Mrs. Spooner

has for several years been prominent and active, now being a Past Grand. They are stanch members of the Presbyterian church, and politically, he harmonizes with the Republican party.

GEORGE R. ATKINSON is one of the most worthy representatives of Masonry in Illinois, and this work would be incomplete without the record of his life. He became a member of the fraternity on the 18th of October, 1865, and was raised to the sublime degree of a Royal Arch Mason on the last of April, 1881. The following month he was knighted in Crusader Commandery, and on the 28th of May of the same year he attained the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite. He is also a Noble of the Mystic Shrine and has the distinction of being the father of the order in Rockford, having taken the degrees of this branch of Masonry in Medinah Temple of Chicago before any of his brethren in Rockford had become connected therewith. He was instrumental in the organization of Tebala Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Rockford, and was its first Potentate and has had the honor of being made the representative of the Rockford Temple at the Supreme Council in Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Atkinson is deeply interested in Masonry, of which he has been a close student, fully understands its purposes and lives up to its requirements, his life being an exponent of the teachings of the order, while to practical test he puts its principles in his every-day walk of life.

George R. Atkinson is a native of Cockermouth, Cumberland county, England, born September 19, 1835, and is a representative of an old English family that was prominently connected with the manufacture of woolen goods in that county. Our subject received his education in the public schools of his native land and there learned the merchant-tailoring trade, which he has made his life occupation. He came to the United States in 1858 and worked at his trade for two years, then learned cutting, and has since done considerable business in the latter line. His long experience and his progression had made him an expert and artistic cutter, and during his thirty-six years' connection with the business he has gained a reputation and secured a patronage that makes him now the leading merchant tailor of Rockford. His well-appointed establishment, capable corps of assistants and the fine line of goods which he carries has brought to him an excellent trade, and he is regarded as one of the leading representatives of the commercial interests of the city. Since coming to Rockford Mr. Atkinson has been identified with the work of progress and improvement in the city, and has erected here three elegant residences, the last one built being now the home of his family.

He was happily married in Boston, on the 1st of January, 1863, to Miss Julia A. Harper, a native of the state of Maine and a daughter of Colonel J. C. Harper, of the Pine Tree state. They had two children, but unfortunately have lost both.

In his political association Mr. Atkinson is a Republican. He supported the Democratic party until 1894, when becoming dissatisfied with its policy he joined the ranks of the political organization with which he is now affiliated. He has never sought or cared for office, but, as every true American citizen should do, feels an interest in the questions and issues of the day and through his ballot attempts to advance the nation's welfare. He is a man of sterling worth, of great strength of character, and is very popular with a large circle of friends.

J A. BOVETT, M. D. C., who is successfully engaged in the practice of veterinary surgery in Chicago, is a worthy and acceptable member of the Masonic fraternity, and has won distinctive perferment therein. He was made a Mason in Home Lodge, No. 508, in 1894, and after passing the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellowcraft and Master Mason, he took those of Mark Master, Past Master, Most Excellent

Master and Royal Arch in Chicago Chapter, No. 127. The following year, 1895, the order of Knighthood was conferred upon him by Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T., and he has since been a loyal Templar, following the beauseant in its noble mission among men. The same year he became identified with the organization established for the promotion of social relations among the adherents of Masonry and is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, his membership being in Medinah Temple. He is a close and conscientious student of the teachings and ethics of Masonry and with a loyal devotion follows its principles and precepts.

Dr. Bovett is one of the younger representatives of the business interests of Chicago. He was born in this city, on the 4th of October, 1872, and has spent his entire life here. The public schools afforded him the early educational privileges which he enjoyed, and he afterward pursued his studies in the Notre Dame University, of Indiana, and subsequently in Cornell University, where he took a special course of study. Having determined to engage in the practice of veterinary surgery as a life work he entered the Chicago Veterinary College, where he was graduated with the class of 1893. He has since engaged in practice in Chicago, and his skill and ability in his calling has won him a liberal and lucrative patronage.

The Doctor was happily married in 1894, to Miss Nettie Maud Barker, a native of Chicago. He is a man of pleasant, genial manner, courteous and affable, and has many friends in the city of his nativity.

STEPHEN THOMAS JULIAN.—The two most strongly marked characteristics of both the east and the west are combined in the residents of the upper Mississippi valley. The enterprise which overleaps all obstacles and makes possible almost any undertaking in the latter district is here tempered by the stable and more careful policy that we have borrowed from our eastern neighbors, and the combination is one of peculiar force and power. It has been the means of placing this section of the country on a par with the older east, at the same time producing a reliability and certainty in business affairs which is often lacking in the west. This happy combination of characteristics is possessed by Mr. Julian, who has spent his entire life in the central portion of the republic.

He was born in Mineral Point, Wisconsin, on the 7th of October, 1849, a son of Stephen Thomas and Christie (Roberts) Julian, both natives of England and descendants of an old Cornish family. In 1845, soon after their marriage, they bade adieu to friends and native land and sailed for the new world, taking up their residence in Mineral Point. Soon after the birth of their only child the father started for California, attracted by the discovery of gold on the Pacific slope. With the hope that he might secure a fortune for his little family in that Eldorado of the west, he made his way over the long and perilous journey to the western frontier and in his operations met with fair success; but he was never destined to see the fulfillment of his cherished hopes. In 1851, by mining in the Grass Valley region, he was killed by Indians, leaving his wife and little son with little property. Some years afterward the widow married a Mr. Coville and is now living in Rockford, at the ripe old age of seventy-seven years. Both Mr. and Mrs. Julian were Episcopalians in their religious faith.

Their son, whose name introduces this sketch, acquired his education in Illinois, and at the age of sixteen years started out to make his own way in life. He resided in Rockton for a number of years and was married there in 1874 to Miss May Hart, a native of Illinois. Their union has been a very happy one and their home has been blessed with six children, all born in Rockford, namely: Alexander, Lula, William, Lena, Walter and Stephen. Mrs. Julian is a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church and a most estimable lady.

Mr. Julian has for some time been con-

nected with the Rockford fire department. For five years he was captain of station No. 1, and was then promoted to assistant fire marshal, in which capacity he has since acceptably served. He has done all in his power to effect the fire-protection system of Rockford and his study of methods and ways to fight this destroying element has made his service very effective. In politics he is a Republican. Socially he is connected with the fraternity whose history, as told in the lives of its representatives, forms the subject matter of this volume. He took the degrees of the blue lodge in 1883, becoming a Master Mason on the 6th of July, in Rockton Lodge, No. 74. He was afterward exalted to the sublime degree of Royal Arch Mason in Rockton Chapter, No. 90. He has since dimitted from the former and is now affiliated with Rockford Lodge, No. 102, A. F. & A. M., of which he is a consistent and acceptable member.

ILLINOIS HISTORICAL SURVEY

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